

COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON CONJUNCTIONS EXPRESSING CAUSE AND REASON IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

O'rinova Zohidaxon Adhamjon qizi
Qo'qon universiteti talabasi,
Vohidova Tamanno Saidjonovna
Jahon tillari kafedrasini ingliz tili o'qituvchisi

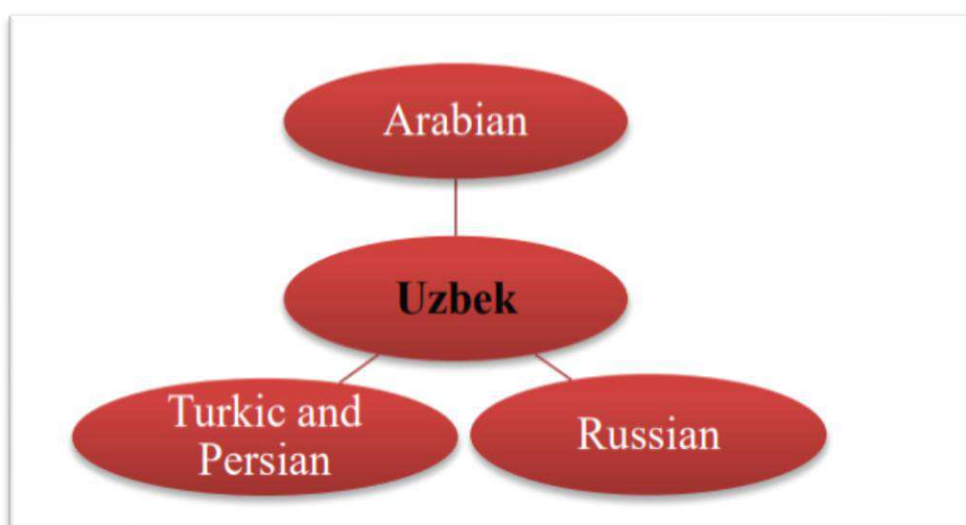
Annotation: The article describes the features of a comparative study of conjunctions expressing cause and reason in English and Uzbek, their structural and semantic relations in complex sentences with subordinate clauses of condition in English and Uzbek. The author of the article analyzes the unions of cause and reason and reveals additional shades of semantic relations expressed by other unions that go in the meaning of cause or reason on the example of the texts of English-language newspapers and magazines. The study shows that in 80% the use of conjunctions of cause and reason is similar in English and Uzbek grammar, and with the correct translation and selection of equivalents, only 60% of the similarity is determined.

Keywords: conjunctions of cause, conjunctions of reason, English and Uzbek, grammar, correct translation, selection of equivalents, complex sentence.

Introduction

It is known that any system, including a language system, is characterized by interdependence, since all phenomena of the surrounding world have a certain cause and reason. It is the cause-and-reason relationships of a cognitive nature that underlie the logical-grammatical category of conditionality, since the process of substantiating the interdependence of phenomena is reflected in specific language forms of the realization of conditionality, in particular, at the level of syntax. But first, when comparing the two languages, I would like to highlight the following:

- The Uzbek language also has had an old and long contacts with many nations in its history, especially with Arabians, Persians, Turkish and Russians. It is known from the history



of Uzbek language that Arabian was the language of religion and science as Latin in English,

Turkic and Persian were mostly the languages of poetry in the middle ages and other languages were the languages of the conquerors of several historical periods (fig.1).

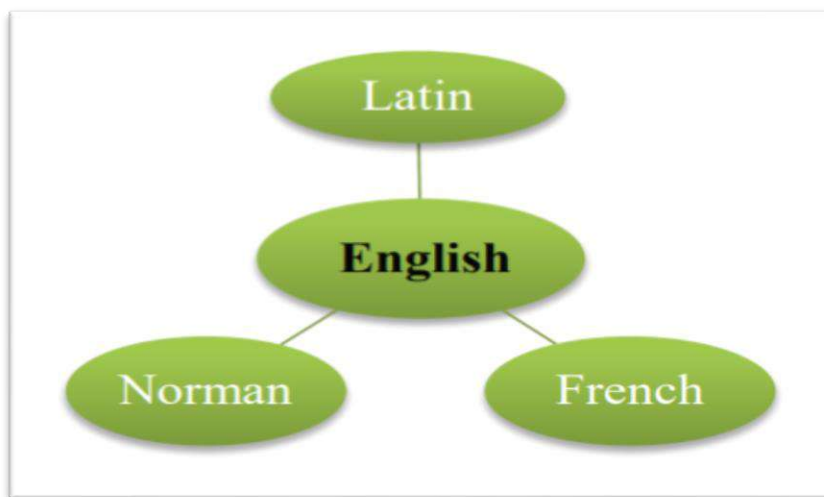
Fig.1. The Uzbek language

- During XV centuries of its written history, the English language comes in long and close contacts with several other languages, mainly, Latin, French and Norman (Scandinavian). The great influence of borrowings in English is explained Borrowings Loan words Translation loans Semantic loans 148 by a number of historical causes: Latin was for a long time used as a language of learning and religion; Norman was the language of conquerors in the IX-XI centuries; French was the language of other conquerors in the XI-XIV centuries (fig.2)

