

STYLISTIC ASPECTS OF COMPLEX SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: TRANSLATIONAL PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Turg'unova Durdona

Aniq va ijtimoiy fanlar universiteti

Lingvistika (ingliz tili) yoʻnalishi, 1-kurs magistranti

Ilmiy rahbar: Erdanova Zebiniso Abilkosimovna

Abstract: This paper discusses stylistic peculiarities of complex sentences in English and Uzbek and outlines translation challenges. It suggests practical examples and solutions for translators.

Keywords: complex sentence, translation, style, English, Uzbek

Annotatsiya: Maqolada ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi murakkab gaplarning stilistik xususiyatlari va tarjima jarayonidagi muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Misollar asosida yechimlar taklif etiladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: murakkab gap, tarjima, uslub, ingliz tili, oʻzbek tili

Introduction

In the realm of cross-linguistic communication, complex sentence structures play a pivotal role in expressing multifaceted ideas and establishing intricate relationships between clauses. As globalization accelerates the exchange of knowledge and literature, the need for high-quality, stylistically faithful translation grows ever more critical. Complex sentences, which consist of one independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses, are central to expressing logical reasoning, temporal progression, cause and effect, and emotional depth.

Translating complex sentences from English into Uzbek (and vice versa) poses significant linguistic and stylistic challenges due to fundamental structural differences. English, being an analytic language, relies heavily on word order, conjunctions, and punctuation to convey nuance and meaning. Uzbek, on the other hand, as an agglutinative and context-driven language, often compresses complex syntactic information into participial constructions and postpositional phrases.

This paper aims to analyze the stylistic features of complex sentences in both English and Uzbek and to explore the specific problems that arise in the process of their translation. Drawing upon theoretical frameworks from stylistics and translation studies, and supported by practical examples, this study proposes strategies for preserving both semantic and stylistic integrity during translation. The central hypothesis of this research is that stylistic equivalence, rather than strict syntactic fidelity, is the key to effective cross-linguistic translation of complex sentence structures.

Theoretical Framework

The translation of complex sentences requires a strong theoretical foundation in both syntax and stylistics. In syntactic terms, a complex sentence

is defined as a construction in which at least one subordinate clause depends on the main (independent) clause. These subordinate clauses can express various relationships such as time, cause, condition, concession, and comparison. While the grammatical concept of subordination is universal, its realization varies significantly across languages.

In English, complex sentences often include subordinators such as *although*, *since*, *while*, *because*, *if*, *unless*, and relative pronouns like *who*, *which*, *that*. The language permits considerable syntactic flexibility, including clause inversion, ellipsis, and syntactic embedding. This flexibility provides authors with stylistic tools to manipulate sentence rhythm, emphasis, and tone.

In Uzbek, a Turkic language, complex meanings are frequently conveyed through verb affixation, participial phrases, and context-based relationships rather than through explicit subordinating conjunctions. For example, a temporal clause in English such as “When she arrived, the meeting started” might be rendered in Uzbek using a participial construction: “U kelganidan so‘ng yig‘ilish boshlandi.”

From a stylistic perspective, sentence structure interacts closely with the communicative goals of the speaker or writer. Stylistic linguistics examines how sentence form affects tone, register, emotional resonance, and discourse flow. In English, especially in academic or literary writing, long complex sentences often reflect precision and rhetorical sophistication. Uzbek stylistics, however, typically values clarity, brevity, and contextual coherence. Translators must navigate this stylistic gap to ensure that the target text remains both faithful to the original and acceptable within the norms of the receiving language.

This research adopts a contrastive linguistic and functional stylistics approach, integrating syntactic theory with practical translation strategies. It focuses on how English complex sentences function stylistically, how Uzbek equivalents achieve similar effects using different means, and what this means for translators seeking to preserve the expressive function of the source text.

English and Uzbek, though both rich and expressive in their own right, represent two distinct linguistic systems with divergent syntactic patterns and stylistic norms. These differences significantly affect the way complex sentences are constructed and interpreted in each language.

