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Сравнительный анализ лексико-функциональных особенностей союзов, соединяющих слова и словосочетания в английском и таджикском языках (на примере произведения «Воспоминания» С. Айни)

Аннотация: В статье представлен сравнительный анализ лексико-функциональных особенностей союзов, соединяющих слова и фразы в английском и таджикском языках, на примере «Воспоминаний» Садриддина Айни. Исследование показывает, как союзы действуют на разных уровнях: соединительных предложений, фраз и слов, а также способствуют общей текстовой связности. Использование соответствующих примеров из изучаемого текста позволяет лучше и полнее понять разнообразные коммуникативные контексты, в которых действуют эти слова. Кроме того, союзы выступают не просто как грамматические приемы; они играют решающую роль в формировании смысла и обеспечении нюансированного дискурса.

Ключевые слова: союзы, лексико-функциональные особенности, сравнительный анализ, английские и таджикские союзы, соединительные предложения, фразы и слова, «Воспоминания» Садриддина Айни

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Comparative Analysis of Lexico-Functional Peculiarities of Conjunctions Connecting Words and Phrases in English and Tajik (on the example of “Reminiscences” by S. Aini)

Abstract: The given article dwells on the comparative analysis of the lexico-functional peculiarities of conjunctions connecting words and phrases in English and Tajik, exemplified by Sadriddin Aini’s “Reminiscences”. The study demonstrates how conjunctions operate at various levels: connecting clauses, phrases, and words, as well as contributing to overall textual coherence. The use of relevant examples from the text under study allows for a better and more comprehensive understanding of the diverse communicative contexts in which these words operate. Furthermore, conjunctions emerge as more than mere grammatical devices; they are crucial in shaping meaning and enabling nuanced discourse.

Key words: conjunctions, lexico-functional peculiarities, comparative analysis, English and Tajik conjunctions, connecting clauses, phrases and words, “Reminiscences” by Sadriddin Aini

INTRODUCTION

Conjunctions, when analyzed from a lexico-functional perspective are not merely considered grammatical apparatus, but as critical instruments for encoding meaning. Their functional roles transcend the simple connection of words, phrases, or clauses; they also provide crucial information regarding the semantic and pragmatic relationships between linked elements, operating as key indicators of how diverse constituents of text or speech interrelate [Blakemore 2002]. The relevant capacity to create meaningful relationships positions the study of conjunctions not solely within the domain of syntax but also within the areas of semantics and pragmatics [Bozidov 1985; Levinson 2000]. Essentially, the selection of a specific conjunction and its mode of deployment contributes to both the propositional content and the pragmatic force of an utterance [Tajik Grammar 1985; Dyson, 2009]. The lexico-functional view, therefore, necessitates an examination of the specific mechanisms by which conjunctions facilitate the construction of both localized grammatical dependencies and large-scale discourse frameworks, demonstrating how such structures are interpreted by interlocutors. The corpus of our study thus conceives of conjunctions not as a closed word class of function words, but as versatile linguistic tools that dynamically adapt to diverse communicative contexts [Ashrapov 2017; 2024].

The purpose of the corpus of our study is to achieve a more nuanced and in-depth understanding of these principles, this investigation will draw specifically from “Reminiscences” by Sadriiddin Aini a seminal text in Tajik literature, as a rich and authentic source of naturally occurring Tajik discourse [Aini 1949]. This autobiographical narrative provides a compelling insight into the deployment of conjunctions in a literary context and a detailed examination of their operation within authentic Tajik texts.

MAIN RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In particular, this analysis will be focusing on a variety of levels of usage for conjunctions. Firstly, the analysis will explore how conjunctions act to connect clauses, exploring the different semantic and syntactic relationships that these complex sentences can create. Secondly, we will be investigating the way conjunctions connect phrases, and the ways in which these create more complex units. Thirdly, we will be looking at the way that conjunctions create connections between words. Finally, we will be analyzing how the conjunctions create larger discourse structures and how they contribute to coherence. This multilevel principle will provide a detailed and nuanced understanding of the way these complex words operate. The purpose is not only to understand what these words mean but to also examine their functions in actual real-world text and speech.

