

CONJUNCTIONS IN ENGLISH: MEANING, TYPES AND USES

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Abstract

This paper contains an in-depth study of conjunctions, including their meaning, types as well as uses or functions in English. Conjunctions are words that link or connect two words, phrases, clauses or sentences together, either in speech or in writing. Conjunctions are one of the eight parts of speech in English, according to the traditional grammar. Apart from the coordinating, subordinating and correlative types, the author has also researched into other kinds of conjunctions that can be of great interest to the reader. The author deemed it necessary to carry out a study of this kind because over the years, this important area of language study has received less attention from language scholars and students of English/linguistics in comparison with other parts of speech like nouns, verbs, adjectives and prepositions. As this paper had unveiled, the author had not only conceived of conjunctions as one of the eight parts of speech in English, as upheld in traditional grammar, but also went beyond to examine the meaning and uses of conjunctions semantically and pragmatically as well as in propositional logic. This study is very significant, as it provides an impetus for those who hitherto have not thought of researching into this area of language study. Furthermore, the paper has presented before the reader a myriad of sentential examples for easy understanding or comprehension.

Keywords: Conjunctions, Coordinating, Subordinating, Correlative, division, aspects, self-realization, particular, foundation

Абстракт

Эта статья содержит углубленное изучение союзов, включая их значение, типы, а также использование или функции в английском языке. Союзы - это слова, которые связывают или соединяют два слова, фразы, предложения или предложения вместе в устной или письменной форме. Согласно традиционной грамматике союзы являются одной из восьми частей речи в английском языке.



Помимо сочинительного, подчинительного и соотносительного типов, автор исследовал и другие виды союзов, которые могут представлять большой интерес для читателя. Автор счел необходимым провести исследование такого рода, потому что на протяжении многих лет эта важная область изучения языка получала меньше внимания со стороны лингвистов и студентов, изучающих английский язык / лингвистику по сравнению с другими частями речи, такими как существительные, глаголы, прилагательные. и предлоги. Как показала эта статья, автор не только рассматривал союзы как одну из восьми частей речи в английском языке, что поддерживается традиционной грамматикой, но также вышел за рамки изучения значения и использования союзов семантически и прагматически, а также в логика высказываний. Это исследование имеет большое значение, так как дает импульс тем, кто до сих пор не задумывался о проведении исследований в этой области изучения языка. Кроме того, статья представила читателю множество синтаксических примеров для легкого понимания.

Ключевые слова: Союзы, Сочинительный, Подчинительный, Соотносительный, разделение, аспекты, самореализация, частное, основание.

Izoh

Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi qo'shma gaplar, jumladan, ularning ma'nosi, turlari, qo'llanilishi yoki funksiyalari chuqur o'rganilgan. Bog'lovchilar ikki so'z, ibora, gap yoki gaplarni nutqda yoki yozma ravishda bog'lovchi yoki bog'lovchi so'zlardir. An'anaviy grammatikaga ko'ra, qo'shma gaplar ingliz tilidagi nutqning sakkiz qismidan biridir. Muvofiqlashtiruvchi, bo'ysunuvchi va korrelyatsion turlardan tashqari, muallif o'quvchida katta qiziqish uyg'otishi mumkin bo'lgan qo'shma gaplarning boshqa turlarini ham tadqiq qilgan. Muallif ushbu turdagi tadqiqotni o'tkazishni zarur deb hisobladi, chunki yillar davomida tilni o'rganishning ushbu muhim sohasi til olimlari va ingliz tili / tilshunoslik talabalari tomonidan ot, fe'l, sifatlar kabi nutqning boshqa qismlariga nisbatan kamroq e'tibor qaratildi. va predloglar. Ushbu maqola e'lon qilinganidek, muallif an'anaviy grammatikada qo'llanilganidek, ingliz tilidagi birikmalarni nafaqat nutqning sakkiz bo'lagidan biri sifatida tasavvur qilgan, balki qo'shma gaplarning ma'nosi va qo'llanilishini



semantik va pragmatik jihatdan tekshirishdan tashqariga chiqdi. taklif mantiqi. Ushbu tadqiqot juda muhim, chunki u shu paytgacha til o'rganishning ushbu yo'nalishi bo'yicha tadqiqot o'tkazishni o'ylamaganlar uchun turtki beradi. Bundan tashqari, maqola o'quvchiga oson tushunish yoki tushunish uchun ko'plab jumlar misollarini taqdim etdi.

Kalit so'zlar: Bog'lovchilar, muvofiqlashtiruvchi, bo'ysunuvchi, korrelyativ, bo'linish, jihatlar, o'z-o'zini anglash, xususiyy, asos.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is a descriptive form of qualitative research, as it carries out a panoramic description and explanation of conjunctions by stating clearly their meaning, types and uses or functions in English. The use of conjunctions in English is obvious, perspicuous and well defined, as one of the core grammatical classes, popularly known as parts of speech in the language. It is true that there exists a lot of literature already on conjunctions, and the researcher has been able to draw and garner insights from them, alongside his own input or contribution, which has given quality and worth to this paper.

