

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF ADDITIVE CONJUNCTIONS IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This article examines the grammatical features of conjunctions in English and Uzbek and compares their main similarities, differences, and patterns of usage. In both languages, conjunctions are important grammatical units because they connect words, phrases, clauses, and complete ideas, which helps speakers and writers express logical relations clearly. English and Uzbek additive conjunctions can show how their forms, positions, and grammatical behavior may differ because the two languages belong to different language families and have different structural systems. Although this type of conjunction has similar communicative functions, differences can be seen in word order and the way dependent ideas are connected. Therefore, the comparison of conjunctions in English and Uzbek helps reveal both shared grammatical functions and language-specific features.

Keywords. Auxiliary words, additive conjunction, coordinating conjunctions, correlative structures, grammatical unity, semantic relations

Introduction. Conjunctions form an important part of grammatical structure because they establish logical and syntactic relations between words, phrases, clauses, and larger parts of discourse. In both English and Uzbek, conjunctions contribute to the organization of ideas, while their grammatical behavior depends on the structural system of each language. Since English and Uzbek belong to different language families, their conjunction systems show both common functions and language-specific features. A comparative study of these units is therefore useful for understanding how some logical relations are expressed in the two languages.

In English linguistics, conjunctions have been examined by scholars such as Otto Jespersen, Randolph Quirk, Michael Halliday, Rodney Huddleston, and Geoffrey Pullum. Their studies have contributed to the description of coordination, clause connection, syntactic dependency, and grammatical relations within complex sentences. Quirk and his colleagues provided a detailed classification of conjunctions within English grammar, while Halliday considered conjunction as an important means of creating logical and textual connection. Huddleston and Pullum further explained the structural properties of coordination and subordination from a modern grammatical perspective.

In Uzbek linguistics, the grammatical nature of conjunctions has been studied within broader research on morphology and syntax by scholars such as A. Gʻulomov,

M. Asqarova, Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, R. Sayfullayeva, and N. Mahmudov. Their works have contributed to the classification of conjunctions, the description of coordinated and subordinate relations, and the analysis of complex sentence structure in Uzbek.

The comparison of English and Uzbek conjunctions shows that both languages use conjunctions to connect grammatical units and express semantic relations, although their forms, positions, and combinations with clauses may differ. English generally depends strongly on fixed word order, whereas Uzbek has a more flexible sentence structure because of its grammatical system. Therefore, examining conjunctions comparatively can reveal how similar communicative meanings are organized through different grammatical patterns in English and Uzbek.

Literary review. Conjunctions occupy an important position in the grammatical systems because they establish relationships between words, phrases, clauses, and larger parts of discourse. Although their main function is generally associated with connection, conjunctions also contribute to the expression of logical and semantic relations between ideas. They help organize information, clarify relationships between parts of a sentence, and create grammatical unity within both simple and complex structures. Although their main function is generally associated with connection, conjunctions also play an important role in expressing logical and semantic relations between ideas. They help speakers and writers show how different parts of a sentence are related in meaning, which makes communication more organized and understandable. Through conjunctions, different relationships can be clearly represented within sentence structure. Their function is therefore not limited to joining grammatical elements, because they also contribute to the development of meaning between connected units. As a result, conjunctions support grammatical accuracy, logical organization, and semantic clarity in both spoken and written language.

Additive conjunctions are an important group of conjunctions because they connect words, phrases, clauses, or ideas that have related meanings. Their main grammatical function is to add one piece of information to another without creating a strong contrast or opposition between the connected elements. In both spoken and written language, additive conjunctions help speakers develop an idea gradually, because new information can be connected with information that has already been introduced. They also contribute to grammatical unity and logical continuity, which are important features of well-organized sentences and texts. They are *and*, *also*, *as well as*, *both ... and*, *not only ... but also* in English, *va*, *ham* and *bilan* in Uzbek.

Additive conjunctions can connect grammatical units that have the same or similar syntactic position. When they join equal elements, they usually form a coordinated relationship, which means that neither connected element is grammatically dependent on the other. These conjunctions may link nouns, adjectives, verbs, phrases, or

independent clauses. Their use therefore makes it possible to combine several related elements within one grammatical structure, while the relationship between these elements remains balanced and clear.

He was a big, tall young man and very strong. (David Copperfield)

(Uz: U katta, uzun va juda kuchli o'spirin edi.)

From a semantic point of view, additive conjunctions express the idea of addition, continuation, or accumulation. However, not all additive forms have exactly the same meaning. Some simply add another element, while others give additional emphasis or indicate that two elements should be considered together. Certain additive constructions can make the second idea appear stronger or more important than the first one. Therefore, their grammatical function may be similar, although their semantic force and stylistic effect can differ.

