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Assignment of Particles with Auxiliary Words

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ANNOTATION

This article explains that particle forms a function with auxiliary and connecting words that are close to it in function. The article notes that particle is no exception, since the feature of transition to each other between auxiliary words, performing the function of one of them, is characteristic of all auxiliary words. This is based on the fact that they serve to connect word to word or sentence to sentence, giving them additional meaning. The article also analyzes 4 aspects that combine the auxiliary word with particle in one category: first, both of them help to connect words with words. Only the auxiliary word is subordinate to the word, and particle is equal to; secondly, they both tend to attach meaning; third, in the content and formal structure of the sentence it is combined with the word with which it is syntactically associated, indicating a separate implicit premise; fourth, they differ in that they cannot be a separate part of the sentence in the sentence of which they are a part, and they impart a unique logical meaning, complicating the meaningful structure of the sentence.

KEYWORDS: discourse, communication-relationship, pure and assigned, particle, connecting, auxiliary, attachment, conflict, subtraction, equality, subordination.

In the linguistic system of most peoples of the world, auxiliary vocabulary has been formed, giving additional meaning to independent words and serving to connect them with each other. Such lexical units, which have grammatical meaning, form and function, although they do not have lexical meaning, attract attention from the point of view of imparting emotion, expressiveness, intensity to words and sentences, as well as their syntactic connection. Particle is one of such linguistic units and takes its place among the auxiliary groups of words. This is based on the fact that they serve to connect word to word or sentence to sentence, giving them additional meaning. A.B. Pardaev's dissertation also provides comments on the auxiliary features of the functional particle and some independent words as discursive words. [9]

Their task is defined as follows:

Auxiliary	Conjunction	Particle
A noun, pronoun, action noun subordinates the adjective to another independent word only as a control.	Connects independent words, simple and complex parts of sentences, both equal and subordinate clauses.	By giving words additional meaning, it connects words and sentences.

In modern Uzbek there are three groups of auxiliary words, known as auxiliaries, conjunctions and particle. All three of them, depending on the proximity of their grammatical function, are united by the classification of auxiliary words.

Auxiliary, conjunctions and particle words have grammatical form, grammatical meaning and function, but differ from independent words in that they do not have the meaning of atasha, formation and stress, and all three are considered auxiliary words.

So, the term “auxiliary” refers to words that help subordinate a noun, pronoun, action noun, adjective to another independent word. The connection they participate in is the auxiliary control connection. Therefore, auxiliary words are replaced by concordances, because both of them help to connect the subordinate word according to the requirement of the control word, to establish a connection between them. In this regard, auxiliary and connecting adverbs form mutual grammatical synonymy. Auxiliaries are used only with words in the title, appendix, agreement of care and exit. Cannot appear after accusative (-ni) or locative (-da). Words in basic agreement *билан, учун, сайин, сари, узра, бўйлаб, орқали, каби*; words in the indicative agreement *билан, учун, устида, ичида, остида, қошида, ёнида*; words in the exit agreement *кўра, қараб, яраша, томон*; words in the withdrawal agreement may appear before the auxiliary words *буён, бери, кейин, сўнг, олдин, тортиб*.

There are four things that auxiliary has in common with particle:

Firstly, both help to associate words with words. Only auxiliary is a subordinate word, and particle is equal;

secondly, they both tend to attach meaning;

third, in the content and formal structure of the sentence it is combined with the word with which it is syntactically associated, indicating a separate implicit premise;

