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THE IMPORTANCE OF FUNCTION WORDS IN SPEECH. TYPES OF FUNCTION WORDS AND THEIR USAGE

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Annotation

This article is devoted to the study of the importance, types, and usage of function words in speech. It analyzes the role of function words in clarifying meaning, ensuring coherence, and enriching expression. The grammatical and stylistic aspects of function words are also examined

Keywords: Function words, speech, grammatical role, stylistic role, expression enrichment, conjunctions, modal words, logical connection, sentence structure, tone, meaning clarification, linguistic tools

Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена изучению значения служебных слов в речи, их типов и особенностей использования. В статье анализируется роль служебных слов в уточнении смысла речи, обеспечении логической связи мыслей и обогащении выражения. Также рассматриваются грамматические и стилистические аспекты служебных слов..



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Ключевые слова: Сужебные слова, речь, грамматическая функция, стилистическая функция, обогащение выражения, союзы, модальные слова, логическая связь, структура предложения, тон, уточнение смысла, языковые средства

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola nutqda yordamchi soʻzlarning ahamiyati, ularning turlari va ishlatilish xususiyatlarini oʻrganishga bagʻishlangan. Maqolada yordamchi soʻzlar nutq mazmunini aniqlashtirish, fikrlar bogʻlanishini taʼminlash va ifodani boyitishdagi roli tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, yordamchi soʻzlarning grammatik va stilistik jihatlari ham koʻrib chiqiladi

Kalit soʻzlar: Yordamchi soʻzlar, nutq, grammatik vazifa, stilistik vazifa, ifodaning boyligi, bogʻlovchilar, modallik soʻzlari, mantiqiy bogʻlanish, gap tarkibi, ohang, maʼno aniqligi, til vositalar

Introduction

Function words play a vital role in both spoken and written language, forming the structural foundation that allows communication to be clear, coherent, and grammatically correct. Unlike content words, which carry lexical meaning (such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs), function words primarily serve grammatical purposes. They establish relationships between words, indicate sentence structure, and help convey meaning in context. Without function words, speech would become fragmented, ambiguous, and difficult to understand.

One of the key reasons function words are important is that they provide grammatical structure. They help organize sentences and signal relationships such as time, place, possession, and logical connection. For example, in the sentence



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“She is going to school,” the auxiliary verb “is” and the preposition “to” ensure that the sentence is grammatically complete and meaningful. If these elements are removed, the sentence loses clarity and correctness.

In addition, function words contribute significantly to cohesion and coherence in speech. They connect ideas and allow speakers to express logical relationships between clauses and sentences. Conjunctions such as “and,” “but,” and “because” help link ideas smoothly, making communication more natural and easier to follow. For instance, the sentence “I was tired, but I continued working” clearly expresses contrast due to the use of the conjunction “but.”

Function words also play an essential role in achieving fluency. Native speakers use them automatically and effortlessly, which contributes to the natural rhythm and flow of speech. In contrast, language learners often omit or misuse function words, which can result in speech that sounds unnatural or incomplete. Therefore, mastering function words is a key step toward achieving proficiency in a language. Although function words carry limited meaning individually, they are crucial for interpreting meaning in context. Small changes in function words can significantly alter the meaning of a sentence. For example, the difference between “He can swim” and “He cannot swim” depends entirely on the presence of a single function word. In the system of adversative conjunctions in English, such units as but, however, yet, although, nevertheless, and on the other hand occupy an important place. These conjunctions are actively used in speech to express relationships such as contrast, limitation, unexpected result, or correction of a previous idea, and they serve as an essential means of ensuring the logical coherence of sentences and texts. Among them, but is the most common and functionally universal adversative conjunction. As a coordinating conjunction, it connects two independent clauses or predicative units on the basis of contrast. The opposition expressed by but is usually explicit and direct, clearly highlighting the difference between an expected



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situation and the actual reality. For example, in the sentence “She wanted to go, but she was too tired,” the conjunction expresses a contrast between the subject’s intention and her physical condition. From a syntactic perspective, but is firmly integrated into the sentence structure and is actively used in both spoken and written discourse.

The conjunction however, on the other hand, mainly functions as a discourse marker and is typically used to connect a new sentence to a previous idea with a contrasting or limiting meaning. It often appears at the beginning of a sentence, though it may also occur in the middle or at the end, and it is usually set off intonationally. At the textual level, it performs the function of a logical transition. However is characteristic of formal style and is widely used in academic, journalistic, and official texts

Function words can be categorized into several types based on their grammatical roles. Articles, such as “a,” “an,” and “the,” are used to indicate whether a noun is specific or general. Prepositions, including “in,” “on,” and “under,” show relationships related to time, place, and direction. Conjunctions connect words, phrases, and clauses, helping to create complex and compound sentences. Pronouns replace nouns to avoid repetition and improve coherence, as seen in sentences like “Ali is my friend. He is kind.”

Auxiliary verbs, such as “be,” “have,” and “do,” are used to form tenses, questions, and negative constructions. Determiners, including words like “this,” “my,” and “some,” provide additional information about nouns. Finally, particles, such as “to” in infinitive forms or “off” in phrasal verbs, serve specific grammatical functions and contribute to meaning in subtle ways.

In conclusion, function words are essential elements of language that ensure grammatical accuracy, coherence, and fluency in communication. Despite their limited lexical meaning, they play a crucial role in structuring sentences and



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conveying relationships between ideas. For language learners, understanding and mastering function words is fundamental to developing effective communication skills.

Conclusion

In conclusion, function words are essential elements of language that ensure grammatical accuracy, coherence, and fluency in communication. Despite their limited lexical meaning, they play a crucial role in structuring sentences and conveying relationships between ideas. For language learners, understanding and mastering function words is fundamental to developing effective communication skills.

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