Both Mr. Childers and Master Kidderminster walked in a curious manner. (Hard Times)

(Uz: Janob Childers ham Master Kidminster ham g'alati holatda sayr qilishardi.)

In English, additive relations are commonly expressed through coordinating conjunctions and correlative structures. Because English depends strongly on word order, the position of an additive conjunction often helps readers understand the relationship between the connected elements. Parallel grammatical structures are particularly important when correlative conjunctions are used, because the connected parts are normally expected to have similar grammatical forms. This structural balance improves clarity and makes the sentence easier to process.

In Uzbek, additive conjunctions perform many of the same general functions, although their grammatical behavior is influenced by the structure and relatively flexible word order of the language. Additive meaning may be expressed through separate conjunctions, particles, or paired constructions. Uzbek additive forms can connect both simple sentence elements and larger clauses, while some forms may also carry an additional meaning of emphasis. As a result, the additive relationship is expressed through the interaction of conjunctions, sentence structure, and context.

Odatiy takalluflar bilan dasturxon va choyga qaraldi. (O'tgan kunlar)

(Eng: After the usual courtesies, attention was turned to the table and tea.)

When English and Uzbek additive conjunctions are compared, an important similarity is that both languages use them to extend information and connect grammatically related units. However, differences can be observed in their position, grammatical combinations, and interaction with other sentence elements. English often requires clearer structural parallelism, whereas Uzbek can express additive relationships with greater flexibility because grammatical information is also carried by suffixes and particles. For this reason, understanding additive conjunctions is important in comparative grammar, translation, and language learning.

Those who didn't know him as well I do. (Hard Times)

(Uz: Uni bilmaydiganlar orasida men ham bor edim.)

Otabek bilan qutidorning yo'llari bir bo'lgandan birgalashib ketdilar. (O'tgan kunlar)

(Eng: Since Otabek and the qutidor were going in the same direction, they went together.)

Results and analysis. The results of the analysis show that additive conjunctions play a significant role in establishing grammatical connection, semantic continuity, and logical development within both sentences and larger units of discourse. The findings indicate that their primary function is not limited to joining individual words or clauses, because they also contribute to the gradual expansion of information by allowing speakers and writers to introduce additional ideas that remain closely related to previously expressed content. This additive relationship creates a clear progression of meaning, through which separate pieces of information are interpreted as parts of a unified message rather than as independent statements. The analysis further demonstrates that additive conjunctions contribute considerably to textual cohesion, since they establish explicit links between related propositions and consequently reduce the possibility of semantic interruption within discourse.

Another important result is that additive conjunctions operate at several grammatical levels, including the level of words, phrases, clauses, and complete statements, which confirms their structural flexibility within the language system. Although the grammatical form of the connected elements may vary, the semantic relationship established between them usually remains based on addition, reinforcement, continuation, or extension. The findings also reveal that additive conjunctions may differ in the degree of emphasis they provide, because some forms simply introduce an additional element, whereas others strengthen the preceding information by presenting another point of equal or greater importance. Consequently, the choice of a particular additive conjunction can influence not only sentence structure but also the strength and organization of the intended meaning.

The results suggest that additive conjunctions contribute strongly to coherence by guiding readers and listeners through a sequence of connected ideas. When information is presented through appropriate additive relations, the text becomes easier to follow because each new statement develops, supplements, or reinforces the previous one. The analysis additionally shows that excessive or inappropriate use of additive conjunctions may produce unnecessary repetition or weaken stylistic variety, which indicates that their effectiveness depends on both grammatical accuracy and contextual suitability.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the findings of the analysis confirm that additive conjunctions perform a fundamental role in the grammatical, semantic, and textual organization of language, because they do considerably more than simply connect separate linguistic elements. Their primary function is to establish additive

relationships between words, phrases, clauses, and larger units of discourse, while at the same time maintaining continuity between previously introduced information and newly presented ideas. Through this function, additive conjunctions contribute to the development of coherent communication, since they enable speakers and writers to expand their thoughts gradually without producing unnecessary contrast, interruption, or semantic separation. As a result, they should be regarded not only as structural linking devices but also as important means of organizing meaning within discourse.

Overall, the analysis confirms that additive conjunctions are essential cohesive and organizational resources whose significance extends beyond simple coordination. By integrating related information, preserving semantic unity, supporting logical progression, and facilitating the gradual development of ideas, they contribute directly to the construction of clear, coherent, and well-structured communication. Consequently, the study of additive conjunctions remains important for understanding how grammatical forms interact with meaning and how linguistic connections contribute to the overall organization of spoken and written discourse.

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