

# МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА

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## COMPOUND SENTENCES WITH ADVERSE CLAUSES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Introduction.** Understanding compound sentences with adverse clauses is essential for mastering the intricacies of both English and Uzbek grammar. These sentences allow speakers to express contrasting ideas within a single sentence, enhancing the richness and clarity of communication. This article will explore the structure, use, and nuances of compound sentences with adverse clauses in both English and Uzbek, highlighting similarities and differences between the two languages.

**Key words:** compound, sentences, effective writing, independent clause, coordinating conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs.

## СЛОЖНОПОДЧИНЕННЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ С ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫМИ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯМИ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

**Введение.** Понимание сложноподчиненных предложений с отрицательными предложениями необходимо для освоения тонкостей английской и узбекской грамматики. Эти предложения позволяют говорящим выражать контрастные идеи в одном предложении, повышая насыщенность и ясность общения. В этой статье будут рассмотрены структура, использование и нюансы сложноподчиненных предложений с отрицательными предложениями на английском и узбекском языках, подчеркивая сходства и различия между двумя языками.

**Ключевые слова:** соединение, предложения, эффективное письмо, независимое предложение, сочинительные союзы, союзные наречия.

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**Definition and Structure of Compound Sentences.** A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction, semicolon, or conjunctive adverb. Each clause can stand alone as a complete sentence. Adverse clauses specifically introduce contrast or opposition between ideas.

**English Compound Sentences with Adverse Clauses.** In English, adverse clauses are typically introduced by coordinating conjunctions such as "but," "yet," and "however." These conjunctions signal that the second clause will present information that contrasts with or opposes the first clause.

### Examples:

- "She wanted to go for a walk, but it started to rain."
- "He studied hard, yet he failed the exam."
- "It was a sunny day; however, we decided to stay inside."

**Uzbek Compound Sentences with Adverse Clauses.** In Uzbek, compound sentences with adverse clauses are formed similarly but use different conjunctions to express contrast. Common conjunctions include "lekin," "ammo," and "biroq," all of which mean "but" or "however" in English.

### Examples:

- "U sayr qilishni xohladi, lekin yomg'ir yog'a boshladi." (She wanted to go for a walk, but it started to rain.)
- "U qattiq o'qidi, ammo imtihondan yiqildi." (He studied hard, yet he failed the exam.)
- "Quyoshli kun edi; biroq, biz uyda qolishga qaror qildik." (It was a sunny day; however, we decided to stay inside.)

### Comparative Analysis of Adverse Clauses in English and Uzbek

**Coordinating Conjunctions. English:** In English, the primary coordinating conjunctions for adverse clauses are "but" and "yet."

**Uzbek:** In Uzbek, the equivalents are "lekin," "ammo," and "biroq."

### Examples:

- "I wanted to help, but I didn't know how."
- "Yordam bermoqchi edim, lekin qanday qilishni bilmasdim."
- "She was tired, yet she continued to work."
- "U charchagan edi, ammo ishlashda davom etdi."

**Conjunctive Adverbs. English:** Conjunctive adverbs such as "however," "nevertheless," and "still" are used to connect adverse clauses in English.

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**Uzbek:** In Uzbek, similar meanings are conveyed through words like "ammo" and "biroq" used with punctuation.

## Examples:

- "The project was difficult; however, we completed it on time."
- "Loyiha qiyin edi; ammo, biz uni o‘z vaqtida tugatdik."
- "He was not well; nevertheless, he attended the meeting."
- "U o‘zini yaxshi his qilmasdi; biroq, yig‘ilishga qatnashdi."

**English Contextual Usage.** In English, adverse clauses are frequently used to highlight unexpected outcomes or contrasts. They are common in both spoken and written communication, adding depth to the expression of ideas.

## Examples:

- "She saved a lot of money, but she still couldn't afford the car."
- "The weather was perfect, yet they decided to cancel the picnic."

**Uzbek Contextual Usage.** In Uzbek, adverse clauses serve a similar purpose, often used to juxtapose contrasting ideas or to underscore unexpected results. They are prevalent in both everyday conversation and formal writing.

## Examples:

- "U ko‘p pul tejadi, lekin mashinani sotib olishga yetmadi."
- "Ob-havo ajoyib edi, ammo ular piknikni bekor qilishga qaror qilishdi."

## Grammatical Considerations

**English Grammar Rules.** When forming compound sentences with adverse clauses in English, it is essential to use correct punctuation and conjunctions. A comma is placed before coordinating conjunctions like "but" and "yet," while conjunctive adverbs are preceded by a semicolon and followed by a comma.

