

## EUROPEAN MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF MODERN SCIENCE

Volume: 18 | May-2023

ISSN 2750-6274

https://emjms.academicjournal.io

## A Comprehensive Review of the Fishes of the Aral Sea: Past, Present, and Future Perspectives

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Abstract: The Aral Sea, once the world's fourth-largest inland body of water, has experienced significant ecological changes over the past few decades. The decline in water levels due to water diversion for agricultural purposes has resulted in dramatic alterations to the sea's ecosystem, profoundly impacting its fish fauna. This scientific article provides a comprehensive review of the fishes of the Aral Sea, focusing on their historical presence, current status, and potential future scenarios. The aim is to shed light on the consequences of ecological degradation and highlight the importance of conservation efforts for the revival of this unique aquatic ecosystem.

**Keywords:** diversity, types of fish, sea, Aral, Amu Darya, Syr Darya, ecology

The adverb is the fourth major class of words in English language. The category is not as easy to define as nouns, verbs, and adjectives, since adverbs have many kinds meaning and form, and their grammar is quite complex. In meaning, adverbs express such ideas as manner, time and place (location or destination). Only manner adverbs have a recognizable form, most of them (but not all) consisting of the ending -ly on an adjective base. Their form cannot recognize other adverbs. They may modify almost any kind of construction in English: nouns, adjectives, verbs, other verbs, prepositions, single words, phrases, or even whole sentences. In some cases a speaker may put an adverb almost anywhere in a sentence without changing the meaning very much: in other cases, the position of the adverb is rigidly fixed; and there are grades of variation between these two extremes in the freedom of placement of adverbs in the sentences<sup>1</sup>.

When only modifies the subject of a sentence, it precedes that element. Only John knew the answer.

When only modifies some other element that occurs before the main verb, it precedes that element and the subject and verb are reversed. This usage is formal and literary.

Only by hard work could he succeed.

Only to a brave man will that award be given.

If only modifies the verb or some element following the verb, its normal place is medial position, except that purist usage. Insists that it must be put next to the element that it logically restricts,

He could *only* succeed by hard work.

He could succeed only by hard work.

That award will *only* be given to a brave man. That award will be given *only* to a brave man.

Too may follow the subject, if it modifies that element specifically; or, it may follow the verb (and its complements, if any), regardless of which element in the sentence it modifies. In speech, it is easy to indicate which, since that element is

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Volume 18, May-2023

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**Page: 82** 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Gordon E. M. "A grammar of present day English". -T, 1974.

ISSN: 2750-6274

stressed. In writing, special type (usually italicizing the word) must be resorted to in case of ambiguity.

Mary, *too*, talked about him. (This arrangement is unambiguous; *too* modifies Mary.)

Mary talked about him too. (With stress on Mary, this sentence means the same as one above.)

Mary *talked* about him too. (Mary thought about him; in addition, she talked about him.

Mary talked *about* him too. (Mary talked to him; she also talked about him.) Mary talked about *him* too. (Mary talked about several people; she talked about him also.)

*Especially* is an adverb that usually modifies (logically) either the subject or the object of a verb. When it modifies the subject, it follows with pauses.

John especially should study this lesson. When it modifies the object, it is in medial position.

John should especially study this lesson. I especially dislike the rainy days.

If especially precedes an adjective or an adverb, it modifies that word.

It was especially hot that day. The grass grows especially fast in spring.

For reasons of euphony, *especially* is not regularly used before adverbs ending in - ly

**Adverbial clauses.** According to their meaning and function, adverbial clauses express time, place, manner, comparison, condition, purpose, result, cause and concession. Clauses of time. Time clauses are introduced by one of a limited number of words or phrases: *when, while, as, before, until, since, after, as soon as,* and few others. The clause is placed before or after the main clause at the option of the speaker.

Please look at this letter before you go out.

Before you go out, please look at this letter.

A time clause that deals with events in the future has its verb in the plain present tense or in the present perfect. Will is never used in time clauses in English.

I'll tell him when he comes.

After you have eaten, let's go to the park.

You'd better write down the number before you forget it.

I'm going to work on this lesson until I've learned it.

The action, or the completion of the action of all the time clauses in the examples just given lies in the future. When the future is viewed from a standpoint in the past, the appropriate change of tense is made.

I promised that I would tell him when he came.

I suggested that we go to the park after he had eaten.

Sometimes time clauses are introduced by nouns, with or without a connecting word (that or sometimes when ).

The moment he learned the truth, he resigned.

I saw them the day I left for Europe.

We were there the *week that it snowed so heavily*.

The past perfect, is used to show that one of two events in the past was earlier than the other. Instead of the past perfect, the simple past is often used, if no ambiguity would result.

After she put the bread in the oven to bake, she began to set the table.

The use *of after* makes it clear that putting the bread in the oven is an earlier event than setting the table. If *when* had been used, however, the past perfect would have been required, since *when* may mean either that the completion of one action is the occasion for the other, or that they accurate the same time.

When the baby saw its mother, it smiled broadly.

When we had finished eating, we left the table.

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When she had put the bread in the oven to bake she began to set the table.

When also means "every time that" and overlaps with whenever.

When (or whenever) I read too long, I get a headache.

When often means "and then."

I had just gone to bed when the telephone rang.

**Clauses of place.** These are not frequent, since the idea of place is usually expressed by prepositional phrases.

We live now where we 've always lived.

I hid it where you 'II never find it.

Clauses of manner. Again, these are not frequent, since manner is expressed most of the time by adverbs ending in -ly or by prepositional phrase. As introduced clauses of manner.

He didn't do it as I thought he should.

Informal English often uses like instead of as in such clauses, to the intense displeasure of traditional grammarians. In fact, the use *of like* instead of as is one of the most notorious "errors" in speech today (along with the "double negative" mentioned earlier), and speakers must carefully avoid it if their speech is to be judged correct<sup>1</sup>. *Like* is perfectly acceptable as a preposition (that is, if a noun construction follows it). Many speakers use *the way* as a conjunction, thus circumventing the perils of as and *like*. Do it *like this*.

On it *as I suggest*.

Do it the way I suggest or: (Do it in the way I suggest).

Adverbs are miscellaneous class of words in English, which have disserved lexical meanings. The novelty of the article is to define by the concrete results of investigation. Special emphasize is laid on various types of rendering structure and the translation of adverbs from English into Uzbek.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Смирницкий А.И. Морфология английского языка — М.,1959.