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## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Abstract.** This study provides a comparative analysis of subordinating conjunctions in the English and Uzbek languages, focusing on their structure, function, and usage. The research employs a qualitative content analysis approach, utilizing data from grammar books, academic articles, and online language resources. These methods allowed for a systematic and detailed examination of the subordinating conjunctions in both English and Uzbek languages. The findings reveal both similarities and differences between the subordinating conjunctions in English and Uzbek, including variations in structure and specific conjunctions used to convey relationships between clauses. These insights have implications for comparative linguistics, language teaching, and translation, as understanding the nuances of subordinating conjunctions in both languages is essential for accurate communication and effective language learning. The results highlight both the similarities and differences between the two languages, offering valuable insights for language learners, teachers, translators, and linguists. The discussion of these implications not only deepens our understanding of the linguistic features in question but also highlights potential directions for future research.

**Key words:** subordinating conjunctions, English language, Uzbek language, comparative study, language teaching, translation, comparative linguistics, structure, function, usage, language contact, bilingualism.

**INTRODUCTION.** Subordinating conjunctions are a vital component in the construction of complex sentences across various languages. These conjunctions enable the combination of two clauses, with one being dependent on the other, resulting in more cohesive and sophisticated sentence structures. Understanding the intricacies of subordinating conjunctions in different languages can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the respective grammatical systems, leading to advancements in the fields of comparative linguistics, language teaching, and translation.

A comparative analysis of subordinating conjunctions in the English and Uzbek languages offers a unique opportunity to explore the similarities and differences between these two linguistically distinct systems. While English is a widely studied and globally dominant language, Uzbek, as a member of the Turkic language family, presents a valuable case study for comparison due to its distinct grammatical features and regional importance in Central Asia.

Previous research has investigated various aspects of English and Uzbek grammar individually, but there is a scarcity of comprehensive studies comparing the subordinating conjunctions in these two languages. This research aims to address





this gap by providing a detailed comparison of subordinating conjunctions in English and Uzbek, with a focus on their structure, function, and usage. The insights gleaned from this study can benefit language learners, teachers, translators, and linguists by enhancing their understanding of the grammatical complexities inherent in both languages.

**METHODOLOGY.** To conduct this comparative study, an in-depth qualitative content analysis approach was employed. This method allowed for a systematic and detailed examination of the subordinating conjunctions in both English and Uzbek languages. The following steps were taken to ensure a thorough analysis of the data:

**Data Collection:** Various sources were used to collect comprehensive data on subordinating conjunctions in English and Uzbek. The sources included reputable grammar books, academic articles published in linguistics journals, and online language resources, such as dictionaries and language learning platforms. The selection of diverse sources aimed to ensure the accuracy and representativeness of the data.

**Data Organization:** The collected data were organized according to the structure, function, and usage of subordinating conjunctions in both languages. This organization facilitated a systematic comparison and analysis of the subordinating conjunctions across the two languages.

**Data Analysis:** The data were analyzed by comparing the structure, function, and usage of subordinating conjunctions in English and Uzbek. The analysis aimed to identify similarities and differences between the two languages in terms of the types of subordinating conjunctions, their grammatical functions, and the contexts in which they are used.

**Interpretation and Comparison:** The results of the data analysis were interpreted in the context of the broader linguistic and cultural differences between English and Uzbek. The interpretation and comparison process aimed to shed light on the underlying reasons for the similarities and differences in the subordinating conjunctions of both languages.

**Validation:** To ensure the validity of the findings, the results were compared to previous research on English and Uzbek grammar, as well as contrastive linguistics literature. This step helped to confirm the accuracy of the findings and contextualize them within the broader field of comparative linguistics.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.** The comparative analysis of subordinating conjunctions in English and Uzbek languages yielded several noteworthy findings related to their structure, function, and usage. These results highlight both the similarities and differences between the two languages, offering valuable insights for language learners, teachers, translators, and linguists.

