

THEORY OF SYNTAX AND COMPOUND SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK
LINGUISTICS

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INTRODUCTION

Syntax, the set of rules that governs the structure of sentences, is a crucial aspect of any language. Understanding syntax allows linguists and language learners to comprehend how words are combined to form coherent and meaningful sentences. This article explores the theory of syntax with a focus on compound sentences in English and Uzbek, highlighting the similarities and differences in their structures and uses.

Key words: compound, sentences, effective writing, independent clause, coordinating conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs.

Basic Concepts in Syntax

Definition of Syntax

Syntax is the branch of linguistics that studies the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language. It involves understanding how different parts of speech (nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.) are organized and the rules that govern these arrangements.

Importance of Syntax

Understanding syntax is essential for:

1. **Grammatical Accuracy:** Ensuring sentences are correctly structured.
2. **Clarity and Meaning:** Conveying clear and precise meanings.
3. **Linguistic Analysis:** Analyzing and comparing different languages.

Compound Sentences: An Overview

Definition of Compound Sentences

A compound sentence is composed of two or more independent clauses connected by coordinating conjunctions, semicolons, or conjunctive adverbs. Each clause can stand alone as a complete sentence but is linked to another clause to express a related idea.

Structure of Compound Sentences

The basic structure of compound sentences can be represented as:

- Independent Clause + Coordinating Conjunction + Independent Clause
- Independent Clause + Semicolon + Independent Clause
- Independent Clause + Semicolon + Conjunctive Adverb + Comma + Independent

Clause

Syntax of Compound Sentences in English

Coordinating Conjunctions

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In English, coordinating conjunctions (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) are used to link independent clauses. These conjunctions signal different relationships between the clauses.

Examples:

- **For:** Indicates reason or cause.
 - "I need to find a new job, for I am unhappy with my current one."
- **And:** Adds one clause to another.
 - "She likes to read, and she enjoys writing."
- **Nor:** Presents an additional negative idea.
 - "He doesn't like tea, nor does he drink coffee."
- **But:** Shows contrast or exception.
 - "He wanted to go for a walk, but it started to rain."
- **Or:** Presents an alternative.
 - "You can have coffee, or you can have tea."
- **Yet:** Shows contrast or unexpected outcome.
 - "It was cold, yet he went swimming."
- **So:** Indicates result or consequence.
 - "She studied hard, so she passed the exam."

Semicolons and Conjunctive Adverbs

Semicolons can join closely related independent clauses. When using conjunctive adverbs (however, therefore, moreover), a semicolon is placed before the adverb, and a comma follows it.

Examples:

- "She loves ice cream; he prefers cake."
- "It was a sunny day; however, we stayed inside."

Syntax of Compound Sentences in Uzbek

Coordinating Conjunctions

In Uzbek, coordinating conjunctions such as "va" (and), "yoki" (or), "ammo" (but), "lekin" (but), and "biroq" (however) are used to connect independent clauses. These conjunctions function similarly to their English counterparts but have unique placement rules.

Examples:

- **Va:** Adds one clause to another.
 - "U kitob o'qishni yaxshi ko'radi, va u yozishni ham yoqtiradi."
- **Yoki:** Presents an alternative.
 - "Siz choy ichishingiz mumkin, yoki qahva ichishingiz mumkin."
- **Ammo/Lekin/Biroq:** Shows contrast or exception.
 - "U yurmoqchi edi, ammo yomg'ir yog'di."
 - "U imtihonga tayyorlandi, lekin u muvaffaqiyatsiz chiqdi."
 - "U sayrga chiqmoqchi edi, biroq ob-havo yomon edi."

Semicolons and Conjunctive Adverbs

In Uzbek, semicolons are used to join closely related independent clauses, similar to English. Conjunctive adverbs such as "ammo" and "biroq" can also be used after a semicolon to indicate contrast or exception.

Examples:

- "U yaxshi o'qidi; ammo, u imtihondan yiqildi."
- "Quyoshli kun edi; biroq, biz uyda qolishga qaror qildik."

Comparative Analysis: English vs. Uzbek Compound Sentences

Similarities

1. **Structure:** Both languages use coordinating conjunctions, semicolons, and conjunctive adverbs to connect independent clauses.
2. **Function:** In both languages, compound sentences express related ideas, contrasts, and consequences.
3. **Punctuation:** Use of semicolons and commas with conjunctive adverbs is similar.

Differences

1. **Conjunctions:** While the functions of conjunctions are similar, the specific words used differ.
 - o English: but, and, or, yet, so
 - o Uzbek: lekin, va, yoki, ammo, biroq
2. **Word Order:** Uzbek often allows more flexibility in word order compared to English, which can affect the placement of conjunctions.
3. **Cultural Nuances:** The use of certain conjunctions may carry cultural connotations and frequencies of use in each language.

Grammatical Considerations

English Grammar Rules

- **Comma Usage:** A comma is placed before coordinating conjunctions.
- **Semicolon and Conjunctive Adverbs:** Semicolon before and comma after conjunctive adverbs.

