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Comparative analysis of the use of conjunctions in modern English and Wakhan languages

Shamasiya Kh. Saidkadamova

Assistant,

Department of English philology and professional communication,

Tajik State Institute of Languages named after S. Ulugzoda,

734019, 52 Muhammadiev st., Dushanbe, Republic Tajikistan;

e-mail: shamsiya86@mail.ru

Abstract

Objective. The article aims to carry out comparative analyses of the use of conjunctions in modern English and Wakhan languages. The author underlines common grammatical features of Wakhan and English languages. **Methodology**. The research methodology involves the application of general and special methods of scientific cognition, including analysis, synthesis and comparison. **Results**. Many conjunctions in Wakhan language were formed on the basis of pronouns, verbs and syntactic words (particles and postpositions). The Wakhan language, like other Pamir languages, does not have a developed system of conjunctions. This is due to the fact that for the expression of coordinating and subordinating connections the Wakhan language uses other means – participial constructions, separate case forms, syntactic words, affixes, and enclitics, which can be characterized as conjunctive suffixes. In Wakhan language, the asyndetic connection of homogeneous words and sentences are expressed by intonation. The lack of conjunctions in Wakhan language can be explained by the absence of long standing written traditions and relatively poor literature. There are borrowed subordinating conjunctions in modern Wakhan literary language. This is due to the growth of the written form of the language and the need for an accurate transfer of the subordinating connections. English language is rich in dictionary structures, plasticity of grammatical forms and meanings, and a variety of stylistic means. Wakhan language is not rich in dictionary structure, but it keeps the lexical and morphological ancient structure. **Conclusion**. The function of conjunctions in the system of Wakhan and English language is the same. The system of conjunctions everyday replenishes with new words and conjunctions. Conjunctions play a big role in the system of every language, without them, we cannot make even simple sentences.

Introduction

Language is the most important thing for human communication. As every system, language has two sides. From the one hand, it consists of phonemes, morphemes, words, substance-sounds, and, on the other hand, it possesses its structure. Any language has a system of motivation, and other functions. Wakhan and English languages are not exception.

Everyday English and Wakhan languages replenish with different innovations, a task of linguists is to study these changes. Many outstanding **researches** have analyzed the use of conjunctions in both languages. Among them are Z. Ganshina; E. Zvereva; E. Izrailevich; V. Kaushanskaja, I. Steblin-Kamenskiy, T. Pakhalina, B. Bogshoev, A. Saidmamadov, M. Mirboboev, S. Matrobov, etc. All these researchers give one definition for conjunction. Conjunction is a part of speech, served for connection of members of a sentence. Service parts of speech differ in their meaning and semantic function.

Without the conjunctions, our speech is very ugly. When we communicate with other people, we build our phrases only by means of conjunctions.

The history of Wakhan language

Many years ago scientists paid attention to ancient language, culture, traditions and customs of Pamir peoples. For example, the famous explorer Marco Polo, who traveled through Wakhan in the thirteenth century, was not only impressed by the abundance of wildlife and grazing lands – Pamir means "green highland" – but also by the ability of inhabitants to cope with difficulties in one of the most remote places of this world. However, nowadays we have few books and materials about Wakhan language.

Wakhi is one of several languages that belong to the Pamir language group. The origin of the language is Wakhan, an area between the extreme northeast of Afghanistan and Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province in Tajikistan. A very rough estimate of the population of Wakhi Tajiks is 50,000 people worldwide. The Wakhi population had suffered deportation and political and religious persecution. Regional conflicts in Badakhshan and Central Asia had forced the Wakhi to leave their homes and emigrate to Xinjiang (China) and Northern Pakistan even before Wakhan

lost its autonomy in 1883. Nowadays the Wakhi live in four different countries. In the northern areas of Pakistan, the Wakhi people mainly live in Gojal, Ishkoman, Darcut, and Broghol [Lorimer, 1958]. They also live in many parts of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and China. There is some controversy surrounding the ethnic and linguistic designation of the Wakhi. In Tajikistan, the Wakhi and other communities speaking one of the Pamir languages refer to themselves as Pamiri or Badakhshani. Conversely, in Pakistan the Wakhi refer to themselves as Tajiks. Linguists universally refer to Wakhi as an Iranian language, which is independent of Tajik. The central organization of Wakhi Tajiks – the Wakhi Tajik Cultural Association (WTCA) aims to preserve the Wakhi Tajik language and culture and to record its poetry and music [Felmy Sabine, 1996].

In Wakhan language, as well as in the majority of Iran languages, the following categories of words are allocated structurally: numerals, verbs, adjectives, and conjunctions. Many small groups of words make an adverb (usually nouns and conjunctions are used as adverbs).