Fig.2. The English language

Union in Uzbek and English is a service part of speech that connects two words, separate, independent sentences or parts of a complex sentence. Unions do not change their form; they do not act as any member of the proposal and are not used on their own.

The use of conjunctions is closely related to the pragmatic side of communication and



reflects the specific principles of the functioning of the Uzbek and English languages. The features of the functioning of unions characterize not only each national culture, but also speech cultures distinguished inside and outside the national language. Conjunctions give different meanings to individual words or groups of words, they express the speaker's attitude to the situation being described, the addressee and his statement, as well as to his own statement. The ability to convey hidden semantics that are understandable to all native speakers and hard to reach for foreigners is an important feature of conjunctions. Moreover, the meaning of the union is completely dependent on the context and can only be analyzed as part of a specific statement. That is why the translation of unions into another language is extremely difficult.

Polysemy of conjunctions is found in Uzbek and English grammar - the presence of a unit of language more than one meaning - two or more. In which of the meanings the union appears, it helps to determine its compatibility with other words. The implementation of one or another meaning of the union is carried out through a wider context or situation, the general theme of speech. Some meanings appear only in combination with the defining word. In some combinations, the meaning of the polysynaptic union and the word is presented as a

whole. Not only lexical compatibility and word-formation features characterize the different meanings of the union, but also, in some cases, the features of grammatical compatibility. When delimiting the main derivative (figurative) meanings of a multi-valued union, the paradigmatic and syntagmatic conditionality of the union in separate meanings in both languages is taken into account.

The main meanings fixed in the syntagmatic relation are freer. The set of values of a multi-valued union is always characterized by a certain organization, which is confirmed, in particular, by the redistribution of the meanings of the union. The identity of the word is usually not questioned. It is difficult to isolate the "general meaning" in the structure of a polysynaptic union, since the correlation of the meanings of polycentric unions with different parts of speech makes it impossible to ascribe a generalized meaning to the union - it would turn out to be cumbersome or empty.

The peculiarity of polysemy is mainly determined by the originality of the vocabulary of the English language and the mismatch of its semantic structure. Among the reasons that cause the reuse of already existing unions with the meanings assigned to them, the main reasons are those of an extralinguistic order. Various historical, social, economic, technological and other changes in people's lives add new meanings to unions. The answer to this need is the use of nominative means already available in the language in new meanings. Social factors play a very important role in changing the meaning of the union. Each social environment is characterized by the originality of its designations, as a result of which the union acquires a different content in the speech of different social, cultural, professional groups and, accordingly, becomes ambiguous. Along with extralinguistic reasons that determine the emergence of new meanings and thus the development of the polysemy of conjunctions, there are interlinguistic reasons. It should be noted, however, that the effect of extralinguistic causes is not as obvious as the influence of extralinguistic factors that cause the appearance of ambiguity, and much less has been studied as a result.

Since the main way of connecting the subordinate and main clauses are unions, it is further proposed to look at them separately. In simple terms, the union is a function word that helps to connect words, phrases and parts of a sentence. Depending on the function they perform in a sentence, conjunctions are divided into coordinating and subordinating. Coordinating conjunctions serve to connect, for example, homogeneous members of a sentence or parts of a compound sentence. Subordinating conjunctions appear in complex sentences and serve to connect the subordinate and main clauses. In rare cases, a subordinate clause can be attached to the main clause without a conjunction, for example, "I never thought I should see you again". However, such cases are rare; Basically, submission occurs with the help of a union or an allied word.

T. Boburov writes that "English conjunctions, allied and relative words in the subordinate clause correspond to Uzbek ones". Conjunctions in English, as in Uzbek, perform the same function, connect sentences (or parts of a sentence) to make them more compact and sometimes avoid tautologies. For example, the sentence "*John and Peter are good students*" is a shorthand way of saying "*John is a good student and Peter is a good student*". Similarly, the sentence "*He is poor, but honest*" is an abbreviated form of the sentence "*He is poor but he is honest*".

