

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: *This scientific article analyzes the grammatical and stylistic features of compound and complex sentences in English and Uzbek. The structure of compound sentences in the two languages, the use of connecting means, the semantic functions of subordinate clauses, and syntactic similarities and differences were studied. Also, the harmonious aspects of the coordinate and subordinate clause units in English with the coordinated and subordinate clauses in Uzbek were explained based on examples.*

Keywords: *compound sentence, complex sentence, compound sentence, subordinate clause, syntax, comparative linguistics, conjunctions, grammatical analysis, English language, Uzbek language*

ENTRANCE

Today, the increasing need to learn foreign languages is further strengthening the interest in comparative studies in the field of linguistics. In particular, the study of the grammatical systems of English and Uzbek is important not only theoretically, but also practically. Each language is distinguished by its syntactic structure, method of sentence construction, and means of expressing thought. Therefore, a comparative analysis of the structure and use of compound sentences serves as an important source for identifying similarities and differences between the two languages.

As is known, a sentence is the main syntactic unit that expresses human thought. While simple sentences express simple content, compound and complex sentences allow us to express complex ideas, causes, consequences, conditions, or contradictions. In English, a compound sentence consists of independent sentences connected by equal conjunctions. A complex sentence consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause, which are used in a semantically related manner. In Uzbek, these situations are mainly manifested in the form of a subordinate clause and a subordinate clause. A comparative study of the syntax of the two languages helps us understand some grammatical problems that arise in the translation process. Because some subordinate clause constructions in English are expressed in Uzbek through different syntactic means. Also, the use of conjunctions, the location of parts of a sentence, and the grammatical forms of clauses are manifested differently in the two languages. This creates some difficulties for language learners.

Compound sentences are one of the important parts of syntax in English and Uzbek. Compound and complex sentences are widely used in both languages to express complex ideas clearly and logically. Such sentences play an important role not only in written speech, but also in oral communication. However, there are some differences in their grammatical construction and use. These differences are mainly due to the typological characteristics of the languages.

In English, a compound sentence is formed by joining two or more independent clauses together using equal conjunctions. In such sentences, each part has a separate

meaning and can be used independently. Conjunctions such as “and”, “but”, “or”, “so”, “yet” are often used. For example, in the sentence “The weather was cold, but we continued our journey”, two independent thoughts are connected by means of a mutually contradictory meaning. In Uzbek, this situation is expressed in the form of a compound sentence: “Хаво халёх еди, легин биз сафарни даудитридик.” Although there is a similarity in content in this example, the syntactic order inherent in the language is noticeable in the construction of the sentence. In Uzbek, compound sentences are formed by joining simple sentences of equal relationship using conjunctions or intonation. Unlike English, in some cases, the conjunction can be omitted. For example, in the sentence “The sun set, the surroundings began to darken”, the connection between the parts is expressed through intonation. In English, in such cases, the use of grammatical conjunctions is more required. This aspect shows that the English language has strict syntactic rules.

compound sentences is that they clearly express the semantic relationship between ideas. In English, conjunctions express the meaning of cause, opposition, choice, or result. For example, in the sentence “She studied hard, so she passed the exam,” there is a result relationship. In Uzbek, it is expressed as “U khatt o’idi, huun chuun eksemdan o’tdi.” Although the connection between cause and result is preserved in both languages, there are some differences in the use of grammatical devices.

A complex sentence in English consists of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. The subordinate clause completes or explains the idea in the main clause. In such sentences, connectives such as “because”, “although”, “when”, “if”, “while” are actively used. As an example, we can see the sentence “When the lesson ended, the students left the classroom”. In this sentence, there is a subordinate clause that expresses the meaning of time. In Uzbek, this sentence is translated as “Dars tugagach, sabıstırın sıfndan çıyıt kılışdı”. Here, the separate subordinate clause in English is expressed in Uzbek through the adverbial form.

This is one of the most important syntactic differences between the two languages. While in English, subordinate clauses often have an independent grammatical structure, in Uzbek they are expressed concisely through the auxiliary forms of the verb. In particular, adverbial and adjective forms play an important role in fulfilling the function of subordinate clauses in Uzbek. Therefore, when translating from English to Uzbek, some sentences may be shortened or simplified. Semantic types of complex sentences are also common in both languages. For example, while in English, subordinate clauses are expressed using “because”, in Uzbek such means as “chunki”, “sababi”, “-gani uchun” are used. The Uzbek form of the sentence “He stayed at home because he was ill” is given as “U kasal bo’lgani uchun uduya qoldı”. Although the meaning is preserved here, the grammatical construction is different. In English, the possessive and participle are preserved in their full form, while in Uzbek, the meaning of the cause is expressed through the auxiliary form of the verb. Conditional clauses are also actively used in both languages. In English, the conjunction “if” is the main tool. For example, the sentence “If you work hard, you will achieve your goals” is translated into Uzbek as “Agar khatt ishlaysi, maqsadımızna erishasız”. Although the grammatical structure is relatively close here, there are differences in the use of verb forms.

