

**SCIENTIFIC THEORETICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CATEGORY OF
CONJUNCTION**

Najmiyeva Pulotoy Tilavmurodovna

Samarkand State institute of foreign languages
PhD student at the Department of Japanese Philology
purami0808@gmail.com

Annotation: This article analyzes the grammatical, semantic and syntactic features of the category of conjugation in the Uzbek and Japanese languages in a comparative manner. The structural, functional and semantic differences between the morphological conjugation suffixes in the Uzbek language and the system of conjugation indicators in the Japanese language 格助詞 (kakujoshi) are widely covered on the basis of scientific sources. The study explains the role of the conjugation category in determining the syntactic relations of a noun in the sentence structure, its features as a morphological paradigm and its essence as a universal grammatical phenomenon expressed in different languages. Also, the typological similarities and differences of conjugations are identified on the example of the Uzbek and Japanese languages, and the role of the system of conjugation indicators in the Japanese language is highlighted with separate scientific considerations. The article analyzes the interpretations of the category of conjugation in the framework of modern linguistics, showing the inextricable connection between morphology and syntax.

Keywords: conjugation category, 格助詞 (kakujoshi), Uzbek language, Japanese language, grammatical paradigm, syntactic relationship, comparative analysis.

One of the most important grammatical categories inherent in the noun class in the Uzbek language is the category of conjugation. In Japanese, the conjugation suffixes in the Uzbek language are replaced by postpositive particle forms called 格助詞 (kakujoshi). These units form a unique grammatical system for expressing syntactic relations. The comparative study of languages creates a wide scientific opportunity to clarify their grammatical and lexical features, identify the sources of historical development, and determine typological signs. In particular, the comparison of conjugation categories in the Uzbek and Japanese languages not only shows the mutual harmony and differences of syntactic and morphological systems, but also plays an important role in understanding the complete grammatical model of both languages. This process helps to draw scientific conclusions about the historical formation of languages, semantic development, degree of universality, and various typological signs.

The presence of a noun in speech is always manifested through certain grammatical categories. They are expressed in the categories of number and agreement. A noun is in the form of the main agreement when it does not receive any grammatical additions. This state is considered the natural, central form of a noun in speech.

The agreement category is an important grammatical unit in the system of word classes, which serves to express the syntactic relationship of a noun with other words in the sentence. The grammatical function of a noun is determined by agreement - its participation as a possessive, complement, determiner or other syntactic part. At the same time, the agreement category ensures the participation of a noun in predicative, objective, attributive and other syntactic relations in word combinations and sentences. This category is one of the main grammatical mechanisms that creates an integral connection between the morphological structure of the language and the syntactic system.

Many scientific studies have been conducted in world and Uzbek linguistics on various aspects of the agreement category. In particular, the works of such researchers as Shainoyatova M.Sh.,

Ziyayeva I., Plyush M.Y., Ismailov T., Tolkachyova N.A., Sheremet V.V. interpret the conjunction based on various theoretical approaches. Linguistic sources usually interpret the conjunction as a morphological sign indicating the grammatical relationship of a noun to another word. In this case, the conjunction plays a central role in determining the syntactic function of the noun in a sentence and ensures the connection of parts of a sentence with each other.

The number of consonants, the mechanism of formation, and the methods of their expression differ significantly in different languages. For example, in agglutinative languages - Finnish, Hungarian, and Turkish - there are a lot of consonant forms, sometimes reaching 15–20. On the contrary, in inflectional languages, which are the majority of European languages, the consonant forms are limited to around 5–7. S. Kuno, who has conducted extensive research on Japanese grammar, in his work deeply analyzes the syntactic functions of the postpositive particle system in Japanese. S.E. Marty's work "A Reference Grammar of Japanese" explains the specific rules, semantic features, and scope of application of consonant particles in the morphology and syntax of the Japanese language through extensive examples. An analysis of these sources shows that the use of each particle in Japanese is subject to strict grammatical laws and has its own semantic shades.

Although in traditional linguistics, agreement is interpreted as a system of syntactic relations expressed by affixal means, modern linguistic approaches emphasize that it is incorrect to limit agreement only to morphological affixes. Because in some languages, syntactic relations are expressed by prepositions (to, of, etc. in English), postpositions (in Korean), auxiliary words, or particular means. Such units also function as agreement in terms of content.

The intensity of use of agreements is closely related to their content. However, it is not correct to form a strict system among agreements based on the frequency of use, since the order of their use may change during the development of the language. According to statistical observations, the most frequently used agreement in the Uzbek language is the accusative agreement (99.9%), and the least frequently used is the accusative agreement (58.3%).

Thus, the category of agreement is a universal grammatical phenomenon that combines morphological formation and syntactic relations. According to the typological characteristics of each language, it manifests itself in different forms, but its content is the same - the expression of syntactic relations between words.

In the Uzbek language, the category of agreement consists of six forms: head agreement, accusative agreement, declension agreement, destination agreement, place-place agreement and accusative agreement. These conjugations determine the semantic-grammatical relationships of nouns and indicate the syntactic functions they perform in a sentence. Each conjugation form serves to determine the type of connection of a noun with other words.

The grammatical essence of the agreements is that they are part of the noun's word-change paradigm. The agreement paradigm consists of a system of mutually opposing forms and is based on grammatical oppositions. This paradigm expresses the integral relationship between morphological units and syntactic connections in the language.

For example, the exit agreement indicates the point of departure of the subject in the syntactic connection between a noun and a verb: "There was no greater and happier person in the world than us" (S. Vafo). However, the meaning of this agreement is not limited to space, but also includes reason, time and other semantic shades.

The agreement category occupies a leading place in the general system of the language as an important grammatical tool that determines the relationship of a noun with other units in a word combination and sentence structure. It is of central importance in determining the semantic functions of nouns, such as possession, objectivity, direction, place, time, exit.

In summary, the category of agreement is a grammatical system that integrates the morphological and syntactic construction of a language, and plays a special role in expressing the relationships between words, forming the structure of a sentence, and determining the general mechanisms of language ability.

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