fourth - they differ in that they cannot be a separate sentence in the sentence of which they are part, and give their own logical meaning, complicating the meaningful structure of the sentence. For example, auxiliaries *каби, сингари, янглиз, чоғли* similarity; auxiliaries *томон, сари, қараб, қарата* direction; auxiliaries *кейин, сўнг, олдин, бери, нари, буён, сайин, бурун, илгари, оша, бўйи* time; auxiliaries *билан, орқали* the means; auxiliaries *сабабли, туфайли, учун* cause and purpose; auxiliaries *узра, бўйлаб* level; auxiliaries *бошлаб, тортиб* primary point, auxiliaries *бошқа, бўлак, ўзга, таиқари, қадар* subtraction-limiting, *кўра, қараганда, биноан, асосан, бўйича, мувофиқ* base-source, *ҳақида, тўғрисида* the theme, *ҳолда, йўсинда* the state, *яраша, лойиқ* weight, *қарши, қарамай, қарамасдан* is considered to indicate resistance of auxiliary. Even some of the auxiliaries are ambiguous. For example, only "with" auxiliaries: a) meaning means (to speak into a microphone); b) the meaning of time (read a book in the summer); c) the meaning of the situation (entering the house with joy); g) the meaning of unity (going to the theater with my brother); d) auxiliaries frhemes of b) in the sense of purpose (to come to study); c) in the sense of remuneration (receiving payment for work); d) comes in the sense of a reason (I can't go because it's windy).

Apparently, with and for and for auxiliaries Formation of mutual meaning (synonym). Related words such as /like/news (comparison); because of/due to/for (reason); via /s (instrument) is also observed in the grammatical nature and function of auxiliaries.

And the comparison sign characteristic of auxiliaries is also characteristic of particle. This similarity may serve as a basis for considering them as synonyms. For example:

Отаси каби бўйдор йигит.

Йигитнинг бўйдорлиги худди отаси.

In this case, not only the content of the sentence changes, but also the syntactic structure. The first syntactic unit, containing auxiliary, is a complex phrase, and the second syntactic unit, consisting of particle, forms a simple sentence. The first syntactic unit - in a complex phrase, "boy" is defined as the head (head) word, and "tall as a father" is defined as a secondary word.

In the structure of the second syntactic unit - a simple sentence, the word "boy" is used as a demonstrative determiner, height - owner, father - participle.

Based on this, it is also understood that auxiliary can only connect words and form a phrase, while particle can connect fragments of a sentence and form a sentence.

Representing the auxiliary boundary value between objects reminds us of a problem specific to the definition-delimitation type particle:

Featuring auxiliary: “Уни машинада йўлга **қадар** чиқариб қўйдим.”

Featuring particle: “Уни машинада **атиги** йўлгача чиқариб қўйдим.”

Both of these sentences select “road” as the limit and specify that the action is performed only up to that object and not beyond it. Thus, the value of the limit can be expressed using auxiliary and particle. It is worth noting that auxiliary - after the road word (before the road) with the addition of an exit agreement (before the road), and particle, on the contrary, is presented before the road word with a logical accent and the limiting suffix -, characteristic of nouns. As A. A. Shakhmatov pointed out, auxiliary forms of agreement strengthen, complement, enhance the meaning.[10]

In general, auxiliary and particle play an important role in the formation of speech, both in form and content.

Auxiliary union and particle are closely related and included in the same category. Let's say all three look clean and functional. For example, *билан, учун, сари, сайин, каби, янглиг, сингари, узра, туфайли* auxiliary usually becomes pure auxiliary, *кейин, сўнг, олдида, қошида, ичида, ёнида, кўра, томон, қараб, бўйлаб*, etc. are sometimes included in the list auxiliary because they have their own meaning. Because they don't strictly fall into the auxiliary category, as opposed to the pure auxiliary. Their use is more common as part of independent words. When used in the auxiliary function, it means portable.