Examples:

- "I wanted to go out, but it was raining."
- "He finished his homework; however, he didn't understand it."

Uzbek Grammar Rules

- **Comma Usage:** Similar to English, a comma is used before coordinating conjunctions like "lekin," "ammo," and "biroq."
- **Semicolon and Conjunctive Adverbs:** Similar use as in English.

Examples:

- "U chiqmoqchi edi, lekin yomg'ir yog'di."
- "U vazifasini tugatdi; ammo, uni tushunmadi."

Advanced Syntax: Complex Compound Sentences

Both English and Uzbek can form complex compound sentences, which contain multiple independent clauses and possibly dependent clauses.

English:

- "Although he was tired, he went to the gym, and he worked out for an hour, but he didn't feel better afterward."

Uzbek:

- "U charchagan bo'lsa-da, u sport zaliga bordi, va u bir soat mashq qildi, lekin keyin o'zini yaxshi his qilmadi."

Practical Application and Examples

English Examples

1. **Daily Conversation:**
 - o "I wanted to call you, but my phone died."

- "You can stay here, or you can go with them."

2. **Academic Writing:**

- "The results were significant; however, further research is needed."
- "The theory was widely accepted, yet new evidence challenges its validity."

3. **Creative Writing:**

- "The storm raged outside, but the house remained silent."
- "She knew the risks; still, she chose to proceed."

Uzbek Examples

1. **Daily Conversation:**

- "Men sizga qo'ng'iroq qilmoqchi edim, lekin telefonim o'ldi."
- "Siz bu yerda qolishingiz mumkin, yoki ular bilan ketishingiz mumkin."

2. **Academic Writing:**

- "Natijalar muhim edi; ammo, qo'shimcha tadqiqotlar kerak."
- "Nazariya keng qabul qilindi, lekin yangi dalillar uning haqqoniyligini shubha ostiga qo'yadi."

3. **Creative Writing:**

- "Bo'ron tashqarida qizg'in edi, lekin uy jim edi."
- "U xatarlarni bilardi; biroq, u davom etishni tanladi."

Exercises for Practice

To master compound sentences in both English and Uzbek, practice is essential. Here are some exercises:

1. **Combine Sentences:** Combine the following pairs of simple sentences into compound sentences.

- "The sun was shining. It was still cold."
 - English: "The sun was shining, but it was still cold."
 - Uzbek: "Quyosh charaqlardi, lekin hali sovuq edi."
- "She didn't like the movie. She watched it anyway."
 - English: "She didn't like the movie, yet she watched it anyway."
 - Uzbek: "U filmni yoqtirmadi, ammo baribir tomosha qildi."
- "He is very talented. He is often overlooked."
 - English: "He is very talented; however, he is often overlooked."
 - Uzbek: "U juda iste'dodli; ammo, u ko'pincha e'tibordan chetda qoladi."

2. **Identify Errors:** Identify and correct the errors in the following compound sentences.

- "I want to buy a new car but I don't have enough money."
 - Correct: "I want to buy a new car, but I don't have enough money."
 - Uzbek: "Men yangi mashina sotib olmoqchiman, lekin men yetarli pulim yo'q."
- "She was tired yet she kept working."
 - Correct: "She was tired, yet she kept working."
 - Uzbek: "U charchagan edi, ammo ishlashda davom etdi."
- "They finished the project; and they presented it to the client."
 - Correct: "They finished the project; however, they presented it to the client."

- Uzbek: "Ular loyihani tugatdilar; ammo, ular uni mijozga taqdim etdilar."

3. **Write Your Own:** Write five compound sentences using each of the methods discussed (coordinating conjunctions, semicolons, conjunctive adverbs) in both English and Uzbek.

English:

- "He wanted to join the team, but he missed the tryouts."
- "The book was interesting; however, it was too long."
- "She enjoys painting, yet she rarely finds time for it."
- "They planned a trip; nevertheless, it was canceled due to the weather."
- "He loves to cook, but he doesn't like doing the dishes."

Uzbek:

- "U jamoaga qo'shilishni xohladi, lekin u sinovlardan o'tib ketdi."
- "Kitob qiziqarli edi; ammo, juda uzun edi."
- "U rasm chizishni yoqtiradi, ammo u kamdan-kam hollarda bunga vaqt topadi."
- "Ular sayohatni rejalashtirdilar; biroq, u ob-havo tufayli bekor qilindi."
- "U ovqat pishirishni yaxshi ko'radi, lekin idishlarni yuvishni yoqtirmaydi."

Conclusion

Understanding the theory of syntax and the construction of compound sentences is crucial for mastering both English and Uzbek. Both languages employ similar methods for connecting independent clauses, but each has its own unique elements and cultural nuances. By studying and practicing these structures, learners can improve their fluency and communication skills in both languages, gaining a deeper appreciation for their complexities and beauty.

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