Subordinate unions. As has been said more than once, subordinating conjunctions serve to ensure the connection of the subordinating and main clauses as part of a complex one, while they themselves are part of the subordinate clause. There are quite a few such conjunctions in English. Since unions are closely related to the connection they provide in a sentence, in terms of their functioning, subordinating conjunctions are usually divided into the same categories as subordinate clauses in a complex sentence.

So, the two main categories into which subordinating conjunctions are divided are subordinating conjunctions, which are used to introduce a clause with the meaning of the subject or object into the sentence, and conjunctions that introduce the subordinate clause with the meaning of the circumstance. The first category is very limited. Whether, that, and if are examples of such conjunctions. As for the second category, it in turn has subgroups. Just like adverbial clauses, subordinating conjunctions that introduce them are divided into conjunctions that introduce adverbial clauses of time (*after, as, as long as, before, since, until (till), while*), reasons (*as, because, since, for*), conditions (*if, providing (that)unless*), goals (*so that, in order that*), course of action (*as, as if, so...that,*), comparisons (*as...as, (not)so ...as, than*), consequences (*so that*), concessions (*in spite of the fact that, though*).

The use of unions, allied words, allied complexes. Subordinating conjunctions, as well as is functional units of the language (allied words and allied complexes) are the main marker of subordination. Most languages have the resource to form compound sentences without the aid of a conjunction. Cases of subordinating parataxis are also known, but such additions are either archaic or stylistic in nature, and the status of such syntactic constructions is controversial. From the presented list, pronominal alternation is not obligatory for all types of complex sentences in the languages of interest to us. This tool can mark submission, but not represent it. A change in case-prepositional and aspectual-temporal forms is mandatory when subordinating, however, this means of communication only denotes a subordinate clause, but does not make it possible to determine the type of relationship between sentences.

Conjunctions, allied words and allied complexes, on the contrary, clearly realize the subordinating connection and act as transposers indicating the direction of this connection. Thus, using the term "means of subordination" in the experimental part of the study, we will mean, first of all, the system of alliances and allied complexes. The question of the status of unions, allied words and allied complexes has been widely covered in linguistics. All works devoted to him are reduced to two polar points of view.

The first is that the union does not have an independent meaning, but acts "as an exponent of this or that combination, as a verbal discovery of such a combination", which is confirmed by the later development of conjunctions that appear in the language for the explication of relations previously transmitted by other means. The second asserts that each union "directs its own focus of attention, that which is consistent with its own semantics", which follows from the fact that when changing the union, a change in the meaning of the sentence is possible. Equally, there is no consensus on the scope of the term's "union", "union word" and "union complex", with the obvious quantitative advantage of the latter over the first and second. Without pretending to comprehensive coverage of this problem, we will try to determine the status and scope of the concepts of "union", "union word" and "union complex", as well as distinguish between coordinating and subordinating means of communication for the purposes of further research. Adhering to the functional-semantic approach, we will start from the function of the union - to be a spokesman, an indicator of the relationship between the parts (components) of a complex sentence; mark the lack of independence of two simple sentences as part of a complex one. In addition, there are formal signs of unions. So, for example, subordinating conjunctions are in preposition to the subordinate clause and require transformations in the input components - changes in tense, inclination of the position of the verb, etc.

As for the semantics of subordinating conjunctions, perhaps the truth lies between two opposite points of view. The subordinating union has its own meaning, which is obvious from the different choice of unions for different relationships, the lack of their interchangeability. At the same time, there are independent relations between the main and subordinate clauses. In cases where the semantics of the relationship and the subordinating union completely

coincide, the meaning of the union "dissolves" in it, but when there are differences in the shades of meanings, the union may conflict with this type of relationship and manifest itself brighter. Based on the foregoing, let's dwell on the definition of "subordinating union". A subordinating conjunction is a part of speech that expresses the relationship between two simple sentences as part of a complex one with the help of its own semantics and requires grammatical changes in the input component. An allied word is another part of speech (pronoun, interrogative word or adverb) acting as a union with the adoption of its functions and formal indicators, and having a meaning that can explicate relations within a complex sentence.

The union complex is a combination of a union with other parts of speech into an indivisible unit, which has a different meaning compared to the original union, performs the same functions and induces the same grammatical changes. It is fair to assume that the development of these linguistic units went from allied words to unions, and then to allied complexes. The existing extralinguistic relations of subordination with various shades of meaning required expression in the language. In the absence of such a part of speech as a union, its function was originally performed by other words. The insufficiency of their semantic potential led to the formation of a class of unions as independent units. Further complication of relations within a complex sentence was the reason for the involvement of other linguistic means in the composition of the unit expressing subordination.

