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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS OF PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

I.I.Rasulova
Samarkand State Univesrsity named after Sharof Rashidov, Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

I.I.Rasulova
Samarkand State Univesrsity named after Sharof Rashidov, Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

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Abstract. This article describes the syntactic functions of prepositions and conjunctions in Uzbek and English, comparing them through a comparative study. The work is descriptive, comparative, and typological, focusing on the syntactic functions of such prepositions and conjunctions in phrase structure and clause linking, as well as in the expression of grammatical relations. The results demonstrate that special function words in English and Uzbek were used to structure syntactic organization, but by different typological means.

Keywords: syntactic functions, prepositions, conjunctions, Uzbek, English, comparative linguistics, grammatical relations, function words.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida predloglar va bog‘lovchilarning sintaktik vazifalarining qiyosiy tadqiqi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi predloglar va bog‘lovchilarning sintaktik vazifalari qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot tavsifiy, qiyosiy va tipologik yondashuvlarga asoslanib, ushbu birliklarning so‘z birikmasi tuzilishida, gaplar o‘rtasidagi bog‘lanishda hamda grammatik munosabatlarni ifodalashdagi sintaktik funksiyalariga e’tibor qaratadi. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida sintaktik tuzilishni shakllantirishda maxsus yordamchi birliklardan foydalaniladi, biroq ular turli tipologik vositalar orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: sintaktik funksiyalar, predloglar, bog‘lovchilar, o‘zbek tili, ingliz tili, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, grammatik munosabatlar, yordamchi so‘zlar.

Сравнительное исследование синтаксических функций предлогов и союзов в узбекском и английском языках

Аннотация. В данной статье в сопоставительном аспекте рассматриваются синтаксические функции предлогов и союзов в узбекском и английском языках. Исследование основано на описательном, сравнительном и типологическом подходах и сосредоточено на синтаксических функциях этих единиц в структуре словосочетания, при связи предложений, а также в выражении грамматических отношений. Результаты показывают, что в английском и узбекском языках для организации синтаксической структуры используются специальные служебные единицы, однако реализуются они с помощью различных типологических средств.

Ключевые слова: синтаксические функции, предлоги, союзы, узбекский язык, английский язык, сопоставительное языкознание, грамматические отношения, служебные слова.

Introduction. In contrast to lexical words, syntactic elements in language rely on function words that relate sentence elements and define grammatical relations. Out of those function words, prepositions and conjunctions are especially good candidates as they establish relations between words, phrases, and clauses. Prepositions and conjunctions are the focus of syntactic dependency and the connection between clauses in English. The same functions are carried out by “ko‘makchilar” and “bog‘lovchilar” in Uzbek, although in a different typological paradigm. Uzbek grammar includes such units under “yordamchi so‘zlar,” which are function words that primarily serve grammatical functions rather than nominative ones[11].

A comparative analysis of these units is important because both English and Uzbek belong to different language families. English is characterized in large part by structural discourse and tends to express and convey syntactic relationships directly through word order and function words. Uzbek is agglutinative, and so it often marks morphological links with function words. This typological contrast makes the analysis of syntactic functions particularly fruitful. This article aims to explore the syntactic roles of prepositions and conjunctions in English and, to some extent, in Uzbek, and to examine the similarities and differences in the sentences that these functions entail.

Syntactic Features of Function Words.

Function words are a class of linguistic units where the main role is not lexical nomination but grammatical order. However, they do not stand alone as content words: words do not mean objects, actions, attributes, etc., they are used to provide syntactic structure to the sentence, as well as to express a syntactic association and to join things together. Their syntactic importance is particularly evident with respect to structure in term formation, clause linkage, relation marking, dependency marking, and grammatical coherence [9].

The relational aspect of the function words is a central syntactic feature of function words. They do not usually act as standalone sentence components with their full lexical function; instead, they show the connection between words, phrases, or clauses. Prepositions, for instance, generate nominal complements and help convey prepositional phrases that can operate as adjuncts, complements, and postmodifiers in the sentence. Thus, function words not only help to identify the grammatical location of local objects, but also to clarify structural relations [9].

Clause structure is another critical syntactic characteristic; functional words have their place in clause formation. Conjunctions connect words, phrases, and clauses and provide either a link between and coordination or subordination to each other. Coordinating conjunctions join syntactic ranks, and subordinating conjunctions form dependent clauses and define semantic relationships (cause, concession, time, condition, and purpose). Consequently, function words are particularly important not only in local syntactic linking, but also in organizing larger sentence structures [3].

The high grammatical dependency of function words is another feature. Their meaning and grammatical importance are generally only in regard to other part chains. By and large, a preposition like in and on usually has only a partially independent meaning unless it is used for its complement. Similarly, conjunctions, like because, although, or if, obtain their grammatical saliency from the words they connect with. Function words, for this reason, are highly context-dependent and structurally bound elements of syntax as opposed to semantically self-sufficient units [6].