The coordinating conjunctions in Wakhan language are divided into the following groups: copulative, disjunctive, adversative, and causative-consecutive conjunctions. Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions, used in compound sentences for an establishment of communication and a sense of attitudes between sentences, have the same functions. In compound sentences, the coordinating conjunctions connect or oppose independent sentences, and the subordinating conjunctions establish character of communication between dependent sentence and the main sentence.

Morphological structure of English conjunctions

The following groups of conjunctions are allocated in English language structurally: simple, derivative, compound, and composite conjunctions.

The simple conjunctions are: but, till, after, that, so, when, where, once, while, suppose, save, before, because, although, in which only one significant morpheme is allocated. Derivative conjunctions differ in some specific features. The way of their formation is not characteristic of the formation of conjunctions. It is possible to call only two conjunctions in which the prefix "UN" is allocated: unless and until.

The complex conjunctions are not numerous. They represent a combination which contains the adverb "ever" (for example, however), or a combination of two conjunctions (for example, whereas).

In the sentence "Instant she heard the news she made up her mind to go" the adverbial modifier of time of a main clause "instant" gradually turns into conjunction with temporal meaning "as soon as".

The group of coordinating conjunctions extends through adverbs from which conjunctions have adjoined and through reconsideration of the subordinating conjunctions, for example, the temporary conjunction "while" in the group of adversative conjunctions. Besides this, some other adverbial conjunctions (when, though, so that) find out the tendency to transition in coordinating conjunctions [John Eastwood, 2001].

Semantic structure of English conjunctions

The division of conjunctions into groups from the point of view of their meaning corresponds to the basic versions of compound sentences. So, the following groups can be allocated among coordinating conjunctions: 1) *connecting*: and, both … and, as well as neither … nor; dividing: or, either … or; 2) *adversative*: but, while.

Within the limits of listed groups, not all the conjunctions are homogeneous. In each group, one leading conjunction transferring to the most general form is allocated. Other conjunctions express more private shades of the attitude, which is designated by the leading conjunctions. So, in the group of copulative conjunctions "nor" and "neither" transfers the same attitudes to the negative form and serve for likening the maintenance of one sentence part to the maintenance of another.

In this connection, the leading conjunction of each group plays a role of the basic utterance of the attitude. It transfers many shades of attitudes in the sentence. So, the conjunction "and" connects sentences.

Conjunction "or" is used in disjunctive and adversative sentences. Other conjunctions in repartition of one type of attitudes (adverbial) are entered with some versions, for example, "as" is used in sentences for expression of time, reason, comparison. In this connection, we can speak about a polysemy of the conjunctions. In some cases, we do not collide with a polysemy, but with multifunctional of conjunctions, with ability of the same conjunctions to enter various types of subordinate clauses or to establish various attitudes between parts of a compound sentence. However, meaning of conjunctions is inseparable from their use. Conjunctions used in several functions get different meanings and become multiple-valued. For example, the conjunction "as" in causal meaning corresponds to Wakhan "aziki" [Grunberg, Steblin Kamenskii, 1988].

The phenomenon of a synonymy as well as the phenomenon of a polysemy in the category of conjunctions differs with original features. The number of absolute synonyms of conjunctions having same meaning is insignificant: these are etymologically related "till" and "until", "though" and "although", the conjunctions "whether" and "if". In most cases, it is possible to speak about function of synonyms to express the same attitudes. So, for expression of causal attitudes the conjunctions "because", "as", "since", "seeing" are used; but each of them has the special meaning: for example, "because" specifies the direct reason of action or the phenomenon, "as" expresses conditionality, actions of a main clause.

Classification of coordinating conjunctions
and their meanings in English language

Coordinating conjunctions can be divided into following groups:
1) Copulative conjunctions: and, nor, as well as, both … and, not only but also, neither … no;
Copulatives simply show that one fact joins to another.

The hall was not dark, nor yet was it lit.

The newspaper discussed the play for a whole fortnight not only in the ordinary theatrical notices and criticism, but also in leading articles and letters. He went on as a statue would: that is, he neither spoke nor moved [Kasevich, 1998].

Neither George, nor I dared to turn round.

2) Disjunctive conjunctions: or; either; or else.

Disjunctive conjunctions offer some choice between one statement and another.

The majority of the inhabitants had escaped, I suppose, by way of the old Warning road … or they had hidden, f tell you, I must weep, or else this heavy heart will burst.

Hers was that common insularity of mind that makes human creatures believes that their colour, creed and politics are best and right and that other human creatures scattered over the world are fortunately placed than they.