These combinations eventually acquired an idiomatic character and became allied complexes. Their main difference lies in a more detailed and unambiguous explication of subordinating relations, which is their function. Consideration of the problem of unions in a diachronic perspective suggests that the formation of a system of means of subordinating connection of a complex sentence, in our case, an allied connection, is dynamic: from the use of simple means to complex ones, from polyfunctional to monofunctional, from one-component to multi-component. The general picture of the historical analysis of the development of the allied connection allows us to put forward such a hypothesis.

So, the structure of the dependent sentence begins to take shape even within the framework of the union-free connection, initially in the form of a certain word order. Leading researchers, such as A. Bach and A. Meie, point out that the Indo-European language was characterized by SPP, but no particles were found that serve to "combine" two sentences. The study of the most ancient languages, Egyptian, Coptic, Sumerian, as well as the ancient forms of the existing European languages, allows us to conclude that the structures of the dependent (subordinate) clause developed long ago, but no traces of unions were noted. The emergence of alliances is attributed to various factors and resources, but it is known that the first alliances were not differentiated, i.e. expressed both composition and submission depending on the context. In this regard, the transition from parataxis to hypotaxis appears as a two-stage process: the development of an allied connection into an allied one, and then the formation of two varieties in the allied connection system - composition and subordination.

The composition is a more ancient type of allied connection, since it did not require special transformations in the structure of the sentence. It should be noted that the emergence of an allied connection did not eliminate non-union proposals, but only limited the scope of their use. Since the structure of the dependent sentence had already been formed by the time of the formation of the allied connection, it is assumed that those parts of speech and conjunctions that introduced the dependent sentence were considered subordinating.

And later, when the use was fixed, such means of communication formed into a stable system capable of attracting and forming new elements. The foregoing makes it possible to extrapolate the features of the development of the allied connection as a whole to the formation of a system of subordinating means.

Comparative consideration of English conjunctions and their functional equivalents in the Uzbek language should contribute to a more successful solution of methodological problems.

In English: Causal conjunctions introduce information about the cause or reason for something. Example: *He may enter, as he is a friend – U do'st bo'lgani uchun kirishi mumkin.*

As he was not there, I left a message with his brother – *U yerda bo'lmagani uchun ukasiga xabar qoldirdim.*

A copper wire became red-hot because an electric current was passed through it. – *Misim qizib ketdi, chunki u orqali elektr toki o'tdi.*

Consequence conjunctions introduce information regarding the consequences of something. Example: He was so weak that he could hardly stand – *U shunchalik zaif ediki, u zo'rg'a turdi.*

She ate so much that she fell ill – *U shunchalik ko'p ovqatlandiki, u kasal bo'lib qoldi.*

In the Uzbek language, as well as in English, the meaning and meaning of the unions of cause and reason is identical.

Theoretical and methodological basis of research. In world linguistics there is a large amount of material for the study of the basics of typology, the theoretical foundations of the problem of morphological typology of languages.

Typology is the branch of linguistics that deals with the question of the general laws of different languages, which do not have much in common. Typology seeks to identify phenomena that are universal for different languages. If a particular phenomenon exists in the language, which is compared, the phenomenon is considered a typological law that can be applied to similar languages. Typological analysis applies at the level of sound (phonetic / phonological typology), word (morphological typology), sentence (syntactic typology) and complex device (text / discourse typology).

The principles of interlingual typological research have been the subject of a number of monographs: S.E. Petrova, I.P. Ivanova, V.V. Burlakova, G.G. Pocheshov, E.M. Gordon, I.P. Krilova, I.A. Kissen, D.J. Greenberg, V.B. Kasevich, S.Y. Yahontova, A.I. Abrayev, P.A. Danilev, R.I. Bigayev, A.A. Azizov, O. Azizov, A. Safayev, H. Jamolov, T. Boburov, F. Ruziyev's researches are carried out from the typological point of view. T. Boburov, F. Ruziyev's manual on the comparative typology of English and Uzbek languages describes in detail the classification of word groups, morphological and syntactic typological features of English and Uzbek languages. According to T. Boburov, there is still no single approach to the universal framework of universal language construction. Till today, typological research describes the differences and commonalities between events, an abstract system of their application, the universal features of speech use.

Lexical-grammatical classes, traditionally called word groups, are part of the universality of the typology of world languages. Linguists have developed different principles for categorizing words. In classical English grammar, such criteria are taken first, the function of the word, then its formal character, and finally the meaning of the word.

While L.V. Shcherba includes lexical meaning, morphological feature and syntactic function in these criteria, V.M. Valiyev multiplies the number of these characters by 5 and counts the syntactic function, morphological structure and form, lexical meaning, method of expression of the entity in relation to this or that word group, and the criteria for the existence of a grammatical category.