A further syntactic characteristic associated with the function words is their fixed or semi-fixed position in sentence structure. Prepositions in English generally precede the complement, while conjunctions occur between or before the units of a predicate. In Uzbek, however, postposition-like forms commonly follow the noun, and several clause-linking devices may interact with the predicate and its affixes. In this context, the positional behavior of function words is language-dependent and accounts for the typological features of the language. This role regularity is one of the reasons function words are at the core of syntactic analysis [11].

Also, function words are very important for both grammatical economy and cohesion. However, since the inflection of such relations isn't very common in analytic languages like English, they often carry a particularly heavy syntactic load. In agglutinative languages like Uzbek, function words interact with morphology, yet they remain significant signals of cross-word and cross-clausal relations. Thus, the syntactic account of function words is important for understanding how languages organize meaning through structure [1].

Accordingly, the syntactic characteristics of function words can be summarized as follows: they are relational as opposed to nominative, structurally dependent as opposed to autonomous, positionally-restricted, and grammatically-functional: they are necessary for phrase construction, clause linkage, and the expression of syntactic coherence. These properties render function words one of the main constituents of grammatical structure in both English and Uzbek.

Prepositions and Uzbek "Ko'makchilar" as Syntactic Relators.

Prepositions and Uzbek "ko'makchilar" as Syntactic Relators: Prepositions form an important means of expressing syntactic dependency in English grammar. Quirk et al. describe the prepositional phrase as a construction consisting of a preposition + complement, where the complement is usually a noun phrase, a wh-clause, or an -ing clause [9].

Prepositions in English belong to the class of function words and primarily express grammatical relations such as place, time, direction, cause, means, and association. They usually occur before a noun phrase and form a prepositional phrase, which functions as an adjunct, complement, or postmodifier in the sentence. Unlike lexical words, prepositions have limited independent nominative meaning; their semantic value becomes clearer only in relation to the words they connect. In this respect, English prepositions differ structurally from Uzbek postpositions, since Uzbek usually expresses such relations through postpositional units following the noun or through case markers. Thus, the comparison shows that English relies on prepositions as separate grammatical markers, whereas Uzbek often combines postpositions with agglutinative morphology to express similar syntactic relations **[3; 6].**

Consequently, prepositions operate as heads of relational phrases and syntactically connect their complements to other phrases in the clause.

Syntactically, it can be concluded that these prepositional phrases in English also act as adjuncts, postmodifiers, or complements [9]. In structures like 'on the table,' 'from the city,' and 'with a key,' the preposition expresses relations of place, source, and means. The phrase as a whole can modify the predicate term or describe the noun, or complete a phrase and its meaning. So the syntactic place of the preposition does not just correspond to its lexical place; it also establishes structural relationships between sentence elements.

In Uzbek, the closest functional equivalent to the English preposition is the "ko'makchi". According to the textbook description, "ko'makchilar" units are connected to nouns and substantivized words in a sentence, and they create syntactic relations between them. They do not inflect independently of the governing word and function together as one syntactic unit. [5]. Examples include *uchun, bilan, kabi, singari, tomon, keyin, qadar,* which contribute to forming relationships similar to purpose, accompaniment, comparison, direction, and sequence.

The contrast in the syntactic context and positioning of the pair is the primary syntactic difference. The English prepositions precede the complement, yet the Uzbek "ko'makchilar" come after it. Also, Uzbek combines these units with case endings, whereas the English preposition is another key formal marker of relation. The contrast is due to the typological difference between an analytic and an agglutinative language.

Syntactic Functions of Prepositions in English.

English prepositions have many crucial functions in syntax. For this reason, they act as linkers between nouns and other elements of the sentence, particularly in adverbial and attributive phrases. For example, prepositions may refer to such variables as location, direction, time, cause, purpose, and instrumentality. Consequently, their syntactic role is both connecting and specifying. Quirk et al. also stated that in English, they distinguish between simple prepositions, where at, in, and for are typical, and complex prepositions, where because of, in front of, out of, and owing to [10].

As a second principle, prepositions make a contribution to the internal structure of noun phrases and verb phrases. They are postmodifiers: they elaborate on the nominal content; complements: they fill out the semantic and syntactic content of adjectives or verbs. For instance, multiple English adjectives and verbs require certain prepositions for constructing acceptable syntactic structures. In this way, prepositions are not just optional connectors of sentence grammar: they are central.

Third, prepositions enable a relatively stable word order in English by indicating the role of the surrounding elements in the arrangement. Since English is unable to use as many case systems to

express grammatical relations as the majority of agglutinative languages do, prepositions do much of the work of indicating them. They have a very strong syntactic status in English clause structure as a consequence of this.

Syntactic Functions of Ko‘makchilar in Uzbek.

“Ko‘makchilar” also expresses a dependent relation in Uzbek, but it does so within morphologically richer systems. These occur after the nouns or noun-like forms and, together with case marking, help establish syntactic and semantic relations. Practical Uzbek grammars highlight that the governed noun and the postposition-like unit together answer one question, and act as a single syntactic component [5].

