

GRAMMATICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AUXILIARY WORD GROUPS:
CONJUNCTIONS

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Annotation: *In this article, the grammatical features of the auxiliary, conjunction, and predicate, their differences, similarities, origin, and usage will be discussed.*

Key words: auxiliary groups of words, connecting, auxiliary, load, pure, target.

Conjunction in English, its uniqueness, use, types, functions are described in detail in monographs, textbooks, training manuals. The function and semantic typology of the connective in Uzbek and English languages begins with the study of the category of the word in the studied languages. As in Uzbek, in English, prepositional phrases consist of noun, adjective, number, pronoun, adverb and verb. Prepositions and conjunctions are grouped separately as secondary clauses. Observations show that a preposition in English acts as a preposition in Uzbek. Definitions of connectives in textbooks and manuals are almost indistinguishable from each other.

A conjunction is a part of a sentence that connects a logical idea, grammatical parts of a sentence. A conjunction is a secondary clause that connects the parts of a simple sentence, the parts of a compound sentence, and the sentences in the text.

In English, it is important to know the types of connectives and to be able to use them appropriately in order to make a logically correct sentence, to clearly express an idea. Modern English has coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, and subordinating conjunctions. M.Gapporov distinguishes two types of conjunctions: conjunctive and subordinate conjunctions. N.A. Myltseva, T.M. Khimalenko also divides conjunctions into two types: coordinating and subordinating conjunctions in his book Universal Reference Grammar.

Coordinating compound. M.A. Rustamov and M.I. Asriyan consider words such as *va*, *but*, *or*, *na*, *for*, *so*, *yet*, and *and/or* to be conjunctions; they refer to the linking of two or more words, phrases, or sentences in the same grammatical category. In this source, it is also noted that the conjunctions *so* and *yet* appear in a different function. *And* means to add: when expressing the addition, it is translated into Uzbek as *-ga* (to), in other cases, *and* (and), *with*, and through the words: Six and two make eight. Rice and potatoes are very important products for human life. *But* *mano* contrast: in Uzbek language *ama*, *but*, *however*, is translated as: Many trees lose their leaves in winter, but there are no evergreen trees

Grammar is a large section that teaches correct speaking and writing, includes parts such as morphology and syntax. Morphology studies word groups. Phrases include independent phrasal verbs, auxiliary phrasal verbs, and group words. Now we will study auxiliary word groups from these. Auxiliary word groups are words that do not mean a single meaning, cannot be used as part of a sentence, and serve to express grammatical meanings. They mean the relationship between independent words and certain sentences serves, adds various additional meanings to the word and the content of the sentence.

Auxiliary words include auxiliaries, conjunctions, and predicates.

First, let's get acquainted with the helper and its types. Auxiliary words are auxiliary words that come after nouns and adjectives and connect them to other words by subordinating them. For example: He wrote with his hand. Here the helper is the word "with", which is connected to the word "koli" that came before it, the combination of two words, "by hand" is one word. 'rock' is an answer and acts as a single sentence. Helpers are divided into pure and task-like types:

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1. Pure auxiliaries - having completely lost their lexical meaning, they are close to the adverbs in terms of function. Since there are few of them, it is not difficult to memorize. Examples of pure auxiliaries are the auxiliaries with, for, like, towards, like, because of, as, over, till, new, through, about. Another characteristic of pure auxiliaries is that they do not receive stress, the stress falls on the last syllable of the word preceding the auxiliary.

2. Functional auxiliaries are words that completely lose their meaning and do not answer a specific question, originally belonging to independent words such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs. Now we try to understand their meaning by using them both as auxiliary and independent words. Auxiliaries related to the noun family: front, middle, side, back, go, inside, top, top, bottom, bottom, between, head, seat, eyebrow, collar, opposite, side, besides, along, like, without, along with. First, let's give an example as an auxiliary: Yesterday's past auxiliary topic is being discussed. It's really about the top of the helper here no, the word above is used without its dictionary meaning. Now an independent word we use in the form: There is a pen on the table. What is the pen on? On the table.

As you can see, in the second sentence, the word above is the answer to the question, that is, it means the dictionary meaning. Adverbial auxiliaries: before, before, after, after, nose, before, since, since, mainly, bionan. Think carefully before you speak. Think first, then speak. In the first sentence, the auxiliary is used after the word that receives the agreement suffix from , and the bit is the answer to the question. The next sentence has a special meaning means.

Auxiliaries related to the verb group: say, say, call, look at, compared to that. A girl called Mukhlisa came to our group. My mother told me: "He who walks on a stick eats a stick." Adjectives related to the category of adjectives: because of, against, with, around, according to, other. A lesson was held according to the words of our teacher. This book and the book mentioned by Diyora do not match. This concludes the range of helpers.