While the tense category is strictly maintained in English, the content in Uzbek is understood more through context. There are also similarities and differences in clauses that express the meaning of opposition. While conjunctions such as “although”, “though”, “even if” are used in English, the forms “garchi”, “-sa ham”, “bo’lsa ham” are used in Uzbek. For example, the Uzbek version of the sentence “Although he was tired, he continued working” is expressed as “U carchagan bo’lsa ham, aydirda davumetdi”. In this example, the relationship of opposition is preserved in both languages, but the means of sentence construction are used differently.

In English, the order of parts of speech is fixed. Usually, the possessive, prepositional, and complement are placed in a certain sequence. In Uzbek, however, the word order is relatively free, and the prepositional phrase usually comes at the end of the sentence. This is also evident in compound sentences. In English, the subordinate clause can come before or after the main clause, but in Uzbek, the subordinate clause is often given first, and the main idea is given after. This is due to the naturalness and stylistic features of speech. The use of punctuation marks in English is also important. In particular, the incorrect use of commas in compound and complex sentences is considered a grammatical error. In Uzbek, commas are also used, but in some cases, intonation plays the main role. For this reason, students learning English often make punctuation errors in compound sentences.

In English and Uzbek, compound and complex sentences perform the same communicative function. Both languages use different syntactic means to express complex ideas. However, there are significant differences in grammatical construction, the use of conjunctions, word order, and the expression of subordinate clauses. In particular, in Uzbek, some complex constructions are expressed more concisely due to the wide range of verb forms. Today, comparative study of compound sentences is gaining importance in the process of teaching English. By comparing the syntax of the two languages, students have the opportunity to understand grammatical rules more deeply. In addition, such analyses also help to improve the quality of translation. Because it is difficult to fully convey the meaning without understanding grammatical compatibility. Compound and complex sentences occupy an important place in the syntactic system of both languages. Their comparative analysis serves to reveal the general and national characteristics of the languages. At the same time, such studies also serve as a useful scientific resource for identifying and eliminating grammatical problems encountered in the language learning process.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Comparative analysis of compound and complex sentences in English and Uzbek has become one of the most relevant areas of linguistics in recent years. In particular, the number of studies devoted to the study of the role of syntactic units in the translation process, issues of grammatical compatibility and semantic relations is increasing. The scientific views of linguists from Uzbekistan, the CIS countries and international organizations serve as an important theoretical basis for studying this topic.

Among Uzbek researchers, one of the scholars who studied the comparative characteristics of compound and complex sentences is Mashhura Nurullayeva. In her article on the typology of compound sentences in English and Uzbek and translation issues, the

differences in the syntax of the two languages are explained by connectives and sentence order. The author emphasizes that “in English, there is a strict use of grammatical connectives, while in Uzbek, the semantic connection is sometimes expressed through intonation.” Also, in the studies conducted by Iroda Jurayeva and Shahzoda Normamatova, a corpus-based syntactic analysis of complex sentences in the Uzbek language was carried out. The researchers analyzed the structural models, connectives, and semantic relations of subordinate clauses based on modern texts. In their opinion, “in Uzbek, subordinate clauses are often expressed through morphological forms of the verb, and this situation differs significantly from English.” In addition, Shakhnoza Khudayarova’s work evaluates “complex constructions as a means of ensuring the logical integrity of the text.” The author notes that in English, fixed word order plays a key role, while in Uzbek, grammatical adverbs and verb forms perform an important syntactic function.

In world linguistics, the issue of syntax and complex sentences has been widely studied. In studies conducted by Yoon Kim, Chris Dyer, and Alexander Rush, the mechanism of sentence structure formation was analyzed based on the theory of joint probabilistic context-free grammars. Scientists scientifically substantiated that “The structural model of complex sentences is directly related to the semantic system of the language.” Also, Leonie Weissweiler and other researchers studied comparative correlative constructions in English from a syntactic and semantic perspective. They show that “Complex sentences are not only grammatical units, but also a means of expressing meaning and pragmatic relations.”

The reviewed scientific sources show that, although compound and complex sentences in English and Uzbek belong to different grammatical systems, their communicative function is common. Researchers have mainly focused on connectives, word order, the structure of subordinate clauses, and translation problems. At the same time, semantic and pragmatic features have also been evaluated as important factors in some studies. In this article, the similarities and differences between compound and complex sentences are analyzed comparatively based on existing scientific views. This study is devoted to the comparative study of the grammatical and semantic features of compound and complex sentences in English and Uzbek, and several scientific methods were used in it. In the research process, mainly comparative-typological, descriptive, and syntactic analysis methods were used. These methods played an important role in identifying similarities and differences in the syntax of the two languages.