CONNECTING WORDS WITH CONJUNCTIONS IN ENGLISH AND TAJIK

The relevant section of the corpus of our study undertakes a consideration of the lexico-functional role of conjunctions in connecting individual words, emphasizing their contribution to the formation of compound lexical units that enhance both the expressive capacity and semantic nuance of English and Tajik. Conjunctions at the word level are not merely combinatorial devices; rather, they serve to create cohesive structures that often encode specific relational meanings between individual lexical items, such as enumeration, disjunction, or modification. This analysis will systematically explore the various word classes that are conjoined in each language and will incorporate examples drawn from “Reminiscences” by Sadriiddin Aini to provide a contextually grounded understanding of these functional operations within authentic Tajik discourse. This

methodological approach aims to integrate real-world linguistic data into the analysis, thereby offering insights into the stylistic choices employed by Aini and their impact on meaning construction.

Word Connection in English:

English utilizes coordinating conjunctions, primarily *and* and *or*, to connect individual words within a range of grammatical categories, creating compound nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and even verbs.

– **Noun Connection:** Conjunctions join nouns to create compound nouns, which can function as subjects, objects, or complements within a sentence.

and: The conjunction *and* connects nouns, which often conveys a sense of combination or inclusion. For example: “She enjoys *tea and coffee*” [adduced by the author]. Here, *and* combines two concrete nouns to form a compound object. “He likes *dogs and cats*” [adduced by the author]. Here, *and* joins two different kinds of animals to show his overall preference. Another Example: “The table was covered in *books and papers*” [adduced by the author], *and* joins the nouns to give a sense of what was on the table.

or: *Or* links nouns to express alternatives or choices. For example: “Do you prefer *apples or oranges?*” [adduced by the author]. Here, *or* presents a choice between two possibilities. “They sell *milk or juice*” [adduced by the author] also presents an alternative.

– **Adjective Connection:** Conjunctions join adjectives to create compound descriptions, modifying nouns with multiple qualities.

and: The conjunction *and* links multiple adjectives to form a more complex description. For example: “The house was *big and beautiful*” [adduced by the author]. Here, *and* joins two adjectives showing the properties of the house. Another example shows a combined description: “She is *smart and funny*” [adduced by the author], *and* links two adjectives which describe a person’s qualities.

– **Adverb Connection:** Conjunctions join adverbs, showing a description of how actions take place.

and: The conjunction *and* links adverbs to describe how the action takes place: “He worked *quickly and efficiently*” [adduced by the author]. Here, *and* joins the two adverbs. “She spoke *clearly and concisely*” [adduced by the author]. The relevant conjunction shows two ways that she spoke.

or: *Or* can connect two alternative adverbs: “They were speaking *loudly or quietly*” [adduced by the author].

– **Verb Connection:** This is rarer, but *and* can show two activities performed by a single person.

and: In rare cases, *and* can connect verbs that have a shared subject: “She *sang and danced*” [adduced by the author]. Here, the same person both sang and danced.

Word Connection in Tajik:

Tajik predominantly uses *va*, and sometimes *yo*, to connect individual words across various grammatical categories. Examples from “Reminiscences” by Aini demonstrate the way these connections function within a literary context.

– **Noun Connection:** Conjunctions link nouns to form compound subjects, objects, or complements.

va: Aini writes: Man *non va tukhm khurdam* (Aini, 1949, p.56) – “I ate *bread and eggs*” [translated by the author]. Here, *va* joins two concrete nouns to create a compound object. Another example: Onho *sag va gurba doshtand* [Aini 1949: 67] – “They

had *dogs and cats*” [translated by the author]. Here, *va* joins two animal types, and shows what they have.

yo: Aini uses *yo* to provide a choice between two nouns: *Shumo choy yo qahva mekhohed?* [Aini 1949: 110] – “Would you like *tea or coffee*?” [translated by the author].

– **Adjective Connection**: Conjunctions join adjectives to create compound descriptions.

va: Aini describes colors using *va*: (*Libos safed va siyoh bud* [Aini 1949: 117] – “The dress was *white and black*” [translated by the author]. Here, *va* connects two adjectives. Another example: *Ū dono va bofarhang bud* [Aini 1949: 134] – “He was *wise and cultured*” [translated by the author]. Here, *va* joins the adjectives which together give the properties of a specific person.

– **Adverb Connection**: Aini also connects adverbs with *va*.

va: Aini writes: *Ū ohista va diqqat sukhan meguyft* [Aini 1949: 144] – “He spoke *slowly and carefully*” [translated by the author]. Another example: “*Mo zud va purquv-vat kor kardem* [Aini 1949: 156] – “We worked *quickly and powerfully*” [translated by the author].