3) Adversative conjunctions: but, whereas, while.

The adversative conjunctions show opposition of the facts.

Miss nerves had become blunted, numb while his mind was filled with weird visions and delicious dreams.

4) Causally-investigatory conjunctions: so, for.

Causally-investigatory conjunctions show the reason, and the consequence.

Miss eyes must have had in them some-thing of George Forsyth ' s sardonic look; for her gloved hand crisped the folds of her frock, her eyebrows rose, her face went stony.

Classification of subordinating conjunctions
and their meaning in English language

The subordinating conjunctions attach various subordinate clauses to the main thing and express attitudes between them.

The subordinating conjunctions are used in following sentences:

1) Predicative sentences (in function of addition) – that; if; whether; lest.

It seemed that the house was deserted.

She thought that the open air might do her good.

She feared lest they should take her at her word.

2) Adverbial sentences or phrases:

a) Time: since; until; till; as long as; before; after; while; whilst; directly; as soon as; when:

I wrote her as soon as I was housed at Dover.

These were the thoughts of the man as he strove onward.

She went on till we came to another hotel.

b) Place: where, wherever

He at once saw Fleur wherever he had left her.

When they had gone, she moved across to where the wood fire burned.

c) Concession: though; although, though alone, he was not lost.

A thin delight lingered though the sun had set sometime.

Though not amusing, he was so good humored and so easily pleased.

It was dark, with an attempt at snow, although the spring was so far advanced.

d) Reason: because, as; since.

He was disturbed because she was to drive him hone, instead of his driving her.

We were up early the next morning, as we wanted to be in oxford by the afternoon.

It was a relief to get into the fresh air, and since the night was fine, we walked.

e) Condition: if, unless.

"If I were you", she said "I should not worry".

f) Purpose: lest, that, so that; in order that.

I went to Canterbury, that I might take leave of Agnes and Mr. Wick field. She dared not approach the window, lest she would see her from the street

g) Result: so that, that.

She stirred the fire, so that a ripple of light broke from the disturbed coal… And I sat there so many hours, that the shade became sunlight and the sunlight became shade again.

h) Comparisons; as; as ….as; not so…..as then, as if as though.

He seemed faint and dizzy and put out his free hand while he reeled as though seeking support against the air.

He looks as if he had plenty of determination. The came another flash of lighting, brighter than the other [Pakhalima, 1989].

The structure of Wakhan conjunctions

Conjunction is the service part of speech expressing the attitudes between parts of simple sentence and between separate sentences of the coherent text.

I potšo tu. potšo-ən tu I toqa pətr ruz-I potšo ce хы qehla-ən nyeštey, xeli bozor seyl-i kərtəy-xə yagon čiz-i xridi nə-kərtey. Woz pšeti, wesdi də xə xun Woz pšeti, wesdi də xə xun ŷatey. Yav pətr yaw pərsti ki: "taw kum-ər tu?" a jon, yaw pətr yaw pərstəy ki "e tat taw čiz-ət xarid kərtəy də bozor?" yz tat ya-r jwob –i rətəy ki: čiz-ki sakər lozim cəy də qəhla pəydo wost. Ya pətr ba jwobi xə ta woz xati ma-rər yəm ti qehla ti davlat ma-rər kamiŷ cart, agar tu rozi woc wuz rečem potšo-i Mašrig-cam qehla-ən ayəm (G,E,L. WAKH) [Saidmamadov, 1981]

In this example the function of conjunctions is to connect one sentence with another. In a simple sentence, conjunctions connect among themselves homogeneous parts of sentence: I potso tu. Potso-ən tu i toqa potr ruz-I potso ce xe qehla – an nyastey , xeli bozor sayl-i kartay-xa yagon ciz-i xaridi na-krtay [Skotova, 1980-1981].

In a compound sentence conjunctions make out syntactic submission of an additional part in relation to a body: ya tat ya-r jawob ratay ki ciz-ki sakar lozim cay dar qahla paydo wost.

In the text conjunctions express attitudes between the previous and the subsequent independent offers or the purposes of parts of the text: … Woz psati, wesdi da **xbi** xun yatay.yaw patr yaw parsta ki.

The conjunctions essentially differ from pretexts by semantic and grammatical features. The pretext depends on the main word of a word-combination, and conjunction is independent (relative independent) and "in itself characterizes (defines, qualifies) that attitude which is established between connected parts of a design, and in some cases (at submission) maintenance of a subordinated part the pretext together with a case inflexion of a noun expresses uniform [Steblin-Kamenskii, 1986].