In the practical part of the study, the method of comparative examples was used. Compound and complex sentences in English were translated into Uzbek and their grammatical compatibility was analyzed. During the translation process, some syntactic units were shortened or changed in form. This was especially evident in the expression of subordinate clauses. As a result of the active use of adverbial and adjective forms in the Uzbek language, it was found that some complex English constructions are presented in a concise form. Articles on modern linguistics, scientific literature on syntax, and electronic scientific databases were used as the main sources of this study. The results obtained during the study were summarized on the basis of an analytical and logical approach. The

results serve to provide a deeper understanding of the role and grammatical features of compound and complex sentences in English and Uzbek.

RESULTS

The grammatical and semantic features of compound and complex sentences in English and Uzbek were analyzed comparatively. The results showed that in both languages, compound sentences are an important syntactic tool for expressing complex ideas. However, there are significant differences in their structure, use of conjunctions, and arrangement of sentence parts.

It was found that compound sentences in English are formed more often with the help of equal conjunctions. Conjunctions such as “and”, “but”, “or”, “so” connect independent clauses to each other and express a certain semantic relationship. In Uzbek, it was observed that compound sentences can be formed not only with conjunctions, but also through intonation and semantic proximity. This indicates that the Uzbek language is relatively free in terms of syntax. As a result of the analysis of complex sentences, it was found that subordinate clauses in English are grammatically clearly formed. In English, subordinate clauses are often expressed with a separate possessive and participle. In Uzbek, it was found that some subordinate clauses are expressed concisely through adverbial, adjective or action noun forms. For example, in English, time or reason subordinate clauses are often given in Uzbek using auxiliary forms of the verb. As a result, the sentence structure is shortened, but the content is preserved. Also, the study once again confirmed that word order in English is strict. In compound and complex sentences, the position of the possessive and the participle does not change much. In Uzbek, the position of the parts of speech is more free, and the participle usually comes at the end of the sentence. This was especially noticeable during the translation process. Some complex English constructions had to be grammatically reformulated when translated into Uzbek.

Comparative study of compound sentences in English and Uzbek has shown to be useful for language learners. In particular, it was found that syntactic compatibility needs to be taken into account in the translation process. This confirms the possibility of effective use of the comparative analysis method in language teaching methodology.

DISCUSSIONS

It was shown that the general communicative function of compound and complex sentences in English and Uzbek is similar. Both languages actively use compound sentences to express complex ideas. However, it was observed that their grammatical construction and syntactic means are formed in a way characteristic of different language systems. This is directly related to the typological characteristics of the languages.

It was found that the analytical features of English as a language are clearly manifested in compound and complex sentences. In English, the grammatical function of connectors is very important, they clearly define the relationship between parts of a sentence. In Uzbek, due to the predominance of agglutinative properties, grammatical suffixes and verb forms play a major role. Therefore, in some cases, complex constructions in English are expressed in a more concise form in Uzbek. Issues related to translation also gained special importance during the discussion. During the study, it was observed that the literal translation of some English subordinate clauses into Uzbek does not correspond to natural

speech. Because in Uzbek, the content is often expressed through the grammatical forms of the verb. This indicates the need to take into account not only grammatical, but also stylistic compatibility in translation. It was also found that the strict word order in English can create some difficulties for language learners. Because the arrangement of sentence parts in Uzbek is relatively free, students sometimes make mistakes when constructing compound and complex sentences in English. In particular, incorrect use of conjunctions or errors in the use of commas are common.

Overall, the results of the study have contributed to a deeper understanding of the similarities and differences between compound and complex sentences in English and Uzbek. These analyses may serve as an important scientific basis for future research in comparative syntax, translation studies, and foreign language teaching methodologies.

CONCLUSION

The grammatical and semantic features of compound and complex sentences in English and Uzbek were analyzed comparatively. The results of the study showed that in both languages, compound sentences are an important syntactic tool for expressing complex thoughts. They allow expressing various semantic relations such as cause, effect, contrast, time, and condition.

It was found that in English, compound sentences are mainly formed using equal connectives, and in complex sentences, subordinate clauses have a grammatically clear structure. In Uzbek, it was observed that connected and subordinate clauses are expressed through grammatical suffixes, verb forms, and intonation. In particular, it was confirmed that the active use of adverbial and adjective forms as subordinate clauses is one of the important syntactic features of the Uzbek language. In English, it was found that word order is rigid, connectives perform an important grammatical function, and punctuation rules are clearly defined. In Uzbek, it was found that the arrangement of sentence parts is relatively free, and grammatical meaning is often expressed through suffixes. It was found that these differences are especially evident in the translation process. Compound and complex sentences are of great importance in translation practice. It was observed that some complex English constructions can be expressed in a simpler or more concise form in Uzbek. Therefore, it became clear that it is necessary to take into account not only grammatical compatibility, but also stylistic and semantic harmony in translation.

In general, it has important theoretical and practical significance in the in-depth study of the syntax of English and Uzbek. The research materials can be used in the methodology of teaching foreign languages, translation studies, and further scientific research in comparative linguistics. Also, the comparative analysis of compound sentences helps language learners develop grammatical competence and form the skills to correctly use complex syntactic constructions.

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