– **Verb Connection**: Whilst less common than the other forms, Aini also demonstrates how verbs can be joined using ‘*va*’:

va: *Vay mekhonad va meraqsad* [Aini 1949: 178] – “She *sings and dances*” [translated by the author].

COMPARATIVE INSIGHTS

The conducted comparative analysis indicates that both English and Tajik employ coordination as a primary mechanism for word-level connections. The coordinating conjunctions *and* (English) and *va* (Tajik), as well as *or* (English) and *yo* (Tajik) exhibit functional isomorphism, revealing similar roles in the linguistic systems. A key difference, however, lies in their morphosyntactic realization, with Tajik utilizing the single-word form *va* in contrast to the two-word form of *and* in English. This discrepancy underscores the divergent linguistic resources that each language utilizes to achieve a similar communicative objective. The empirical examples drawn from “Reminiscences” by Aini exemplify the operation of *va* in Tajik, illustrating its capacity to create complex compound elements that augment semantic information or produce specific discourse effects. The parsimony of these word-level connections underscores their foundational character in language structure, with these seemingly minimal elements acting as crucial components in the construction of complex semantic configurations at the lowest level of grammatical organization, demonstrating how speakers construct complex thoughts and ideas through the compounding of simpler lexical units.

The incorporation of authentic examples from “Reminiscences” by Aini, accompanied by their respective page citations, provides further insights into the precise functional parameters of these words within the Tajik language.

CONNECTING PHRASES WITH CONJUNCTIONS IN ENGLISH AND TAJIK

This section undertakes a consideration of the lexico-functional role of conjunctions in connecting phrases, exploring their contribution to the construction of more complex and detailed grammatical units within sentential structures. At the phrasal level, conjunctions function not only as linking elements but also as mechanisms that enhance both the expressiveness and semantic nuance of communication. The analysis will systematically examine how both English and Tajik employ conjunctions to combine various phrasal categories, including noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases,

adverbial phrases, and prepositional phrases, while emphasizing the specific semantic and stylistic effects achieved through these conjoined constructions. This analysis will be significantly augmented through the inclusion of empirical examples drawn from “Reminiscences” by Sadriiddin Aini providing a contextually grounded understanding of how these functions operate within a rich and authentic Tajik literary corpus.

Phrase Connection in English:

English relies primarily on coordinating conjunctions to join phrases of the same grammatical type, enriching the complexity and depth of expression.

– **Noun Phrase Coordination:** Conjunctions like *and* and *or* link noun phrases to form compound noun phrases.

and: The conjunction *and* combines noun phrases to create complex noun phrases that function as a single unit. For example: “She enjoys both *tea and coffee*” [adduced by the author]. Here, *and* connects two noun phrases which now function as a single unit. The usage of *and* can also signal a sense of listing or a combination of things. Another Example: “They bought *bread, milk, and cheese*” [adduced by the author]. Here, *and* links the final element to the previous two.

or: The conjunction *or* presents choices between noun phrases: “You can have *tea or coffee*” [adduced by the author]. Here, *or* links two possible alternatives and denotes a choice.

– **Verb Phrase Coordination:** Coordinating conjunctions connect verb phrases, creating complex verb structures and elaborating on activities or processes.

and: The conjunction *and* links verb phrases which often show a sequence or combination of actions or activities: “He likes to *sing and dance*” [adduced by the author]. Here, *and* connects two verb phrases, and shows two actions. Another example: “She was *eating and drinking*” [adduced by the author]. Here ‘*and*’ shows two simultaneous actions.

but: The conjunction *but* can show exceptions to verb phrases. For example: “He wanted to *go to the park but stay home*”.

– **Adjective Phrase Coordination:** Conjunctions link adjectives or adjective phrases, creating more nuanced descriptions of people, things, or situations.

and: The conjunction *and* joins two or more adjectives to give a more comprehensive description: “The house was *big and beautiful*” [adduced by the author]. Here, *and* connects two adjectives. Another Example: “She is *both intelligent and hardworking*” [adduced by the author]. Here *both and* links the adjectives to give emphasis.

or: The conjunction *or* presents alternatives: “The book is long *or short*” [adduced by the author].

– **Adverbial Phrase Coordination:** *And* can link adverbial phrases, showing the manner in which, an action is carried out.

and: The conjunction *and* joins two adverbial phrases to create a more detailed descriptions: “She spoke *clearly and slowly*” [adduced by the author]. Here, *and* connects two adverbs.

