Use of Conjunctions in Chinese and Uzbek Languages

Tojiboyev Islom Odil o’g’li
Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan

Abstract
This article provides a general description of the conjunctions that are considered important in language, their use, what functions they perform in speech, and brief explanations and examples of some of them.

Keywords: Conjunctions, homogeneous conjunctions, 不。。。而是，或者。。。或者，还是。。。还是, 为了, 因为。。。所以.

INTRODUCTION
There are more than 3,000 languages in the world. Some languages are spoken by tens or even hundreds of millions of people, while others are spoken by only a few thousand people. Today, Chinese is spoken by more than a billion people. Below we will focus on some aspects of this language.

A conjunction is a group of auxiliary words that serve to connect parts of speech and simple sentences.

MAIN PART
In Uzbek, the Conjunctions are described as follows. The words in the sentence and the simple sentences in the compound sentence are grammatically equal or subordinate to each other: the mother's and children's room, the sun has risen and the sun is hot, Kunduz is late for class because he is stuck on the road. Auxiliary words that indicate such a relationship are called conjunctions. Conjunctions do not have the meaning of a noun, do not accept interrogation, do not serve as an independent part of speech.

Types according to the application of the binder. Depending on its use in the sentence, the conjunction is divided into single, repeated, single and repeated conjunctions. To the conjunctions used individually: -va, -hamda, -ammo, -lekin, -biroq, -balki, -holbuki, -vaholandi, -gar, -agar, -agarda, -basharti, --chunki, garchi, -garchand, -go`yo, -go`yoki, -ki/kim, -esa, -ya`ni; conjunctions used in the repetitive case: -dam-dam, -ba`zan-ba`zan, -ham-ham, -bir-bir, -xoh-xoh, -goh-goh; the conjunctions binder used both individually and repeatedly: -yo, -yoki. This was a description of the Uzbek language conjunctions. In Chinese, conjunctions have almost the same description. The use of conjunctions in Chinese ensures fluency, clarity and clarity of speech.

Conjunctions in Chinese are as follows: 和hé, 并bìng -va, ham; 而且érqié va, va shunga ko’ra; 不但。。。并且 bútàn。。。bìngqié, 不仅。。。而且 bùjǐn。。。érqié - nafaqat... balki, nafaqat...biroq and others.

These conjunctions are used in cohesive parts of speech and in connected compound sentences.

Wǒ qù yuèlǎnshì kàn shū hé huàbào
I go to the classroom to read a book and a picture magazine.
儿 子 已 十 五 了。

My son is already 15 years old.

并 且 女 儿 已 十 了。

My daughter is already 10 years old.

我想能继续学习汉语！

I can continue to study Chinese.

但 情 况 是 不 同 的。

These conjunctions are used in the cohesive parts of speech as well as in compound sentences. The following are clear examples.

1. 我 听 个 名 字 说 过 这， 可 是 不 知 道 是 谁。

Wǒ tīngshuō guò zhège míngzì kě shì bù zhīdào shì shuí.

2. 失 了 很 多 次 试 验 败， 然 而 他 并 没 有 失 去 信 心。们。

Shìyàn shī bàile hěnduō cì, ránér tāmen bìng méi yǒu shīqù xìnxīn.

3. 我 会 帮 助 你， 但 是 我 不 知 道 我 做 什 么 该。

Wǒ huì bāngzhù nǐ, dànshì wǒ bù zhīdào wǒ gāi zuò shénme.

或 huò， 或 者 huòzhě， 还 是 háishi-yoki， balki conjunctions；
或 者。 。 或 者 huòzhě。 。 huòzhě， 还 是。 。 还 是 háishi。 。 háishi -yoki.....yoki, balki.....balki and others.

These conjunctions are used in the cohesive parts of speech as well as in compound sentences.

1. 我 晚 上 看 画 或 者 复 文 报 习 课。

Wǒ wǎnshang kàn huàbào huòzhě fùxí kèwén.

2. 你 晚 上 看 电 视 还 习 课？

Nǐ wǎnshang kàn diànshí háishi fǔxí?

Do you watch TV in the evening or do you repeat the text?
3. 我不知道他去商店还是邮局
Wǒ bù zhidào, tā qù shāngdiàn hái shì yóujú.
I don’t know if he goes to the store or the post office.

为 wèi, 为了 wèile, 为了 wèideshì, 以 yǐ, 以便 yībiàn - uchun, nimadir uchun va and others.
These conjunctions are used in the following conjunctions and with the following part of speech.

大家现在努力工作，为了以后生活更好。
Dàjiā xiànzài nǔlì gōngzuò, wèide shì yihòu shēnghuó dé gènghǎo.
Everyone is working hard now to make their lives better.

我这次来北京为了学好汉语。
Wǒ zhè cì lái Běijīng, wéide shì xué hǎo hànyǔ.
The purpose of my visit to Beijing this time is to learn Chinese.

因 yīn, 因为 yīnwéi, 由于 yóuyú, 为了 wèile-chunki, sababli, tufayli, uchun;
因为 ... 所以 yīnwei... suǒyǐ, 由于 ... 因而 yóuyú... yínér - chunki......u holda, sababli
and others.
These conjunctions are also used in conjunctions followed by the following part of speech.

1. 因为好久没有雨所以蔬菜都黄了。
Yīnwéi hǎo jiǔ méi yǒu yǔ, suǒyǐ shūcài dōu huáng le.
Due to the long absence of rain, all the vegetables turned yellow.

2. 他因为要在中国工作所以学好汉语。
Tā yīnwei yào zài Zhōngguó gōngzuò, suǒyǐ xuéhǎo hànyǔ.
He is studying Chinese because he has to work in China.

CONCLUSION
Conjunctions in Chinese are the same as in Uzbek, all of which serve to connect sentences, words, phrases and compound sentences. The conjunctions described above are the most actively used binders. In addition, there are many conjunctions. The article only mentions some of the conjunctions.

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