

## THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPOUND SENTENCE TYPES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of  
Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek  
The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages  
Phylology and foreign languages  
Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi  
Student of group 302-21  
Mavdurova Sabohat Rasul qizi*

**Annotation:** The connections between prepositional phrases, conjunctions, and compound sentences in English grammar are examined in this article. Compound sentences, according to this definition, are made up of two or more independent clauses connected by coordinating conjunctions such as "and," "but," and "or." The use of conjunctions in tying concepts together and adding diversity to sentences is explained in the article. Additionally, it explores prepositional phrases, emphasizing how they contribute to the provision of extra context, including time, place, and direction. The article provides examples to show how adding prepositional phrases to compound sentences can enhance writing and increase clarity. It is a useful tool for teachers and students alike since it also addresses typical mistakes and provides tips for building strong sentences.

**Key words:** compound sentences, conjunctions, prepositional phrases, adjective, correlative conjunctions, phrases, independent clauses, words, paired conjunctions

A sentence with two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction is called a compound sentence. Writing that uses compound sentences appears far more intelligent and educational. For a better understanding, let's examine the meanings provided by several dictionaries. "A sentence made from two independent sentences joined by 'and', 'or', or 'but', as in Mary read and Tom slept," is what the Cambridge Dictionary defines as a compound sentence. A compound sentence is described as "a sentence consisting of two or more independent clauses, linked by a coordinating conjunction such as 'and', 'but', 'or', or 'plus'" by the Macmillan Dictionary. The Collins Dictionary defines a compound sentence as "a sentence consisting of two or more independent, coordinate clauses."

Conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases, and clauses, as you are already aware. So, how will you determine whether or not this sentence is a compound one? Here are some pointers to assist you in doing so. Remember what a compound sentence

is at all times. The first item that will assist you is that. Since coordinating conjunctions can be used to join individual words, phrases and clauses, you should first try to figure out the words, phrases or clauses that are related by a particular conjunction. A sentence can only be considered a compound sentence if it combines two or more independent components.

After learning the definition of compound sentences, examine the following examples to see how you can create well-written, meaningful compound sentences. Sentences that are compound and have a coordinating conjunction Although my brother hasn't arrived home yet, I am prepared to leave. Coordinating conjunction, independent clause, and independent clause Jerry was disciplined by the teacher because he failed to finish his assignment. Coordinating conjunction, independent clause, and independent clause

### **Types of Compound Sentences**

Compound sentences can be created using transitional expressions, semicolons, and coordinating conjunctions.

**Coordinating Conjunctions:** These are the most prevalent. They are created by using a coordinating conjunction to combine two separate clauses. For instance: "I like to swim, and my brother likes to play soccer."

**Semicolons:** Two independent clauses with closely related meanings are joined by these. For instance: "She is an excellent dancer; her sister is a talented singer."

**Transitional Expressions:** Two separate clauses are joined by these words or phrases. For instance: "I faced challenges along the way, however, I still managed to finish my project on time."

When combining two or more items, phrases, or clauses, conjunctions are utilized. Since they are used in sentences to establish links, they can also be referred to as connectors. When employed to join clauses, conjunctions are typically found in the last portion of a sentence. Depending on the placement of the items or phrases, conjunctions can be employed to join them at the beginning, middle, or conclusion of the sentence. When two or more separate clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction, semicolon, or transitional phrase, a compound sentence is created. The clauses must be equally important and have connected meanings in order for a compound sentence to be properly formed. See how the various forms of compound sentences enhance the coherence and flow of your English speaking by constructing a few sentences with them!

### **Compound vs. complex sentences**

Since both use two or more clauses in a single statement, it's easy to confuse compound sentences with complicated sentences. The kinds of clauses they employ, however, are where they diverge most.