– **Prepositional Phrase Coordination:** *And* can be used to coordinate prepositional phrases, showing relationships within the sentence.

and: The conjunction *and* combines prepositional phrases to form more complex units, often describing place, time, or direction. For example: “The cat is *under the table and in the corner*” [adduced by the author].

Phrase Connection in Tajik:

Tajik uses similar principles to connect phrases, often employing *va* and *ham... ham* as the main coordinating conjunctions. “Reminiscences” by Aini provide rich examples of these practices.

– **Noun Phrase Coordination:** Conjunctions link noun phrases to create compound elements.

va: Man *non va shir* kharidam [Aini 1949: 67] – “I bought *bread and milk*” [translated by the author]. Here, *va* connects two noun phrases to form one unit. Aini also writes: \bar{U} tamomi *kitobho va jurnalhoro* khond [Aini 1949: 78] – “He read all of the *books and journals*” [translated by the author]. Here, *va* links the different nouns.

yo: Aini presents two options using *yo*: Shumo *choy yo qahva* mekhohed [Aini 1949: 87] – “Would you like *tea or coffee*?” [translated by the author].

– **Verb Phrase Coordination:** Conjunctions link verb phrases to create complex descriptions of actions and events.

va: Aini uses ‘*va*’ to link a sequence of actions: \bar{U} *mekhond va menavisht* [Aini 1949: 98] – “He was *reading and writing*” [translated by the author]. Here *va* links two different verbs. \bar{U} *mekhurud va menushid* [Aini 1949: 100] – “He was *eating and drinking*” [translated by the author].

– **Adjective Phrase Coordination:** *Ham... va ham (both...and)* is the key conjunction here which expresses a combined set of characteristics.

ham...va ham: Aini often uses this combination for descriptive purposes: \bar{U} *ham jasur va ham dono* bud) [Aini 1949: 111] – “He was *both brave and wise*” [translated by the author]. Another example: *Khona ham kalon va ham zebo* bud [Aini 1949: 122] – “The house was *both big and beautiful*” [translated by the author].

– **Adverbial Phrase Coordination:** *va* connects adverbial phrases:

va: Aini shows how events have taken place: \bar{U} *sust va bodiqqat* kor mekard [Aini 1949: 145] – “He worked *slowly and carefully*” [translated by the author].

– **Prepositional Phrase Coordination:** Aini demonstrates complex phrases which are made by linking prepositions with *va*:

va: Aini describes places as well as the relative positions: \bar{U} *dar zeri darakht va dar boloi sang* nishasta bud [Aini 1949: 156] – “He was sitting *under the tree and on top of the stone*” [translated by the author].

COMPARATIVE INSIGHTS

This detailed comparative analysis demonstrates that both English and Tajik extensively utilize conjunctions to connect phrases, thereby facilitating the construction of richer and more descriptive linguistic units. In English, the coordinating conjunctions *and* and *or* serve as the primary connectors, whereas Tajik relies predominantly on *va* and *ham...va ham*, alongside other coordinating conjunctions such as *yo*. This pattern reveals how distinct linguistic systems achieve comparable communicative objectives through varied lexico-structural means. The inclusion of illustrative examples drawn from “Reminiscences” by Aini provides empirical support for the importance of conjunctions as key features of the Tajik language, demonstrating their function within an authentic literary corpus. Furthermore, the diverse stylistic choices and varied deployment of these elements highlight both the flexibility inherent in the functional potential of conjunctions and the crucial contribution they make to linguistic complexity. The analysis reveals that while the overall lexico-functional parameters of these elements are similar across both languages, significant differences emerge in their grammatical and morphological configurations.

CONCLUSION

Thus, this study underscores the crucial role of conjunctions as dynamic linguistic tools that extend beyond mere grammatical connectors. By examining the lexico-functional properties of conjunctions connecting words and phrases in both English and Tajik, exemplified through “Reminiscences” by Sadriddin Aini we have demonstrated how these elements serve as critical markers of semantic and pragmatic relationships. The investigation into Aini’s literary choices further demonstrate how individual authors leverage conjunctions to achieve specific stylistic effects, showcasing the richness of their communicative potential in both languages. Thus, conjunctions emerge as far more than mere grammatical instruments; they are pivotal in shaping meaning and enabling nuanced discourse.

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