From the point of view of structure conjunctions can be simple (ki, cum, cring, yo, yo…yo, etc.) and compound (baroi-ki, aziki, ki, and, etc).

From the point of view of syntactic function and character of making attitudes conjunctions are divided on coordinating and subordinating.

Coordinating conjunctions express attitudes of syntactic equivalence between homogeneous parts of the sentence, and also between parts of a compound sentence: Gəl də dast-ət ku tqi-it (There are many roses in mountain and ground).

From the point of view of expressed attitudes coordinating conjunctions are devided into following groups:

a) Copulative conjunctions: Хы

A-sk-эт vdek гэt-хэ, yan o ar-azign xam-xэ… (Go by this way than go down).

Maž- ay potso patr-ark xisi-av kard, ammo wuz a-ya potšo Pətr- ay nədišəm (I get married to king's son but I don't know him).

b) Disjunctive conjunctions: Yo, yo…yo, nə…, nə

Potšo ta-r čiz xilat ratəy yo kum mansab-i ta-r ratəy (King gave you present or some task).

Niv yo gušt marand yo xəč (Now give me meat or bread).

c) Connecting conjunctions: čum … at …bə,. xə …, ammo … čum ki …: Podšo čum škurdi gyudi nə-qotəy. ruxn nə-viti-ət yemiš tagd-əv.yz bə, čum tiz čə gotəv ayatum baftər.(G.E.L) (The king didn't find the thief, yet it wasn't day that they have gone ,as soon you find it is better).

d) Temporal conjunction: a…d..a … yaw ki wəzdəy , sak xanən ki ti kənd mərtiy (when (if) he comes we will say that your wife died)

e) *Determine conjunction*: ki….a-dət хы jay ki хэ xuri də хы toy-ən ktətk (On this place that He leaves his ass and horse) ,rəgdiy a-d-a jay-i ki Simərg dra čə tu *(Wwent to this place where was Simurq).*

f) Additional conjunctions: ki (in straight speech).

Rost xan ki žə kənd китэr? (Say me honestly where my wife is?)

Podšo-ər xat goxti-ki go ti pətr martiy. (He wrote a letter to king that his son died).

Conclusion

On the basis of the analysis it is possible to draw the following conclusions.

1. The function of conjunctions in the system of Wakhan and English languages is the same.

2. The system of conjunctions everyday replenishes with new words and conjunctions in both languages.

3. Conjunctions play big role in the system of both language, without them, we cannot make even a simple sentence.

4. Conjunctions divides into two main groups in both languages: coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Each of these groups has subgroups.

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Сравнительный анализ употребления союзов
в английском и ваханском языках

Саидкадамова Шамсия Хайлобековна

Ассистент,
кафедра английский филологии и профессиональной коммуникации,
Таджикский итститут языков им. Сотим Улугзоде,
734019, Республика Таджикистан, Душанбе, ул. Мухаммадиев, 52/25;
e-mail: shamsiya86@mail.ru

Аннотация

Цель. В данной статье проводится сравнительный анализ употребления союзов в английском и вакханском языках. Автор подчеркивает грамматическое сходство ваханских и английских союзов. **Методология.** Методология работы включает в себя применение общих и специальных методов научного познания, в том числе анализа, синтеза и сопоставления. **Результаты**. Многие союзы в ваханском языке образовались на основе местоимений, глаголов и служебных слов (частиц и послелогов). Ваханский язык, как и другие памирские языки, не имеет развитой системы союзов. Это объясняется тем, что для выражения сочинительных и подчинительных связей в ваханском языке используются другие средства – причастные и деепричастные конструкции, отдельные падежные формы, служебные слова, а также энклитические аффиксальные элементы, которые могут быть охарактеризованы как союзные суффиксы. В ваханском языке развита и бессоюзная форма сцепления однородных слов и предложений, когда связь между словами и предложениями осуществляется при помощи интонации. Тот факт, что ваханский язык не богат союзами, объясняется отсутствием давних письменных традиций и сравнительно небогатой литературой на данном языке**.** В современном ваханском литературном языке представлены заимствованные подчинительные союзы, обусловленные развитием письменной формы языка и необходимостью точной передачи подчинительной связки. Английский язык отличается богатством словарной структуры, пластичностью грамматических форм и значений, разнообразием стилистических приемов. **Вывод**. Функция союзов в системе вакханского и английского языков одинакова. Система союзов в обоих языках ежедневно пополняется. Союзы играют огромную роль в системе и английского и ваханского языков, без них невозможно построить даже самое простое предложение.

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Ключевые слова

Союз, английский язык, ваханский язык, сопоставительная грамматика.

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