For example, if it is given “қизнинг *қошида* ўсмаси бор экан”, the word “*қошида*” refers to the noun. If it is given “мактабимиз *қошида* катта боғ бор”, the word “*қошида*” here will be associated as auxiliary. Because “қош” – is the name of one of the organs of the human body (somatism) and refers to the arched hairy layer on top of the skull. But again, it is the front part of some things, the place where it comes out, the bow-shaped flower carved on things like a ring, a necklace - a decoration, in the form of third-person possessive and spatial agreements. (*қошига, қошида, қошидан*) *In the function auxiliary, it also means space relations [8]. It means the presence, location of another object in front of, next to, in the presence of, or in the composition of one object.*

Binding function and property of Auxiliary, Conjunction and Particle is shown as follows:

Auxiliary	Conjunction	Particle
connects word to word	connects word to word	connects word to word

	connects the sentence equal or subordinate to the sentence	connects the sentence to the sentence
only the subordinate connects the word to the word (can't connect)	connects word to word	connects word to word
	connects the sentence to the sentence	connects the sentence to the sentence
	connects the sentence to the sentence	connects the sentence to the sentence

Conjunction - performs the task of connecting word to word, sentence to sentence and connected parts.

Accordingly, the connecting words are divided into two:

Equal conjunctions	Subjunctive conjunctions
Connects together clauses and related clauses with equal parts.	Connects the parts of the following conjunctions through a subordinate-dominant relationship.

There is a fact that particle has been performing the task of connecting sentence fragments or sentences equally among the connectives. In this sense, they form a function of conjunctions from equal conjunctions and opposition conjunctions, and are recorded as their internal type:

Features of the use of equal conjunction internal types						
N	Naming	Content and function	Pure	In the place	Application	
					In the form of words	In the form of suffix
1.	Attachment conjunction	It means an event that happened at one time.	<i>ва, ҳамда</i>	<i>билан</i> auxiliary, <i>-у, -ю, -да, ҳам</i> particles	<i>ва, ҳамда, билан</i> auxiliary, <i>хам</i> particles	<i>-у, -ю, -да</i> particles
2.	Contrasting conjunction	Connects words and sentences with opposite meaning. Conjunctions are preceded by a comma.	<i>аммо, лекин, бироқ</i>	<i>балки</i> modal words <i>-у, -ю, -да</i> particles	<i>аммо, лекин, бироқ, балки</i> modal words	<i>-у, -ю, -да</i> particles
3.	Subjunctive conjunction	Used repeatedly means the reality that happened in			Used repeatedly: <i>зоҳ-зоҳ, дам-дам, баъзан-баъзан, хоҳ-</i>	

		turn by turn.:			<i>хоҳ, бир-бир, ё-ё</i> . The second of these is preceded by a comma. Used alone: <i>ёки, ёхуд, ёйинки</i>	
4.	Negative conjunction	Connects words and sentences in the context of mutual negation. The part of the sentence in which it participates is in the affirmative form.			<i>на-на</i>	
Subjunctive conjunctions						
N	The naming of the internal types	Appearances				
1.	Causative conjunction	<i>чунки, зероки, негаки</i>				
2.	Conditional conjunction	<i>агар, агарда, агарчи, гарчи, башарти, мободро, гарчанд</i>				
3.	Definition conjunction	<i>яъни, (ки, ким)</i>				
4.	Purpose conjunction	<i>деб, токи</i>				
5.	Conjunction of simile	<i>гўё, гўёки</i>				

Conjunctions in modern English are divided into three types according to their meaning and function:

1. Coordinating Conjunctions. It is an answer to the same question and connects two or more words or phrases that belong to the same category, have the same syntactic function in the same grammatical form, and sentences with equal parts. For example, *and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet, and/or* are equal conjunctions.

Among them, it is often observed that the conjunction "va", "bilan", "hamda" is directly translated into Uzbek through the words -u, -yu, -da and particle . For example: "Carrie nodded and asked her sister about the neighbourhood". (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 11). – "Керри хўп дегандай бош ирғаб кўйди-да, опасидан кўникўшилари суриштира бошлади". (Т.Д. Бахтиқаро Керри, 18).

It is observed that the equivalent conjunction of the verb "nodded and asked" in the original of the quoted sentence is given in the form of "nodded and ... began to inquire", that is, instead of the conjunction and, particles performs the function of the conjunction and connects the clauses expressed by the verb.