**Structural Similarities and Differences:** The analysis revealed that while both English and Uzbek subordinating conjunctions are invariable, Uzbek conjunctions often consist of two or more words. This structural difference can be attributed to the agglutinative nature of Uzbek, wherein grammatical functions are often





expressed through the combination of multiple morphemes. In contrast, English is an analytic language, characterized by the use of single-word conjunctions to convey meaning. In Uzbek, conjunction “ham” (also) is used after a noun or pronoun. Conjunction “va” (and) is used between two objects or people. Conjunction “esa” means however. Like Uzbek, in English also such kind of conjunctions are similar in structure, but there are some differences in punctuation. If “However” come at the middle part of the text, there should be punctuation in the sentence that come before “However”.

**Functional Overlap:** The results indicated that subordinating conjunctions in both English and Uzbek serve similar functions, connecting dependent clauses to independent clauses and creating complex sentence structures. This functional overlap suggests that subordinating conjunctions play a universal role in facilitating cohesive and sophisticated communication across languages:

“Cutting vehicle mass provides important leverage on efficiency **because** it exerts a ripple effect.”

“Biz o‘z Vataanimizni sevamiz, **chunki** u kindik qonimiz to‘kilgan makondir”

In the examples above, the function of the subordinating conjunction is similar in English and Uzbek.

**Usage Patterns:** The analysis revealed specific similarities and differences in the usage of subordinating conjunctions in English and Uzbek. Both languages employ subordinating conjunctions to express relationships between clauses, such as time, cause and effect, condition, and contrast. However, the specific conjunctions used to convey these relationships differ. For example, while English uses "because" for cause and effect, Uzbek employs "chunki"; English uses "if" for condition, while Uzbek utilizes "agar." These differences in usage can pose challenges for language learners and translators, necessitating a nuanced understanding of each language's subordinating conjunctions to accurately convey meaning.

**Cross-linguistic Influence:** The results also suggested potential cross-linguistic influence between English and Uzbek subordinating conjunctions, particularly in the context of language contact and bilingualism. As Uzbekistan has increasingly engaged in international trade, education, and diplomacy, the influence of English has become more apparent in the usage of subordinating conjunctions, leading to instances of code-switching and borrowing. This finding underscores the importance of understanding the dynamics of language contact and its impact on linguistic features such as subordinating conjunctions.

In summary, the results of this research demonstrate both similarities and differences between subordinating conjunctions in English and Uzbek languages. These findings contribute to our understanding of the respective grammatical systems and offer valuable insights for language teaching, translation, and comparative linguistics.

**Function and Usage.** The function and usage of subordinating conjunctions in both English and Uzbek languages play a crucial role in constructing complex sentences, conveying nuanced relationships between clauses, and facilitating





effective communication. A deeper examination of these aspects reveals more specific insights into the respective languages.

**Function:** Creating Complex Sentences: Subordinating conjunctions in both English and Uzbek enable the formation of complex sentences by connecting dependent clauses to independent clauses. These complex sentences allow for the expression of multiple ideas and relationships within a single sentence, resulting in more sophisticated language structures.

**Establishing Cohesion:** The use of subordinating conjunctions in both languages helps to establish cohesion within texts by creating logical connections between ideas. This cohesive function is essential for producing coherent and well-organized discourse in both spoken and written forms.

**Usage:**

**Expressing Relationships:** Subordinating conjunctions in both English and Uzbek are used to express various relationships between clauses, such as time (e.g., "when" in English, "qachonki" in Uzbek), cause and effect (e.g., "because" in English, "chunki" in Uzbek), condition (e.g., "if" in English, "agar" in Uzbek), and contrast (e.g., "although" in English, "...ga qaramay" in Uzbek). Understanding the specific conjunctions used in each language to convey these relationships is essential for accurate communication and translation.