Based on the above, T. Boburov suggests to take into account the cohesive nature of the word in addition to the three commonly accepted signs (meaning, form, function) in the classification of words in English. Noting that there is no consensus among linguists on the number of word groups, she writes in English that the nouns are usually divided into nouns,

adjectives, rhymes, numbers, verbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs. P. Long distinguishes six categories in modern English: verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronouns, absolutes, or interjections.

T. Boburov summarizes the classifications of word groups, concludes that words should be divided into 11 categories and describes their internal divisions as follows:

1. A set of independent words that express lexical meaning: noun, adjective, pronoun, number, verb, adverb.

2. Auxiliary words: article, prepositions, conjunctions, participles.

Considering the lexical and grammatical features, modal verbs and interjections are considered as separate words.

From the information about the belonging of the word to the category, it is clear that the conjunction in Uzbek and English belongs to the same group - a group of words that do not express an independent lexical meaning (auxiliary).

Results and discussion. For practical research, applications containing abbreviations were selected based on newspaper articles on various topics from the following periodicals: The Business Journal, The Charlotte Business Journal, The Carteret Country News-Times, Astoria Times, Akron Bugle, Daily News, Miami Press.

1) The text was **not so** difficult **as** I expected [Matn men kutganidek qiyin emas edi].

2) The Earth and other planets move around the Sun and **so (therefore)** rotate on their axes at the same time [Yer va boshqa sayyoralar Quyosh atrofida harakatlanadi va **shu sababli** bir vaqtning o'zida o'z o'qlari atrofida ham aylanadi].

3) A vector has direction **as well as** magnitude, **so** this given answer is incorrect [Vektor kattalik bilan bir qatorda yo'nalishga ham ega, **shuning uchun** bu berilgan javob notog'ri].

4) In gas the molecules will not get in each other's way, **that's why** they greatly attract or repel each other [Gazda molekular bir-biriga to'sqinlik qilmaydi, **shuning uchun** ular bir-birini qattiq tortadi yoki qaytaradi].

5) Gases have **neither** size **nor** shape of their own. [Gazlarning o'ziga xos o'lchami ham, shakli ham yo'q].

6) Gases expand and contract **not only** when the temperature alters **but also** when the air pressure alters. [Gazlar **nafaqat** harorat o'zgarganda, **balki** havo bosimi o'zgarganda ham kengayadi va qisqaradi].

7) Quantities that have both magnitude and direction are vector quantities, **so** the solution to the problem is correctly given... [Ham kattalik, ham yo'nalishga ega bo'lgan miqdorlar vektor miqdorlardir, **shunday qilib** masalani yechimi to'g'ri berilgan...].

8) He would not listen to me, **and (so)** I wanted to warn him [Menga quloq solmadim va **(shu sababli)** men uni ogohlantirmoqchi edim]

9) Insulators in reality conduct a current, but their resistance is very high [Haqiqatda izolyatorlar oqim o'tkazadi, ammo ularning qarshiligi juda yuqori]

10) The Fahrenheit scale is quite inconvenient, **so (nevertheless, since)** it is used in England and the USA [Farengeyt shkalasi juda noqulay, ammo **shunga qaramay (tufayli)**, u Angliya va AQShda qo'llaniladi].

11) The waters of the lake were deep, **yet (as)** clear [Ko'lning suvlari chuqur, ammo tiniq edi].

12) In a number of battles Suvorov had fewer troops than the enemy; **however (so, because)**, he always won a victory [Bir qator janglarda Suvorovning qo'shinlari dushmanga qaraganda kamroq edi; **shunga qaramay**, u har doim g'alaba qozondi] **because, as, since**.

13) Electrical energy can be converted into radiant energy or mechanical energy, **so (therefore)** this formula is not correct, the professor protested at the meeting. [Elektr energiyasi nurlanish energiyasiga yoki mexanik energiyaga o'zgarishi mumkin, shuning uchun

bu formula to'g'ri kelmaydi, deb etiroz keltirdi professor yig'ilishda], Hurry **or (so)** you will be late, we'll be there **since (till)** 12 o'clock! [Shoshiling, **aks holda** kechikasiz, biz 19 00 gacha borishimiz kerak]

14) We can use the same rotating machine **either as** a generator **or** as a motor [Biz bir xil aylanadigan mashinani generator vosita **sifatida** ishlatishimiz mumkin].