The paper has contributed immensely to knowledge in language study because it has brought home to the reader the basic information, he/she needs, at least, to some extent, as far as conjunctions in English are concerned. This, indeed, is the main purpose of this research.

2. DEFINITIONS

Traditionally, the conjunction is one of the eight parts of speech in English. A conjunction, as reported by Malmkjær, is defined as an indeclinable part of speech that links other parts of speech, in company with which it has significance, by classifying their meaning or relations. According to Leung, conjunctions have been studied under various labels and have drawn much attention from various scholars in the field of English/Linguistics over time: Halliday and Hasan treat them as “linguistic devices that create cohesion”, while Sanders and Maat describe them as a “semantic relation that is explicitly marked”. According to Er, as cited by Aidinlou and Reshadi, conjunctions are a “semantic connection between two clauses”.

Furthermore, Leung cites four scholars in this regard. These are: Schifffrin, who treats conjunctions as “discourse markers”, Fraser considers them as a “pragmatic class of lexical expressions”, or simply, “pragmatic markers”, while Rouchota states that conjunctions “encode different meanings, and that they can be a procedural device”, and lastly, Caron conceives conjunctions simply as being used “to express various kinds of relations between utterances”.

3. TYPES OF CONJUNCTIONS

Language scholars have divergent views on the types of conjunction. For instance, Baskerville and Sewell, Arthur, Lester and Eckhardt-Black divide conjunctions into two classes: coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. These scholars (including others not mentioned here) leave out correlative conjunctions because, according to them (e.g., Lester), correlative conjunctions are similar to coordinating conjunctions. However, there are traditionally basically three types of conjunctions, which are: coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions. In a different development, Halliday and Hasan on their part, propose four types of conjunction that ensure cohesion in English generally: Additive Conjunctions act to structurally coordinate or link by adding to proposed item and are signaled by and, also, furthermore, in addition, etc. Additive conjunctions may also act to negate the proposed item and are signaled by nor, and ... no, neither. Kinds of additive include: alternative, e.g., or, or else, alternatively; after-thought (or conjunct), e.g., incidentally, by the way; expository, e.g., that is, I mean, in other words; exemplificatory, e.g., for instance, thus; comparing similarity, e.g., likewise, similarly, in the same way (or in the same vein); and comparing dissimilarity, e.g., on the other hand, by contrast, on the contrary. (ii) Adversative Conjunctions are used to express comparison or contrast between sentences and they include but, on the other hand, however, yet, though, only. Kinds of adversative include: emphatic, e.g., nevertheless, despite this; contrastive avowal, e.g., in fact, actually, as a matter of fact; correction of meaning, e.g., instead, rather, at least; closed dismissal, e.g., in any case, in either case, whichever way it is; and open-ended dismissal, e.g., anyhow, at any rate, however it is.



IMPORTANCE OF CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are important tools both in speech and in writing. In effect, Siddiqui says a conjunction is one of the most important parts of a sentence and helps in maintenance of a strong flow of communication in any language. A good knowledge and understanding of various conjunctions enable us to maintain both ways of communication (that is, verbal and written) conveniently. It is important to note here that ability to use conjunctions appropriately will aid one greatly in speaking in a confident manner. In addition, conjunctions breathe creative life into ones writing by allowing one to

combine ideas and compare clauses without having to break up sentences into abrupt fragments. That is why Leung notes, “Conjunctions contribute to a better understanding of the use of discourse and they affect the way texts are perceived”. In the words of McClure and Stephenson, conjunctions act as clues drawing attention to and making explicit the logical relationship between propositions. In oral discourse, these relationships may be made clear by context. However, in the written mode, conjunctions are extremely important. This is because readers who fail to note a conjunction or who

misunderstand it may interpret the proposition it connects as either totally unrelated, or related in ways unintended by the author. Thus, they may comprehend each sentence or clause but fail to understand the passage as a whole. Conversely, authors who fail to make judicious use of conjunctions leave their readers guessing about the connections between ideas they have presented. Halliday and Hasan note that one important linguistic resource in communicating information is its conjunctive relation. It is a “specification of the way in which what is to follow is systematically connected to what has gone before”.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, conjunctions are very important in English, and that is the main reason why we have taken time to discuss them widely in this paper, with a special focus on their meaning, types and uses or functions in the language. In doing this, many simple but straightforward sentential examples have been provided for easy comprehension. The major advantage of this article is that it has succeeded in making an attempt to present before the reader the basic information he/she needs



as far as conjunctions in English are concerned. No doubt, this paper will continue to be of immense and invaluable value or use to the students and scholars in the fields of English and Linguistics any time anywhere both in this generation and generations yet unborn.

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