If the conjunction connects the possessive parts of the sentence, then the verb must be used in the plural. The sons and daughters are going to park.

Since the but conjunction expresses a contradiction, it is translated into Uzbek through the conjunctions of contradictions such as *but*, *but*, *but*, or the modal word, sometimes *-u*, *-yu*, *-particle*: “She wanted to make some reference to their relations upon the train, **but** was too timid. (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 12)”. – “У поездда бирга келишганини тилга олиб ўтмоқчи бўлди-ю, **бирок** тортинчоқлиги йўл қўймади. (Т.Д. Бахтиқаро Керри, 19)”.

Since the conjunction yet also expresses a contradiction, it can be translated into Uzbek with particle, among the conjunctions such as *but*, *but*, which can be used for this task: “Yet she had applied so often. (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 54)”. – “**Бирок** ҳар кимдан иш сўрайвериб ўлиб бўлди-ку! (Т.Д. Бахтиқаро Керри, 74)”.

In English, the conjunction *or*, used to express the meaning of selection or separation, is represented by conjunctions of separation, such as “*yo*”, “*yo*”, “*yokhud*”, “*yoynki*” in Uzbek.

Nor is a negative conjunction and is translated into Uzbek through *na...na* or particle. It is only preceded by the words *not* or *neither*. Including: “There were, in the last place, a few good followers, **neither** rich **nor** poor, famous, **nor** yet remarkably successful, with whom he was friendly on the score of good-fellowship.(Th.D. Sister Carrie, 36). – “Ниҳоят майхонага тез-тез қадам ранжида қилиб турувчилар орасида бой ҳам, камбағал ҳам бўлмаган, бирок ҳамма танийдигану шон-шуҳрат бобида омади келмаганлар **ҳам** бўлиб, Герствуд улар билан чинакам ошначилик қиларди. (Т.Д. Бахтиқаро Керри, 51).

If “*or*” or “*nor*” connects the possessive clauses of the sentence, the participle is aligned with the possessive clause that is close to it.

So is a conjunction that expresses the result, and this type of conjunction does not exist in the Uzbek language. Therefore, in the process of translation into Uzbek, this word is expressed in the forms “*as a result*”, “*thus*”, “*therefore*”.

“So this was the game, was it? Shut him out and make him pay. Well, by the Lord, that did beat all! (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 184)”. – “Уларнинг хунарлари шу экан-да! Уйдан ҳайдаб, пул тўлашга мажбур қилишмоқчи бўлишибди-да! Буниси чиндан ҳам ҳаммасидан ошиб тушди-ку! (Т.Д. Бахтиқаро Керри, 243)”.

In the Uzbek translation of the quoted sentence, the meaning of the result is preserved, but the words and phrases expressing it are not used. This situation is often observed.

For can be used interchangeably with the Uzbek conjunction “*because*” or “*for*”, “*due to*”, “*caused*” conjunction in translation. But it can also be expressed in translation with the suffix *from*: “Temporarily she gave little thought to Drouet, thinking only of the dignity and grace of her lover and of his consuming affection **for** her. (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 102)”. – “Хаёллари маҳбубининг олижаноблиги, кўркамлиги ва беқиёс эҳтироси билан банд бўлганидан биров вақт Друэ ҳам эсидан чиқаёзди. (Т.Д. Бахтиқаро Керри, 140)”.

Conjunctions differ stylistically. An example of this is the conjunctions *for* and *yet*. They are rarely used in spoken speech and are used more in formal, bookish written speech.