### **Conjunction**

Words used to join words, phrases, and clauses are called conjunctions. The English language contains a large number of conjunctions, but some of the more frequently used ones include and, or, but, because, for, if, and when. Coordinating, subordinating, and correlative are the three fundamental categories of conjunctions. Because the popstar caught a terrible cold, her upcoming performances in Boston and Chicago were indefinitely postponed. The tour organizers provided neither rescheduled dates nor refunds for the tickets, causing much discontent among the fans.

### **Coordinating conjunctions**

When two words, phrases, or independent sentences are grammatically equal, they are joined by this kind of conjunction. The mnemonic device FANBOYS can help you recall the seven coordinating conjunctions in English: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. This kind of conjunction is positioned in between the things it connects.

#### Words

Coordinating conjunctions can join two nouns, verbs, adjectives, or other types of word.

- \* The data was gathered through questionnaires and interviews.
- \* I don't like to run or swim.
- \* He was clever but lazy.

#### Phrases

They can also join different types of phrases.

- \* The dog wagged his tail and panted excitedly.
- \* The results were undeniably intriguing yet ultimately inconclusive.
- \* She usually studies in the library or at a cafe.

#### Independent clauses

A set of words with at least one subject and one verb is called a clause. An independent clause can communicate a complete idea and function as a sentence on its own.

- \* Today Despite being one of the most read English novels, Jane Austen did not enjoy much notoriety while she was alive.

The coordinating conjunction but establishes a connection between two separate clauses in the phrase above. As a result, a comma is used before but. Observe that the two clauses function as independent sentences as well.

#### Subordinating conjunctions

Words like because, if, although, since, until, and while are examples of this kind of conjunction. A dependent clause is introduced with a subordinating conjunction. A dependent clause, sometimes referred to as a subordinate clause, is a set of words that, unlike an independent clause, has a subject and a verb but is unable to function as a

complete sentence on its own. Dependent clauses must always be coupled to independent clauses because they are unable to fully describe a notion.

\* Because I woke up late this morning, I went to school without eating breakfast.

\* I went to school without eating breakfast because I woke up late this morning.

The independent clause "I woke up late this morning" is changed to a dependent one by the subordinating conjunction: The fact that I woke up late this morning prevents me from finishing a thought. For a sentence to be grammatically correct, it needs to be connected to an independent clause. The relationship between the clauses is defined by the subordinating conjunction. Note that this is not an exhaustive list, but the table below illustrates some typical subordinating conjunctions and the relationships they express.

### **Correlative conjunctions**

This kind of conjunction is used to unite grammatically equal parts of a sentence and is always seen in pairs. Both ... and, neither ... nor, not only ... but also, and either ... or are examples of common pairs. Generally speaking, there should be no comma placed between the two items.

\* Her book on the Vietnam War drew not only from interviews with other survivors but also from her own experiences in the conflict.

Correlative conjunctions must use parallel structure, which means the two elements should take the same grammatical form.

\* She planned to collect data by either using an online survey or conducting phone interviews.

### **Paired Conjunctions**

Paired conjunctions consist of two words or phrases that help make a point or establish alternatives. Although paired conjunctions can be helpful in structuring a sentence, they can also make sentences wordier than necessary, so use these conjunctions sparingly.

both...and

\* The project will require significant investments of both time and money.

\* Both the students and the teachers were satisfied with the pilot program.

Note: When two subjects are connected by "both...and," use a plural verb (such as "are" or "were").

not only...but also

\* Students who did not complete the assignment received not only a poor grade but also a warning from the teacher.

\* Not only did the student include full sentences from the source without using quotation marks, but he also failed to properly cite paraphrased material.

either...or

\* Either the students were unprepared or the assessment was poorly written.

\* Participants in the survey could either choose from a list of possible answers or write in their own responses.

neither...nor

\* Students who did not complete the project received neither praise nor rewards.

\* The staff neither followed the new policy nor asked for clarification.

