GENERAL PECULIARITIES OF COMPOSITE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ANNOTATION: This article examines the general peculiarities of composite sentences in English and Uzbek from a comparative and typological perspective. Composite sentences are analyzed as syntactic structures consisting of two or more clauses connected through coordination or subordination. The study highlights the structural types of composite sentences in both languages, including compound and complex sentences, and explores the grammatical means used to establish clause relations. Special attention is paid to differences in word order, syntactic organization, and typological features, such as the analytic nature of English and the agglutinative character of Uzbek. The findings of the article contribute to a deeper understanding of cross-linguistic similarities and differences in sentence structure and are relevant for contrastive linguistics, translation studies, and language teaching..

Key words:composite sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, coordination, subordination, clause, syntactic structure, word order, English language, Uzbek language, typological features

Composite sentences play a significant role in expressing complex thoughts and logical relations in both English and Uzbek. They allow speakers and writers to combine several ideas within a single syntactic structure, thus enriching

communication[1]. Despite the universal presence of composite sentences in both languages, their grammatical organization, syntactic patterns, and means of connection demonstrate notable similarities and differences. This article aims to analyze the general peculiarities of composite sentences in English and Uzbek, focusing on their structural types, syntactic relations, and typological characteristics.

The Notion of Composite Sentences

A composite sentence is defined as a sentence that consists of two or more predicative units (clauses) forming a single semantic and syntactic whole[2]. These clauses may be connected through coordination or subordination. In linguistic studies, composite sentences are traditionally classified into compound sentences, complex sentences, and mixed types combining features of both. Composite sentences serve to express causal, temporal, conditional, concessive, and other logical relations between events or actions. Both English and Uzbek employ composite sentences extensively, though the mechanisms of clause connection differ due to typological distinctions between the two languages[1].

Composite Sentences in Uzbek

Compound Sentences: Uzbek compound sentences are also composed of two or more independent clauses connected by coordinating conjunctions such as va (and), lekin (but), ammo (however), and yoki (or)[4]. In addition, intonation and punctuation contribute to the cohesion of clauses.For example: U uyga keldi, lekin hech narsa aytmadi. (He came home, but he said nothing.) Similar to English, each clause in Uzbek compound sentences expresses a complete idea, though Uzbek allows greater flexibility in clause arrangement[4].

Complex Sentences

Complex sentences in Uzbek are formed through subordination, where one clause depends on another. Subordinate clauses are often introduced by conjunctions such as agar (if), qachon (when), chunki (because), and particles like -ki[5]. Additionally, verb forms and suffixes play a major role in expressing subordination. For example: Agar u vaqtida kelsa, biz ishni boshlaymiz. (If he comes on time, we will start the work.)

Unlike English, Uzbek relies heavily on agglutinative suffixes and non-finite verb forms, which allows subordinate clauses to be expressed more compactly.

Typological Differences Between English and Uzbek Composite Sentences

One of the major differences between English and Uzbek composite sentences lies in word order. English follows a strict Subject–Verb–Object (SVO) pattern, while Uzbek generally uses a Subject–Object–Verb (SOV) structure[2]. This difference significantly affects the formation and interpretation of composite sentences. Another important distinction concerns the means of expressing grammatical relations. English, being an analytic language, depends on word order, auxiliary words, and conjunctions. Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, conveys grammatical meanings primarily through suffixes attached to words. Punctuation also plays a more rigid role in English composite sentences, whereas Uzbek punctuation is comparatively flexible and often guided by intonation and semantic relations.

Conclusion

In conclusion, composite sentences in English and Uzbek share the common function of expressing complex and logically connected ideas. However, their structural realization differs due to typological characteristics of each language. English composite sentences rely on fixed word order, conjunctions, and punctuation, while Uzbek employs flexible syntax, agglutinative morphology, and a wide range of verb forms[6]. Understanding these peculiarities is essential for contrastive linguistics, translation studies, and effective language teaching.

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