2. Correlative Conjunctions. In modern English language **both . . . and** (**ва . . . (ҳар иккаласи) / ҳам . . . ҳам**); **either . . . or** (**ё . . . ё, ё**) **not only . . . but also** (**нафақат . . . балки . . . ҳам**), **neither . . . nor** (**на . . . на**) are correlative conjunctions. They are repeated before or after equal parts, or between such units. For example: “The entire metropolitan centre possessed a high and mighty air calculated to overawe **and** abash the common applicant, **and** to make the gulf between poverty **and** success seem **both** wide **and** deep. (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 13)”. – “Нега деганда унинг кўриниши жуда ваҳимали бўлиб, оддий фуқарони танг қолдириш ва камбағаллик билан омад ўртасидаги ўриннинг қанчалик кенг ва чуқурлигини кўрсатиб қўйиш кўзда тутилганди-да. (Т.Д. Бахтиқаро Керри, 22)”.

It seems that in the Uzbek translation of this sentence, the conjunction "and" is used in two places and the emphasis "da" is used in one place. It does not include subtractive conjunctions as in the original.

Conjunctions and/or(and/or) indicate that the word that comes after it is added or attached to the previous thought. Although they are not used in formal literary language, they are often used in scientific style.

In the following sentence either . . . The or (or . . . or) pattern is prominent: “A man in his situation who comes, after a long round of worthless **or** hardening experiences, upon a young, unsophisticated, innocent soul, is apt **either** to hold aloof, out of a sense of his own remoteness, **or** to draw near and become fascinated and elated by his discovery. (Th.D. Sister Carrie, 95)”. – “Герствуд мавқеидаги кўп йиллар мобайнида ҳеч нарсага арзимайдиган аёллар билан таниш-билиш бўлиб юрган одам ёш, айнамаган, қалби очик жувонга дуч келиб қолганда ё икковларининг орасида ер билан осмонча фарқ борлигини фаҳмлаб ўзини четроққа олади, ё бўлмаса танишганлигидан суюниб кетиб бутун кучи билан унга етишишга интилади. (Т.Д. Бахтиқаро Керри, 130)”.

Subjunctive conjunctions served to connect the parts of the quoted sentence.

3. Subordinating Conjunctions. Subordinating conjunctions come at the beginning of subordinate clauses, in front of them, to connect the main and subordinate clauses, and serve to explain and complete the meaning of the main clause. A subordinate clause that begins with a conjunction is not separated as a separate clause. For example: Whenever I see her, she always curtsies and asks me how I do. (Таржимаси: Уни қачон кўрсам, у доим таъзим қилиб мендан аҳволимни сўрайди. (Emmaby Jane Austen. Volume I. Chapter I. – P.4).

It is known that in English, connectives are divided into four according to their structure. These are: 1. Simple Conjunctions: and, but, as, or, nor, after, till, that, so, for, hence, yet, since, when, if, lest, while, whether. 2. Derivative Conjunctions: untill, unless, supposing, seeing, provided, because, once, directly, before, consequently. 3. Compound Conjunctions: however, wherever, although, whereas, nevertheless, therefore. 4. Composite Conjunctions: as well as, both ... and, either... or, neither ... nor, whether ... or, as ... as, as ... so, so ... as, so ... that, rather ... than, such ... as, in order ... that, even though, even if, not so ... as, no sooner ... than, not only ... but, the ... the, no matter ..., who (when), such ... that, but that, or else.

In the Uzbek language, conjunctions are divided into four types according to their structure and use:

1. Simple conjunctions: ва, ҳамда, аммо, лекин, бироқ, ёки, ёхуд....
2. Repetitive conjunctions: ё..ё, гоҳ...гоҳ, дам....дам, бир...бир, ҳам...ҳам, на...на....
3. Paired conjunctions: аммо-лекин, ва-лекин....
4. Abbreviated conjunctions: аммо-лек, лек, вале.

In English, particles are divided into the following three types according to their structure:

1. Simple: just, still, even, else...
2. Derived: merely, simply, alone...
3. Complex: also.

In Uzbek linguistics, it is observed that the term connecting- particles is also used in relation to "intermediate events" formed by the transition of particles to the connecting rank.[1]

When particles serves to add words to words, with its help, pairs of words are often formed. For example: *Она-ю бола – гулу лола. / Она-бола – гул ва лола.*

If -u/ -yu particles appears between pairs of words in the Latin script, this particles is written separated from the previous name with a hyphen, and no hyphen is placed between the pairs of words. [8] For example: as *qor-u yomg`ir, ota-yu ona, opa-yu singil*. In this case, the hyphen refers to the previous word. But in the Cyrillic script, if -u/ -yu particles appears between the pairs of words, this particle is added to the previous part and no hyphen is placed between the pairs of words. For example, *қору ёмғир, отаю она, опаю сингил*.