15) Mendeleev predicted **so** vacant places in his table would be filled in [Mendeleev uning jadvalidagi bo'sh joylar to'ldirilishini bashorat qilgan]. He suggested **that** we should decrease the intensity of the current [Biz oqimning intensivligini kamaytirishni taklif qilmadik].

16) I don't know **whether (so)** he will come tonight [Bugun kechasi keladimi yoki yo'qmi, bilmayman].

17) Gases and liquids return to their original volume, **as (so)** a result of which the applied force is removed [Gazlar va suyuqliklar dastlabki hajmiga qaytadi, **buning natijasida** qo'llaniladigan kuch chiqariladi].

18) The average speed of all molecules remains the same **as long as (so)** the temperature is constant [Harorat o'zgarmas ekan, **shu sababli** barcha molekulalarning o'rtacha harakat tezligi bir xil bo'lib qoladi].

19) A liquid does not become hotter, **as (so)** it continues to boil [Suyuqlik qaynashda davom etar ekan, **shu sababli** u qizib ketmaydi].

20) The tourists did not make camp **till (since)** it grew dark [Turistlar qorong'i tushguncha lager qurmadilar].

21) He knew that the patrols might catch tracks **before (so)** they were covered with snow [U patrullar qor bilan qoplanishidan oldin iz topishi mumkinligini bilar edi].

22) The elongation of the test specimen was measured **after (so, since)** its broken ends had been put together [Sinov namunasining cho'zilishi uning singan uchlari birlashtirilganligi **sababli** o'lchandi].

23) What have you been doing **since (so)** you left our town? [Shahrimizni tark etganingizdan beri nima qilyapsiz?]

24) Let me know **directly (so)** he comes [U kelganini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri menga xabar bering].

25) He was still asleep **when (since, so)** the snow began to fall [U (bundan buyon) qor yog'a boshlaganda hamon uxlayotgan edi].

26) The ball possesses a definite store of potential energy **while (so)** it is in the elevated position [To'p ko'tarilgan holatdan so'ng potentsial energiyaning aniq zaxirasiga ega bo'ladi].

27) **As (so)** the day was clear, they decided to climb the mountain [Kun aniq bo'lgani **sababli** ular toqqa chiqishga qaror qilishdi].

28) A copper wire **so** red-hot **because** an electric current was passed through it [Mis sim qizib ketdi, chunki u orqali elektr toki o'tdi].

29) **Since (so)** rubber is a non-conductor of electricity, it is used for insulation [Kauchuk elektr tokini o'tkazmaydigan bo'lganligi **sababli**, u izolyatsiya uchun ishlatiladi].

30) **In order (so)** that an inflammable gas may burn in air. It must first be raised to the ignition temperature. [Yonuvchan gaz havoda yonishi uchun. Avval uni yoqish haroratiga ko'tarish kerak].

31) He wrote down the number **lest (so)** he should forget it [U raqamni unutib qo'ymaslik **uchun** yozib qo'ydi].

32) The intensity of the current in a circuit decreases **if (so)** the resistance of the circuit is increased. [Zanjirning qarshiligi oshirilishi **sababli**, kontaktlarning zanglashiga olib keladigan oqimning intensivligi pasayadi].

33) Gases are characterized by extreme lightness **unless** they are highly compressed [Gazlar, agar ular juda siqilgan bo'lmasa-**da**, o'ta yengilligi bilan ajralib turadi].

34) The volume of gas is proportional to its absolute temperature **provided** its pressure remains constant. [Gazning bosimi doimiy bo'lishi **sharti (tufayli) bilan** uning mutlaq haroratiga mutanosib bo'ladi.].

35) **Supposing (if, so)** two equal and opposite forces are applied to the body, will it remain in equilibrium? [Agar-**da** tanaga ikkita teng va qarama-qarshi kuchlar qo'llanilsa, u muvozanatda qoladimi?]

36) **Though (so)** there were vacant places in the periodic table, Mendeleev predicted the properties of the missing elements [Davriy sistemada bo'sh joylar mavjud bo'lsa-**da**, Mendeleev etishmayotgan elementlarning xususiyatlarini bashorat qilgan].

37) Maggie did not understand the appearance of this stranger as well as Tom, **so** she called the police. [Meggi bu notanish odamning qiyofasini Tom kabi tushunmagan edi, **shu sababli** u politsiyaga murojat qildi].

38) Flowers frozen in liquid air can be broken with a hammer as if they were made of glass, **so (for this reason)** keep this experiment away from children [Suyuq havoda muzlatilgan gullarni xuddi shishadan yasalgandek bolg'a bilan sindirish mumkin, **shuning uchun (shu sababli)** bu esperementni bolalarda yiroqda o'tkazing].