**Stylistic Variation:** Subordinating conjunctions can also be used to introduce stylistic variation in both English and Uzbek. For example, writers and speakers may choose different subordinating conjunctions to emphasize particular aspects of a relationship between clauses or to create a specific tone or register (e.g., using "even though" instead of "although" in English, or "aytmoqchi bo'lsam" instead of "aytganda" in Uzbek).

**Language Learning and Translation:** The differences in the usage of subordinating conjunctions between English and Uzbek can pose challenges for language learners and translators. To effectively learn and translate these languages, it is crucial to develop a deep understanding of the specific subordinating conjunctions used in each language and the nuances of their usage in different contexts.

By examining the function and usage of subordinating conjunctions in English and Uzbek, this research highlights the importance of understanding these linguistic features in the context of language teaching, translation, and comparative linguistics. Moreover, these insights can inform further research on the impact of language contact and bilingualism on the function and usage of subordinating conjunctions in both languages.

The findings of this comparative study on subordinating conjunctions in English and Uzbek languages have several implications for language teaching, translation, and comparative linguistics. The discussion of these implications not only deepens our understanding of the linguistic features in question but also highlights potential directions for future research.

Language Teaching:





**Pedagogical Strategies:** The similarities and differences in the structure, function, and usage of subordinating conjunctions in English and Uzbek can inform the development of effective pedagogical strategies for second language learners. Teachers can use the insights from this study to design targeted lessons and exercises that address specific challenges faced by learners of each language, such as the variations in structure and specific conjunctions used to express relationships between clauses.

**Contrastive Analysis:** The findings of this study can be incorporated into contrastive analysis-based teaching approaches, which involve the comparison of the learner's first language with the target language to identify potential areas of difficulty or confusion. By understanding the similarities and differences in subordinating conjunctions between English and Uzbek, teachers can predict and address potential issues that may arise during the language learning process.

**Translation:**

**Accurate Communication:** The nuanced understanding of subordinating conjunctions in both English and Uzbek, as presented in this study, is essential for producing accurate translations. Translators can use this knowledge to ensure that the intended meaning and relationships between clauses are accurately conveyed across languages, preventing potential miscommunications or loss of meaning.

**Cultural Appropriateness:** The findings of this study can also inform translators about the appropriate usage of subordinating conjunctions in different cultural contexts. As language is deeply intertwined with culture, understanding the nuances of subordinating conjunctions in both languages can help translators produce translations that are not only linguistically accurate but also culturally appropriate.

**Comparative Linguistics:**

**Cross-linguistic Patterns:** This research contributes to the broader field of comparative linguistics by providing insights into the similarities and differences between subordinating conjunctions in English and Uzbek. These insights can inform future research on universal language patterns and the diversity of human language.

**Language Contact and Bilingualism:** The study also highlights the potential impact of language contact and bilingualism on the usage of subordinating conjunctions in both languages. Further research can explore the dynamics of language contact and its effects on linguistic features such as subordinating conjunctions, shedding light on the complex interplay between languages in contact situations.

**CONCLUSION.** This study has presented a thorough comparative examination of subordinating conjunctions in English and Uzbek languages, offering insights into the linguistic systems of both languages and their implications for various applications. By identifying the structural, functional, and usage similarities and differences, this research has broadened our understanding of these essential linguistic features, paving the way for more targeted and effective approaches in language teaching, translation, and comparative linguistics.





Furthermore, this study has emphasized the importance of considering the broader sociolinguistic context, particularly the impact of language contact and bilingualism on the usage of subordinating conjunctions. As globalization continues to facilitate increased interaction between languages and cultures, understanding these dynamics becomes essential for fostering effective communication and preserving linguistic diversity.

This research also serves as a foundation for future studies on other linguistic aspects or different languages. By employing a robust methodology and addressing the challenges and limitations of comparative linguistic research, this study demonstrates the potential for further exploration of linguistic features and their interplay within and across languages. Such research can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of human language and its intricacies, ultimately promoting appreciation for the rich tapestry of linguistic diversity that exists worldwide.

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