## Examples:

- "He wanted to go out, but it was too late."
- "The task was challenging; however, we managed to complete it."

**Uzbek Grammar Rules.** In Uzbek, similar punctuation rules apply, though the use of conjunctions can vary slightly. A comma is generally used before "lekin," "ammo," and "biroq" to indicate contrast.

## Examples:

- "U chiqmoqchi edi, lekin juda kech edi."
- "Vazifa qiyin edi; ammo, biz uni bajarishga muvaffaq bo‘ldik."

## Cultural and Linguistic Insights

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**English Cultural Context.** In English-speaking cultures, the use of adverse clauses is often linked to rhetorical strategies in writing and speech. They are used to create emphasis, build arguments, and convey complexity in thought.

### Examples:

- "The team worked hard, but they couldn't secure the win." (Emphasis on effort versus outcome)
- "He promised to help; however, he was nowhere to be found when needed." (Building a narrative of unreliability)

**Uzbek Cultural Context.** In Uzbek culture, adverse clauses similarly play a crucial role in communication, particularly in storytelling and formal discourse. They help in drawing contrasts and highlighting significant points.

### Examples:

- "Jamo'a qattiq ishladi, lekin g'alabani qo'lga kiritma olmadi." (Emphasis on effort versus outcome)
- "U yordam berishni va'da qildi; ammo, kerak bo'lganda hech qayerda yo'q edi." (Building a narrative of unreliability)

**Exercises for Practice.** To master compound sentences with adverse clauses in both English and Uzbek, practice is essential. Here are some exercises:

1. **Combine Sentences:** Combine the following pairs of simple sentences into compound sentences with adverse clauses.

- "The sun was shining. It was still cold."
  - English: "The sun was shining, but it was still cold."
  - Uzbek: "Quyosh charaqlardi, lekin hali sovuq edi."
- "She didn't like the movie. She watched it anyway."
  - English: "She didn't like the movie, yet she watched it anyway."
  - Uzbek: "U filmni yoqtirmadi, ammo baribir tomosha qildi."
- "He is very talented. He is often overlooked."
  - English: "He is very talented; however, he is often overlooked."
  - Uzbek: "U juda iste'dodli; ammo, u ko'pincha e'tibordan chetda qoladi."

2. **Identify Errors:** Identify and correct the errors in the following compound sentences with adverse clauses.

- "I want to buy a new car but I don't have enough money."
  - Correct: "I want to buy a new car, but I don't have enough money."

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- Uzbek: "Men yangi mashina sotib olmoqchiman, lekin men yetarli pulim yo‘q."
  - "She was tired yet she kept working."
  - Correct: "She was tired, yet she kept working."
  - Uzbek: "U charchagan edi, ammo ishlashda davom etdi."
  - "They finished the project; and they presented it to the client."
  - Correct: "They finished the project; however, they presented it to the client."
- Uzbek: "Ular loyihani tugatdilar; ammo, ular uni mijozga taqdim etdilar."

3. **Write Your Own:** Write five compound sentences using each of the methods discussed (coordinating conjunctions, semicolons, conjunctive adverbs) in both English and Uzbek.

### English:

- "He wanted to join the team, but he missed the tryouts."
- "The book was interesting; however, it was too long."
- "She enjoys painting, yet she rarely finds time for it."
- "They planned a trip; nevertheless, it was canceled due to the weather."
- "He loves to cook, but he doesn't like doing the dishes."

### Uzbek:

- "U jamoaga qo‘shilishni xohladi, lekin u sinovlardan o‘tib ketdi."
- "Kitob qiziqarli edi; ammo, juda uzun edi."
- "U rasm chizishni yoqtiradi, ammo u kamdan-kam hollarda bunga vaqt topadi."
- "Ular sayohatni rejalashtirdilar; biroq, u ob-havo tufayli bekor qilindi."
- "U ovqat pishirishni yaxshi ko‘radi, lekin idishlarni yuvishni yoqtirmaydi."

**Conclusion.** Compound sentences with adverse clauses are essential in both English and Uzbek for expressing contrast and complexity in ideas. Understanding the use of coordinating conjunctions, semicolons, and conjunctive adverbs, along with the cultural and contextual nuances, can significantly enhance communication skills in both languages. Practicing these structures through exercises and advanced applications will lead to greater fluency and sophistication in both writing and speaking.

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