39) The heavier air crowds the lighter gas upward **as (so)** a piece of wood is forced to the surface of the water because it is lighter than water [Og'irroq havo engilroq gazni yuqoriga to'playdi, **shu sababli** yog'och bo'lagi suv yuzasiga majburlanadi, chunki u suvdan engilroq].

41) The air is **not so** cold now **as** it was in the early morning, **so** we went for a walk and met Jane.... [Havo hozir erta tongdagidek sovuq emas, **shu sababli** biz sayirga chiqdik va Janni uchratdik....].

42) **The greater the** molecular velocity, **so** the higher is the temperature of the body. [Molekulyar tezlik qanchalik katta bo'lsa, tananing harorati shunchalik yuqori bo'ladi].

43) With the increase of pressure, the molecules get **so** close **that** they repel each other [Bosimning oshishi **sababli** molekularlar bir-birini itaradigan darajada yaqinlashadi].

44) The leaves of the trees were very dark and thick, **so that** no ray of light came through the branches [Daraxtlarning barglari juda quyuk va qalin edi, **shuning uchun** shoxlardan yorug'lik nurlari tushmasdi].

45) In December 1922, **when** the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was formed, **so** Moscow became its capital [1922 yil dekabrda Sovet Sotsialistik Respublikalari Ittifoqi tuzilganida, Moskva uning poytaxti bo'ldi].

Thus, subordinate clauses are introduced mainly with the help of conjunctions in Uzbek and English. The leading union in English is "so", the rest only clarify the relationship expressed by "so". The conjunctions **because, as, therefore**, etc. convey various shades of conditionality of action and cause. In the analyzed texts from newspapers and magazines, the union "so" is the most frequent - 93%. In Uzbek, subordinate clauses can be introduced into the main clause using the union "**Shuning uchun/Shu sababli**" in combination with a predicate in the indicative mood and using gerunds with the -80% affix. In a comparative study of conjunctions expressing cause and reason in English and Uzbek, it was found that in English these conjunctions are used more often than in Uzbek (fig 3).

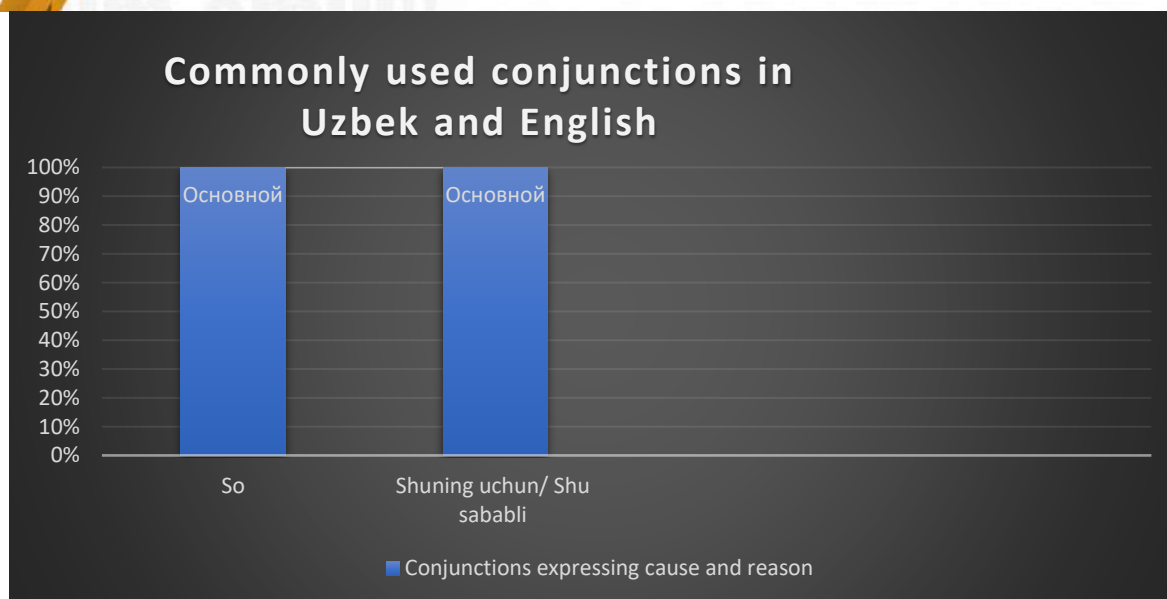


Fig.3. Frequently used conjunctions in Uzbek and English, expressing cause and reason

In contrast to English, in the Uzbek unreal conditional sentence, the representation of the impossibility of performing an action depends (as an expression of modality in general) only on the form of the predicate of the main clause. Therefore, in 60% the use of conjunctions of cause and reason is similar in English and Uzbek grammar, and with the correct translation and selection of equivalents, only similarity is determined by 40%, since in the Uzbek language the correct use of conjunctions is more difficult than in English due to the category of gender (fig 4).