Now we will focus on the meaning of auxiliaries and adverbs. Auxiliaries are similar in function to some conjunctions. In some cases, auxiliaries are used interchangeably in the place of arrival, departure, place-time, exit agreement. Including: He spoke about what he saw - He spoke about what he saw. He bought it for his mother - He bought it for his mother. He wrote with a pencil - He wrote with a pencil. Saw on TV - Saw on TV. Kabi, sari, and news auxiliaries form meaning with the additions -dek, -day. It blew like the wind - It blew like the wind. But not everywhere, the auxiliaries can be replaced by auxiliaries:

He helped his friend uses a past tense, and you can't replace it with helper, as this is a grammatical error. This concludes our information about the helper. Auxiliary words that serve to connect words and simple sentences in a compound sentence are called connectors. The grass and trees are coming to life, as the warm breath of spring has begun to be felt.

Lexico-grammatical classes, traditionally called word groups, are part of the universal typology of world languages. Linguists have developed different principles of word classification. In classical English grammar, such criteria are taken first by the function of the word, then by its formal character, and finally by the meaning of the word. L.V. Shcherba includes lexical meaning, morphological feature and syntactic function in these criteria, V.V. Vinogradov increases the number of these signs and calculates their syntactic function, morphological structure and form, lexical meaning, the way of expressing a person in relation to one or another word group, and the criteria for the existence of a grammatical category.

Based on the above, T. Bushuy proposes to take into account the cohesive nature of the word in addition to the three generally accepted signs (meaning, form, function) when classifying words in the English language. Noting that there is no consensus among linguists on the number of word groups, he writes that nouns in English are usually divided into nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numbers, verbs, predicates, conjunctions, and adverbs. . P. Long distinguishes six categories in modern English: verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, absolute or participle. Summarizing the

classification of word groups, T. Bushui concludes that words should be divided into 11 groups and describes their internal divisions as follows: 1. A set of independent words expressing lexical meaning: noun, adjective, pronoun, number, verb, adverb. .

Auxiliary word groups, in particular, connectors in world linguistics D.A. Steling, L.V. Shcherba, A.I. Smirnitsky, I.P. Ivanova, V.V. Burlakova, G.G.Pocheptsov, F.M.Berezin, B.N.Golovin. Secondary parts of speech in English have been the subject of a number of studies. The study of conjunctions in the English language has attracted the attention of linguists since the 60s and 70s of the last century. In this regard, we can see different views through the research of linguists such as B. N. Aksenenko, L. S. Barkhudarov, G. N. Vorontsova, B. A. Ilish, I. K. Irteneva, T. M. Novitskaya, N. D. Kunin, A. I. Smirnitsky, B. S. S. I. N. Roymovich, B. S. S. I. Roymovich. Yartseva, D.C.Bennett, T.Givon, R.Haddlestone, P.Roberts, A.Herskovits and others. Conjunctions in English, its uniqueness, application, types, functions monograph, textbook, educational system detailed in the manuals.

Conjunctions are of two types according to their use in a sentence: singular conjunctions and repeated conjunctions. Conjunctions that can be used alone include and, and, and, but, but, however, perhaps. Conjunctions that are used repeatedly include each, sometimes, sometimes sometimes, either, or, or such as. Conjunctions are divided into equal conjunctions and subjunctive conjunctions according to their function. Equal conjunctions connect words and simple sentences in a compound sentence in an equal relationship, and according to how they express the meaningful relationship between them, they are conjunction conjunctions (and, and, and), contrast conjunctions (but, but, however, perhaps), conjunctions of subtraction (either, or, or...either, or...or, sometimes...sometimes, sometimes...sometimes, a... bir) is divided into types such as negative conjunction (na...na). The most important of the equal conjunctions is the negation conjunction, because it also comes with a negation clause.

When it acts as a conjunction, the participle of the sentence comes in the participle form. When carrying out the loading task, the part of the sentence is in the negative form. The second type of conjunctions are the following conjunctions, and their types are as follows: conjunctions of determination (ie, -that), causal conjunctions (because, why), conditional conjunctions (if, although, although, mabodo, basharti), conjunctions of comparison (as if, as if, like), purpose conjunction (toki). Conjunctions are divided according to their origin into pure and functional. Pure conjunctions are words that function only as conjunctions: and, but, because, if.

Functional connectives are words that belong to other categories and function as connectives. Auxiliaries that give additional meaning to independent words and sentences are called prepositions. The structure of downloads, their semantic types, their writing, their purity and their functionality are studied. Net downloads count only those words that are part of the download group. They are: only, even, -mi, -ku. Task-related loads are loads that are also used in other tasks. What I want to say is that assistants are divided into pure or functional types. In it, pure helpers are frozen and numbered. In conjunctions, pure conjunctions are words that occur only as conjunctions. Same with downloads. In the case of auxiliaries, the word with is pure, and in the case of conjunctions, it is the participle. It follows that types of the same type, which are generally called auxiliary word groups, are not compatible with each other at all. At first glance, it is also incredibly difficult to master, understand and remember.

In conclusion, our grammar is easy and also difficult. Some information is easily explained, some information is very, very difficult. We are also surprised by the differences within the auxiliary word groups we have just looked at. In my opinion, it is necessary to simplify the structure of word groups belonging to the same type, by naming the types the same, even if only a little. For example, pure or functional helpers are its types. The type of conjunction is determined according to its origin.

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It is not given in downloads, it simply says "Downloads can also be pure or task-based". Dear young people, it is good to learn foreign languages. But we should put our mother tongue first. We need to contribute to its development.

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