“Ko‘makchilar” has syntactic functions in several areas. They may point to purpose *(uchun)*, accompaniment *(bilan)*, and comparison *(kabi, singari)* as well as to direction *(tomon)* and sequence or time *(keyin)*. These units are involved in the creation of adverbial modifiers and dependent nominal structures in a way that is generally similar to English prepositional phrases. But the Uzbek system is not as reliant on them as sole markers, since case endings already are a significant part of a certain syntactic load. As such, although English prepositions often operate as the principal relational heads, Uzbek “ko‘makchilar” comprise a wider set of syntactic devices. Their use is thus somewhat more closely associated with morphology than in English.

Conjunctions as Clause-Linking Devices in English and Uzbek.

Conjunctions in both English and Uzbek function as connectors of words, phrases, clauses, and larger syntactic units, but their grammatical behavior reflects the typological character of each language. In English, coordinating conjunctions such as *and, but,* and *or* commonly link units of equal syntactic status, while subordinating conjunctions such as *because, although,* and *if* introduce dependent clauses. In Uzbek, conjunctions likewise connect homogeneous parts and clauses, yet they frequently interact with affixes and clause-final patterns typical of a Turkic agglutinative language. This means that conjunction in Uzbek is not always expressed through an isolated functional item alone; sometimes the subordinating relation is strengthened by morphological markers or fixed constructions. Therefore, although conjunctions in the two languages perform comparable syntactic functions, their formal realization and distribution differ considerably [2; 11].

Conjunctions are a mechanism for building up clauses in English and Uzbek sentences. Conjunctions in both languages are an integral part of the official structure of complex structures. In Uzbek, these conjunctions are referred to as units, which attach two or more word forms to clauses and relate to certain grammatical structures; they are divided into coordinating and subordinating conjunctions [11]. They primarily serve to structure the syntactical relationships among equal or unequal components.

English grammar closely follows the same pattern. Quirk et al. find and, or, but the primary coordinators of clause structure [10]. They also enumerate various subordination types such as after, although, because, before, if, since, that, until, when, where, and while [9]. Downing and Locke also note that subordinating conjunctions might exist in one form -simple, grouped, complex [3].

Coordinating conjunctions, on the other hand, associate equal-rank elements, such as words, phrases, or independent clauses, in a syntactical form. In contrast to these, subordinating conjunctions form hierarchical relations, marking one clause as dependent on another. In both English and Uzbek, this is confirmed. Uzbek syntax may also rely on verbal forms, correlated elements, particles, and intonation to support subordinate relations; however, English more consistently formalizes these relations by explicit conjunctions.

Comparative Analysis of Syntactic Behavior.

Preposition-like and conjunction-like units serve as syntactic ties between the English and Uzbek texts, as opposed to the distribution of their functions from a comparative point of view. English uses prepositions as a more syntactically independent word, inasmuch as they head phrases and are two principal markers of dependency. In Uzbek, “ko‘makchilar” also work relationally and cooperate with case suffixes and other morphological devices.

Conjunctions are more similar to each other across the two languages than prepositions are. Both English and Uzbek identify coordination and subordination and employ conjunctions to join sentence

components and clauses. Still, English syntax more often employs fixed conjunctional forms, whilst Uzbek allows a somewhat broader engagement between conjunctions and other grammar.

Accordingly, the comparative evidence indicates that syntactic functions are functionally similar but typologically different. English prepositions and Uzbek "ko'makchilar" are semi-identical, but conjunctions are more directly comparable syntactically.

Typological Implications.

The typological differences are reflected by the usage patterns of prepositions and conjunctions in this text, which speak to larger categories that could also be used in the analysis of Uzbek and English. In English, the inflectional system is restricted, so the role of function words (i.e., within sentence structure) is enhanced. Prepositions and conjunctions thus serve as open and often unavoidable grammatical markers. In contrast, in Uzbek, syntactic relations are divided by function words and inflectional morphology.

This implies that the Uzbek system is structurally more synthetic in relation-marking than English, despite its dependence on function words.

These observations are important in contrastive linguistics and translation. In English, the prepositional structure would be a noun meaning "case ending"; in Uzbek, it might be a "ko'makchi" construction, or a balance between the two. Similarly, conjunctional relations in one language might be expressed using slightly different syntactic tools in a second language. Thus, syntactic equivalence is to be considered functionally (as opposed to exclusively formally).

Conclusion. Examining the syntactical organization of English and Uzbek, the results show that the role of prepositions and conjunction is extremely important. Prepositions are heads of relational statements in English and are important in determining dependency, modification, and complement relations. In Uzbek, the closest analogs, "ko'makchilar", possess similar connective roles but adhere to an agglutinative system, inextricably linked with case marking. In both languages, conjunctions associate words, phrases, and clauses and mark the distinction between coordination and subordination, though in Uzbek syntax, the use of complementary grammatical mechanisms supplements conjunctions. In general, the comparison indicates that the syntactic functions of these functional units are similar in communicative use but separate in typological understanding. This stresses that function words should be investigated semantically as well as structurally.

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A. Sh. Yarmuxamedov - f.-m.f.n.

Muassis: Samarqand davlat universiteti Manzil: 140104,
Samarqand shahri, Universitet xiyoboni, 15.
Telefon: (0 366) 240-38-47, Faks: (0 366) 239-13-87 e-mail:
axborotnoma.uz
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