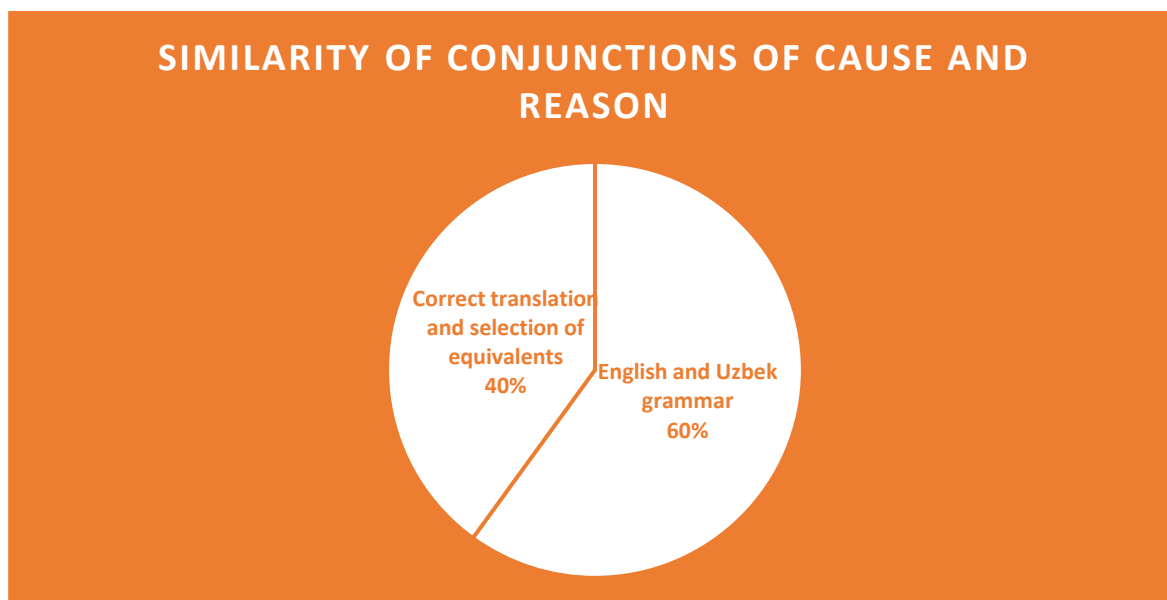


Fig.4. Similarity of conjunctions in Uzbek and English, expressing cause and reason

Conclusion. In linguistics conjunctions belong to a closed word class, a word class to which no new items can normally be added, and that usually contains a relatively small number of items. The closed class may get new items through the usual means such as compounding, derivation, coining, borrowing, etc. But the change takes much more time. The closed class is normally viewed as part of the core language and is not expected to change. So, conjunction is a functional part of speech that connects two words, phrases, or clauses together. This definition may overlap with that of other parts of speech, so what constitutes a

"conjunction" should be defined for each language. In general, a conjunction is an invariable grammatical particle, and it may or may not stand between the items it conjoins.

In the course of the work, the main methods for translating English unions into Uzbek were identified, and the definition of the meaning of this union in a specific context. The purpose of our study was to study the features of the functioning of unions in the Uzbek and English languages, as well as to analyze the unions expressing cause and reason in English and Uzbek and the functions of the translation equivalents of English unions. When studying unions, the concepts of this layer of vocabulary were identified, the criteria for distinguishing this type of vocabulary were identified, the features of the functioning of unions and their semantics were studied in detail. When considering English conjunctions in terms of translation, the translator faces a number of problems. The translation of unions depends on the context on the example of texts from English newspapers and magazines.

Thus, we have examined in detail the problem of a comparative study of conjunctions expressing cause and reason in English and Uzbek, paying attention also to broader categories, such as a complex sentence, in particular, as well as words that are used instead of conjunctions with meanings of cause and reason.

Summing up, we can say that, while exploring this topic, we found out that in many issues there are still controversial points and little-studied areas. It is also worth taking into account the fact that along with the emergence of new phenomena in life, and consequently in two languages, new meanings of existing words also appear, which suggests that unions of cause and reason may soon acquire new ways. realization of their potentials in the aspects of linguoculturology of two languages, technological society and the world, they are transformed and new prototypes of unions appear in the speech of young people. From this it follows that the problem of a comparative study of conjunctions expressing cause and reason in English and Uzbek is still of interest for study.

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