

THE WAYS OF USING THE CONJUNCTION “WHERE” IN COMPLEX SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN UZBEK

U.B Tukhtamatova

teacher of department of practice of the English language ASIFL

Annotation: This article is devoted to the comparative analysis of the ways of using the conjunction “where” in complex sentences in English and their counterparts in Uzbek

Key words: anthropocentric paradigm, linguo-culturology, interrelation, study of complex sentences with subordinator “where”, semantic synonyms, the generalities of association.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена сравнительному анализу способов употребления союза «где» в сложных предложениях в английском языке и его аналогах в узбекском языке.

Ключевые слова: антропоцентрическая парадигма, лингвокультурология, взаимосвязь, изучение сложноподчиненных предложений с придаточным «где», семантические синонимы, общности ассоциации.

Izoh: Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidagi murakkab gaplarda “qaerda” bog‘lovchisi va ularning o‘zbek tilidagi o‘xshashlarini qo‘llash usullarini qiyosiy tahlil qilishga bag‘ishlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: antropotsentrik paradigma, lingvokulturologiya, o'zarobog'liqlik, "qaerda" bo'ysunuvchisi bilan murakkab jummalarni o'rganish, semantic sinonimlar, assotsiatsiya umumiyliklari.

In modern linguistics, there are specific reasons for huge interests in researching communicative units, as well as, studying simple and composite sentences within the range of text. For instance, it is still one of the crucial problems of General Stylistics,

particularly, Syntactic Stylistics to carry a study on communicative pragmatic and stylistic features of syntactic units such as simple and composite sentences. It has been carried out many scientific research on composite sentences and today the interest, in studying these linguistic units and elucidating their structural-semantic, communicative-pragmatic features, is growing rapidly because analyzing most features of composite sentences in languages from different types has not been finished yet, not only in terms of General Linguistics but even in terms of target languages. Investigating structural-semantic, communicative-pragmatic and stylistic features in terms of General Linguistics is considered to be an essential scientific-theoretical branch, which involves doing huge tasks and carrying out fundamental investigations. Modern syntax theory continues to be one of the major problems of the agenda. As it comes to the communicative-pragmatic and stylistic features of larger linguistic units including composite sentences, we should take into account the role these units play in language and speech, their various functions and a number of stylistic devices and also analyze them by identifying verbal and nonverbal factors that lead to these stylistic devices. Therefore, if it is about syntactic units, particularly, communicative-pragmatic, and stylistic features of composite sentences, such an essential and urgent issue like investigating their general-stylistic character is being put in the agenda directly. By learning and studying specific scientific books devoted for the structural-semantic, communicative-pragmatic and stylistic features of composite sentences, we have come to a conclusion that in modern linguistics it has been conducted a great number of fundamental scientific research on various features of composite sentences and among them these following are considerable works

It is praiseworthy that there have been undertaken several basic scientific investigations in studying composite sentences in terms of General and Comparative Linguistics. Among these works, theoretical researches devoted to the pressing problems of general and comparative theory of composite sentences play a vital role. Firstly, we must mention one of the greatest theorists, professor U. K. Yusupov (1971, 1973, 1980, 1984, 1995), who have conducted a great deal of complicated scientific investigations in

General and Special Linguistics, laid foundations to the formation and development of Special Linguistics as a separate science, and founded comparative linguistics school, other members of this school are G. M. Hoshimov (1982, 1983, 1985, 1988, 1991, 2001, 2002), M. A. Abduvaliyev (1989), T B. Umrzakov (1988), Usarov (2004) and others. Not only structural-semantic, but also communicativepragmatic features of composite sentences are analyzed in the scientific research mentioned above. For example, Professor U. K. Yusupov showed in his scientific investigations that stylistic features of composite sentences are the object of separate scientific research, and he gave us primary opinions and judgements on the methods of explaining them in terms of General and Comparative Linguistics (Yusupov 1971, 1973, 1980, 1984, 1995). Subsequently, the method and basic trends of studying stylistic devices of composite sentences separately was developed by great Uzbek linguist G.M.Hoshimov (Hoshimov 1982, 1983, 1985, 1988, 1991, 2001, 2002). In general, linguistics, "sentence" has still been remaining one of the disputable and unsolved problems of grammar both structurally and semantically. There are more than tens of definitions of a "sentence" in linguistics but none of them is generally accepted as a happy one. Nevertheless, among the definitions of a sentence, the one, which was offered by L.S.Barkhudarov seems to be more suitable for comparative typological analysis of the former. So, according to L.S.Barkhudarov, "A sentence is a nominal group plus a verb group" representing a subject-predicate structure.

The most perfect definition, which was mentioned by our teacher, professor G.M.Hoshimov on his lectures:

“A sentence is a group of words which consist of a subject group, a predicative group and a parenthetical group”. After informing about the definition of a “sentence”, in while-activities, the teacher will step over next stage explaining the notion of “a complex sentence” in English:

For example:

If it rains or if the weather is bad, we will stay at home.

This sentence consists of a principal clause and a subordinate clause, as you see. *we will stay at home* is a principal clause and *If it rains or if the weather is bad* is a subordinate clause of the sentence. (homogeneous adverbial clause of condition: there are two conditions).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Blockh M.Y. A course in theoretical English grammar for students. Moscow, 1983
2. Ilyish B.I. The Structure of Modern English. Moscow, 1965
3. Hoshimov G'.M. Lectures on the theory of Modern English . - Andijan, 2010
4. Hoshimov G'.M. Типология сложного предложения в разносистемных языках. ADD. - Tashkent, 2002
5. Hoshimov G'.M. Типология сложного предложения в разносистемных языках. - Tashkent: "Fan", 1991
6. Yusupov O'.Q. Проблемы сопоставительной лингвистики. - Т.: Fan, 1980