Phrasal verbs with particle usually appear in three ways:

- a) from words with close meaning, belonging to the same category (eg, *ошу нон, дўсту ёр, гулу лола*);
- b) an antonym, i.e., different in form and meaning, but opposite in meaning, and at the same time from the same group of words (for example, *яхию ёмон, каттаю кичик, ўгилу қиз*);
- c) synonym, i.e., different in form, but meaningful, from the same group of words (for example, *бахту саодат, ошу овқат*).

It is clear from the examples that between such pairs, mainly -u / -yu and particle come. But as particle, they do not have the function of loading meaning, but as a connector, they perform the function of bringing two words into an equal relationship, connecting them.

No punctuation marks are used if the above pairs are joined by the conjunctions pure and functional (and, and as – pure, and particle, and conjunctions – functional). For example: *тун ва кун, чол ҳамда кампир, ота ҳам она, шоҳ билан гадо ...*

-u, -yu, -da and particle, which act as conjunctions, can be used instead of the auxiliary -countable verb. Because auxiliary, which does not have a clear independent meaning, can express the meaning of addition as particle as a unit of the linguistic level.

Pairs used with particles are usually of the same word group:

Word group	Uzbek	English
Noun	<i>олмаю анор, шаҳару қишлоқ...</i>	<i>city and county</i>
Adjective	<i>узоғу яқин, каттаю кичик...</i>	<i>big and small</i>
Verb	<i>боришу келиш, юкламоғу туширмоқ ...</i>	<i>come and go</i>
Adjective	<i>Оқу қора, қизилу сариқ</i>	<i>black and white</i>
Adverb	<i>эртаю кеч, эртаю индин</i>	<i>early and late</i>
Pronoun	<i>сизу биз, сену мен...</i>	<i>you and me</i>
Quantity	<i>учу тўрт, тўртү беш...</i>	<i>three to five</i>

And particles can be repeated before or at the end of structured clauses. A conjunction is only considered if it comes before organized clauses.

It can be observed that particles in the English language acquire homonymy with other word groups. For example, in modern English almost all particles are homonymous with other word groups, especially with adverbial prepositions and conjunctions. A very small number of particles are non-homogeneous in other words. Examples of this are particles like *else*, *merely*, *barely*, *solely*. But most form homonyms with the following word groups:

With adverb: *exactly, simply, too, never, still, just, yet, right*;

With adjective: *even, right, just, only, still*;

With pronoun: *all, either*;

With verb: *still*;

With conjunction: *but*;

With preposition: *but* (бирхил).

The following examples show that it is necessary to correctly distinguish between particles, i.e. particles, and adverbs, i.e.:

simply

I <i>simply</i> do not understand you. (Particle).	He did it quite <i>simply</i> . (Adverb).
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exactly

He always said <i>exactly</i> what he thought. (Particle)	Уҳамиша айнан (худди ўша) ўйлаган нарсасини айтган. (Партикл)
She knew <i>exactly</i> what she thought about the others. (Adverb)	Уҳамиша бошқалар ҳақида нима ўйлаганини аниқ (равшан) биларди.(Равиш)

too

She is lazy, <i>too</i> . (Particle)	У дангаса ҳам эди. (Партикл)
She is <i>too</i> lazy. (Adverb)	У ўта дангаса. (Равиш)

just

You are <i>just</i> the person I need. (Particle)	Сиз менга керак бўлган айнан (худди) ўша одамсиз. (Партикл)
He has <i>just</i> left the room. (Adverb)	У ҳозиргина хонани тарк этди. (Равиш)

never

He <i>never</i> looked back, he <i>never</i> hesitated. (Particle)	У <i>умуман</i> оркага қарамади, у <i>умуман</i> иккиланмади. (Партикл)
I have <i>never</i> been to London. (Adverb)	Мен <i>ҳеч қачон</i> Лондонда бўлмаганман. (Равиш)

