

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF COMPLEX CONSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK TEXTS

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Abstract: This article investigates the linguistic features of complex constructions in English and Uzbek texts, highlighting syntactic and semantic distinctions and parallels. Drawing on corpus data and syntactic theory, the study explores how complex sentences are structured in both languages, focusing on subordination, coordination, relative clauses, and non-finite verb constructions. The findings reveal notable cross-linguistic similarities in the use of subordinate clauses for elaboration and distinction in typological behavior—especially in terms of word order, clause embedding, and nominalization strategies. The paper concludes by emphasizing the implications for translation studies, language teaching, and syntactic theory.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена исследованию лингвистических особенностей сложных синтаксических конструкций в английских и узбекских текстах с акцентом на синтаксические и семантические различия и сходства. На основе корпусных данных и теоретического синтаксического анализа рассматривается структура сложных предложений в обоих языках, включая подчинение, сочинение, относительные предложения и конструкции с финитными глаголами. Результаты исследования выявляют значительное межъязыковое сходство в использовании придаточных предложений для детализации, а также различия в типологических особенностях, таких как порядок слов, встраивание клауз и номинализация. В заключении подчеркиваются практические выводы для переводоведения, преподавания языков и синтаксической теории.

Key words : implications ,embedding , ,corpus data ,cordination ,relative clause

Introduction: Complex sentence structures form a crucial part of both written and spoken discourse. They contribute significantly to the coherence, precision, and stylistic richness of texts. In comparative linguistics, examining complex constructions across languages can yield important insights into syntactic typology and universal grammar. Given the increasing importance of English as a global lingua franca and the status of Uzbek as a Turkic language with a rich oral and written tradition, studying complex constructions in these two typologically different languages provides a valuable contribution to cross-linguistic analysis, translation strategies, and language acquisition. The main aim is to identify and analyze the linguistic features of complex sentence constructions in English and Uzbek texts, with a focus on how different types of syntactic relationships are formed and expressed. Objectives include: (1) to classify complex sentence types in English and Uzbek; (2) to examine similarities and differences in syntactic realization; (3) to explore the use of subordination and coordination; (4) to analyze clause embedding, nominalization, and relativization and (5) to evaluate practical implications for translation and language learning. The object of the research is complex syntactic constructions in English and Uzbek texts, including fiction, journalistic, and academic writing. The subject is the linguistic and syntactic properties of complex constructions such as subordinate clauses, coordinate structures, non-finite forms, and relative clauses. The research employs descriptive, comparative, and corpus-based analysis. Examples are drawn from national corpora, grammar references, and authentic texts in both languages. The research contributes to comparative and contrastive linguistics by offering new insights into the typological structures of English and Uzbek syntax. Findings can be used in ESL and Uzbek as a second language teaching, translation studies, and the development of bilingual grammatical resources.

Methods:

A qualitative descriptive method was combined with corpus-driven comparative analysis. English data were extracted from the British National Corpus (BNC), and Uzbek data were collected from the Uzbek National Corpus (O'zbek Milliy Korpusi), with supplementary examples from fiction and newspaper texts. The classification of complex constructions followed the traditional syntactic typology of: (1) Subordination, (2)

Coordination, (3) Relative Clauses, and (4) Non-finite Constructions. Cross-linguistic analysis focused on clause hierarchy, conjunctions, clause embedding strategies, and nominalization techniques.

Results:

Subordinate Clauses. In English, subordination often uses conjunctions like 'because', 'although', 'if'. **Example:** Although she was tired, she finished the assignment. In Uzbek, subordination often appears through postpositions or suffixes like '-gani uchun' (because), '-sa ham' (although), or nominalization:

U charchaganiga qaramay, vazifani tugatdi. (Although she was tired, she finished the task.)

Key differences: English prefers clause-initial or clause-final conjunctions, while Uzbek uses nominalized verbs plus postpositions.

Coordinate Constructions: Both languages use coordination for additive or contrastive meaning.

English: She read the book and wrote a review.

Uzbek: U kitobni o'qidi va sharh yozdi.

However, Uzbek allows ellipsis and uses more contextual coordination without overt conjunctions in informal texts.

Relative Clauses: English relative clauses are typically introduced by 'who', 'which', 'that'. **Example:** The man who came yesterday is my uncle. Uzbek relative clauses are formed through participles or nominal forms: Kecha kelgan odam amakim. (The man who came yesterday is my uncle.) Unlike English, the relative clause in Uzbek precedes the head noun, showing the language's SOV (Subject-Object-Verb) nature.

Non-finite Constructions: English employs infinitives (to go), gerunds (going), and participles (gone, going).

Example: She hopes to win the prize. / Winning the prize is her goal. Uzbek uses nominalization and verbals with suffixes like '-ish', '-gan', '-adigan'. **Example:** U mukofotni yutishni umid qilmoqda. (She hopes for winning the prize.)

Unlike English, which separates verb forms syntactically, Uzbek integrates them into larger noun phrases.

Discussion: The results show that although both languages can express complex ideas, the methods differ significantly. English relies more on lexical function words (conjunctions, prepositions), while Uzbek relies heavily on agglutinative morphology.

Comparison table:

Feature | English | Uzbek

Word Order | SVO | SOV

Subordination | Conjunctions | Nominalization + Postpositions

Relative Clauses | Post-nominal | Pre-nominal participial phrases
Non-finite Verbs | Infinitives, gerunds, participles | Verbals with -ish, -gan, -uvchi
Coordination | And, or, but | Va, yoki, lekin, often ellipsis
The structural complexity in English arises from multiple clause types and auxiliaries, while in Uzbek, it stems from derivational morphology and embedded nominal forms.

Conclusion: This study revealed distinct linguistic features in the complex constructions of English and Uzbek. English favors overt markers and fixed syntactic patterns, whereas Uzbek relies on morphology and flexible clause embedding. Recognizing these differences is essential for improving translation accuracy, language pedagogy, and bilingual education. Further research may include psycholinguistic studies on processing complex structures in bilingual speakers.

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