An crucial component of the English language, conjunctions make you sound more natural while using complex phrases. Coordinating, subordinating, and paired conjunctions are the three categories of conjunctions in English. Every type serves a somewhat different role. It's crucial to check the grammar while utilizing conjunctions in a sentence. The most crucial requirement is that a comma must be before the coordinating conjunction when joining two separate clauses. A comma is not required when joining a dependent clause to an independent clause with a subordinating conjunction. Lastly, when a paired conjunction joins two separate sentences, commas must be used before and after the conjunction.

### **Conclusion**

Compound phrases are essential for clear and fluid communication since they combine two or more independent clauses to express complicated ideas. They connect similar ideas while preserving the independence of each clause, enabling a nuanced expression of ideas. When creating compound sentences, coordinating conjunctions and proper punctuation are crucial for improving readability and coherence. Speakers and writers can enhance their language, engage their audience, and express more complex thoughts by becoming proficient in compound phrases.

### **REFERENCES**

#### 1. Books:

Understanding English Grammar by Martha J. Kolln and Robert Funk

Grammar for English Language Teachers by Martin Parrott

#### 2. Online Resources:

Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL): Offers comprehensive resources on sentence structure and conjunctions.

Grammarly Blog: Articles explaining compound sentences, conjunctions, and their usage in writing.

#### 3. Academic Journals:

"The Use of Conjunctions in English Writing: A Study of ESL Learners" (available on platforms like JSTOR or Google Scholar).

"Complex Sentences in English: A Study of Their Function" (searchable in academic databases).

#### 4. Educational Websites:

Khan Academy: Provides lessons and exercises on sentence types and conjunctions.

EnglishClub: Offers explanations and examples of compound and complex sentences.

5. Teshaboyeva, N., & Yakubova, N. (2023). WORD FORMATION. COMPOUNDING. Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences, 2(12), 187-192.
6. Teshaboyeva, N. (2023). Compound sentences in the English language. Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyotida tadqiqotlarni o'rni va rivojlanish omillari, 2(2), 68-70.
7. Nafisa, T. (2023). THE USA ECONOMY, INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY, 1(9), 94-97.
8. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Secondary ways of word formation. In " Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 109-112).
9. Nafisa, T. (2023). VOWELS AND THEIR MODIFACATIONS. Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке, 2(16), 298-305.
10. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Secondary ways of word formation. In " Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 109-112).
11. Nafisa, T. (2023). THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE USA: PRESCHOOL EDUCATION, SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION, SCHOOL FORMS. The Role of Exact Sciences in the Era of Modern Development, 1(6), 53-57.
12. Qizi, T. N. Z., & Umedovich, M. Y. (2023). AMERICAN-BASED PRONUNCIATION STANDARDS OF ENGLISH. Scientific Impulse, 2(15), 563-567.
13. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Word Formation: Compounding. In " Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 113-115).
14. Nafisa, T. (2023). NOUNS AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES. Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке, 2(16), 292-297.
15. Ojha, D. D. R. (2023). Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi.
16. Nafisa, T. (2023). POLITICAL PARTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN. Нововведения Современного Научного Развития в Эпоху Глобализации: Проблемы и Решения, 1(5), 97-101.
17. Nafisa, T. (2023). GOVERNMENTAL SYMBOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN; OUTSTANDING DATES OF GREAT BRITAIN. The Role of Exact Sciences in the Era of Modern Development, 1(6), 23-26.
18. Abdurozikova, I. I., & Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2023). The application of adjectives, as well as issues and solutions around their usage. TECHNICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN UZBEKISTAN, 1(4), 296-299.
19. Nafisa, T. (2023). POLITICAL PARTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN. Нововведения Современного Научного Развития в Эпоху Глобализации: Проблемы и Решения, 1(5), 97-101.
20. Abdurozikova, I. I., & Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2023). The application of adjectives, as well as issues and solutions around their usage. TECHNICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN UZBEKISTAN, 1(4), 296-299.
21. Qizi, T. N. Z., & Umedovich, M. Y. (2023). AMERICAN-BASED PRONUNCIATION STANDARDS OF ENGLISH. Scientific Impulse, 2(15), 563-567.