The following examples show that it is necessary to correctly distinguish between particles, particles and adjectives, i.e. adjectives:

only

I have <i>only</i> two letters to send. (Particle)	Менда <i>фақат</i> иккита юборадиган хат бор. (Партикл)
She is the <i>only</i> child in the family. (Adjective)	У оиласида <i>ягона</i> фарзанд. (Сифат)

just

They are <i>just</i> about to leave. (Particle)	Улар <i>шунчаки</i> кетмоқчи бўлиб турибди. (Партикл)
He is a <i>just</i> man. (Adjective)	У <i>адолатли</i> киши. (Сифат)

even

I can't cook. I can't <i>even</i> boil an egg. (Particle)	Мен пишира олмайман. Мен тухумни <i>ҳаттоки</i> қайната олмайман. (Партикл)
I couldn't remember those <i>even</i> numbers on the wall. (Adjective)	Мен девордаги <i>ўша жуфт</i> сонларни эслай олмадим. (Сифат)

Most English particles are ambiguous. For example, this can be observed in the case of *only* and *just*. These words can be both limiting and intensifying particles. In particular, when it appears as a "limiting particle", it can be used with any word group and appear in different places of the sentence. For example, "*Only* Mary was at home". In this sentence, it is observed that the particle "*only*" comes at the beginning of the sentence.

According to L. Tipping, the position of the word *only* affects the meaning of the sentence. This can be seen in the example of the following sentences:

Only Mary passed in French (= no one else passed).

Mary *only* passed in French (= passed but did not get honours).

Mary passed in French *only* (= passed in no other subject).

Only "Intensifying particle", that is, a particle used in the meaning of strengthening-emphasis, in this case it is used with the conjunction "if" and affects the content of the whole sentence. For example: "**If only** she were here, I should speak to her now!". – Translation: "Қанийди у шу ерда бўлганида эди, мен у билан ҳозир гаплашган бўлардим".

Or one more: "**If only** I had seen her yesterday, I should have told her everything". – Translation: "Қанийди мен уни кеча кўрганимда эди, мен унга ҳаммасини айтган бўлар эдим".

When *just* occurs as a limiting particle, it is preceded by a number phrase and a number-specific quantifier: "The man gave the boy *just* 3 dollars". Or: "He gave me *just* a little".

If *just* occurs as an "Intensifying particle", it implies a predicate and is often used in imperative sentences: "*Just* listen to me. We were *just* about to start our journey".

The particles and conjunctions in English and Uzbek languages show their evidence more vividly in translation. It is noteworthy that in English and Uzbek languages, when particles serve to add words to words, it is often observed that double words are formed with its help. For example, in Uzbek "Она-ю бола – гулу лола" In his proverb, mother and child, flower and tulip connected personal and object nouns -у, -уу particles as a conjunction "and" which is a type of equal conjunction. A similar grammatical situation can be observed in English. For example, it is written in English by the famous American writer T. Dreiser "Sister Carrie" – "Бахтиқаро Керри" occurred "Time and repetition – ah, the wonder of it!"[3] in the part "and" the words "time" (time) and "repetition" (repetition), which are interconnected and united with the help of the conjunction "and" in the Uzbek language, not with the conjunction "va" which can fully correspond to this conjunction "and", but through "-u" which is considered to be its counterpart expressed by: "**Вақму** такрорийлик – о, нақадар зўр куч!"[3] So, the mutual function of the conjunction particle, connecting words of the same category to form pairs of words and coherent fragments is typical for the English and Uzbek languages.

In the passage below, you can see the translation of the English conjunction "and" with the Uzbek "-yu" particle: "Her husband asked a few questions **and** sat down to read the evening paper". (P.10). – "Мистер Гансон бўлса Керридан у-буларни суриштирган бўлди-ю, оқшомги газетани ўқишга тушди". (Б.17).

In this translation, there are several places different from the original: a) the anthroponym "Mr. Hanson" was deleted by the translator instead of the combination "Her husband" (her husband); b) the phrase "asked a few questions" is given by the phrase "asked a few questions"; c) The verb "sat down" was not reflected in the translation. However, since the original word "and" connects the parts of a compound sentence, it is justified that in the translation it is not replaced by "-yu", which has the same grammatical function in Uzbek. In this place, although "after" conjunction is not used in the original and in the translated text, its place is noticeable before the word "evening". After all, as they say, "Mr. Ganson inquired first, then went to read the evening newspaper."

Sometimes it is noticeable that particle is not in the original and is added to the translated text: "In the intuitive graces she was still crude".(P.3). Translation: "Нозу карашма бобида унда таржима борлиги мутлақо сезилмасди". (Б.6).

It seems that in reality there is no equivalent of "mincing, manners, flirt" to the word "nozu karashma". And the translator used a pair of words connected by "nozu karashma" particle. As a result, there was a non-existing -enhancing-emphasis particle.

It is often observed that translators express the compound "Andyet" through the compound "particle". For example: "And yet she was interested in her charms, quick to understand the keener pleasures of life, ambitious to gain in material things".(P.3). – Translation: "Шундай бўлса-**да**, у ўзига қараб юрар, ҳаёт қувончларига бағрини очар ва моддий неъматларга зўр бериб интиларди". (Б.6).

The reason for this is that yetsozi in Uzbek can form an alternative with the conjunctions but, in any case, in spite of this, but, but. This opinion can be based on the example of existing English-Uzbek translation dictionaries.[2]

In the Uzbek language, however, but, as the conjunctions "andyet" appear at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence, in English, the corresponding "andyet" combination is sometimes used at the beginning of the sentence, sometimes in the middle of the sentence, as above: "She realised that hers was not to be a round of pleasure, **and yet** there was something promising in all the material prospect he set forth. (P.5). – "Ўзини кўнгилочар нарсалардан бўлак нарсалар **ҳам** кутаётганини жуда яхши тушунар, шундай бўлса-**да**, ҳамроҳи ҳикоя қилаётган нарсаларнинг барида умидвор қилувчи нимадир бор эди". (Б.10).

The word "and" comes with the word "whatever" in the form of "and whatever" and also means non-obstructive. After all, the English word "whatever" means "whatever" in Uzbek. For example: "He was, for the order of intellect represented, attractive, **and whatever** he had to recommend him, you may be sure was not lost upon Carrie, in this, her first glance. (P.4). – "Шу ваддан Керри унга бир қарагандаёқ унинг устидаги нархини оширадиган нарсаларнинг барини пайқади-қўйди". (Б.8).

Although the "first glance" combination in the original of this text is not used with particle, in its translation as "at a glance" -particle is used. But this does not have a bad effect on the translation.

In English, the word "and" is often used as a conjunction, just like the Uzbek conjunctions "va", "hamda", "bilan" auxiliary, "-u", "-yu", "-da" and particle. serves to bind as a piece. For example, in the following example, the conjunction "and" connects the verbs "nodded" and "asked": "Carrie nodded **and** asked her sister about the neighbourhood". (P.11). – "Керри хўп дегандай бош ирғаб қўйди-**да**, опасидан кўникўшилларини суриштира бошлади. (Б.18). However, in the translation, the particle "-da" used in its place connects two simple sentences, not connected clauses.

In short, the function of particles and conjunctions in English and Uzbek is sometimes reflected in the translation process. In English, it is noticeable that particles are often replaced by connecting words and become a partner.

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