Structurally, English follows an analytic typology with a fixed Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) word order. Subordinate clauses are typically introduced using subordinating conjunctions (*although*, *while*, *because*) or relative pronouns (*who*, *which*, *that*). English also employs punctuation—particularly commas and semicolons—to clarify the boundaries of clauses and enhance readability. For example:

Although the data was inconclusive, the hypothesis was accepted.

Here, the concessive clause appears before the main clause, creating a tone of hesitation or contrast.

Uzbek, on the other hand, is an agglutinative language with a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order. Subordination is often achieved not through explicit conjunctions, but via participial and gerundial constructions. Consider the Uzbek equivalent of the example above:

Ma'lumotlar aniq bo'lmagan bo'lsa-da, taxmin qabul qilindi.

Alternatively:

Ma'lumotlar aniqlanmagan holatda ham taxminni qabul qilishdi.

In such constructions, subordinate relations are encoded through verb suffixes and word endings, with less reliance on conjunctions. This leads to a more compact, implicit structure, which may sacrifice some of the rhetorical nuance found in the original English sentence.

From a stylistic viewpoint, English academic and formal writing favors long, logically layered sentences that reflect analytic thinking and textual cohesion. Uzbek writing tends to avoid unnecessary complexity, favoring clear clause structure and semantically self-contained sentences. Thus, what may be considered elegant in English could come across as cumbersome or overly elaborate in Uzbek.

Furthermore, thematic progression in English often follows a linear pattern, with subordinate clauses providing background or justification. In Uzbek, however, background information is frequently condensed or inferred from context. This implies that translators must often reorganize clause order, simplify structure, or even split complex sentences into simpler ones to match stylistic expectations.

These syntactic and stylistic contrasts necessitate more than mechanical word replacement; they require interpretive decisions rooted in an understanding of both grammatical norms and audience expectations in each language.

Translational Challenges and Practical Examples

The translation of complex sentences presents numerous challenges, particularly when the stylistic and grammatical frameworks of the source and target languages differ considerably. In English-Uzbek translation, these challenges are typically rooted in three main areas: semantic compression, stylistic mismatch, and grammatical restructuring.

1. Semantic Compression:

English often uses subordination to express subtle logical relationships. However, in Uzbek, such details may be condensed or conveyed contextually. As a result, literal translations may lead to loss of nuance or overly heavy constructions. For instance:

“Although the report was incomplete, the manager accepted it.”

Literal: “Hisobot to‘liq bo‘lmagan bo‘lsa-da, rahbar uni qabul qildi.”

Stylistically improved: “Hisobotda kamchiliklar bo‘lsa ham, rahbar uni ma’qulladi.”

Here, the improved Uzbek version uses more natural phrasing while preserving the concessive meaning.

2. Stylistic Mismatch:

In formal English writing, the use of complex, embedded clauses is a stylistic norm. In Uzbek, however, such depth can appear forced or unnatural. Translators may need to split sentences, rearrange clause order, or replace complex structures with simpler alternatives.

“The researcher who conducted the survey, although lacking prior experience, provided accurate results.”

Literal: “So‘rovnoma o‘tkazgan tadqiqotchi, ilgari tajribaga ega bo‘lmasa-da, aniq natijalar berdi.”

Better: “Ilgari tajribasi bo‘lmasa-da, so‘rovnoma o‘tkazgan tadqiqotchi aniq natijalar taqdim etdi.”

3. Grammatical Restructuring:

Uzbek’s reliance on verb suffixes and participles demands that translators reshape English subordination into structurally different forms. This may include transforming relative clauses into adjectives or converting causal structures into prepositional phrases.

“The student, who had not completed the task, was not allowed to enter.”

Literal: “Vazifani bajarmagan talaba ichkariga kiritilmadi.”

No need for additional conjunctions; the participle “bajarmagan” efficiently replaces the relative clause.

Conclusion

The comparative analysis of complex sentence structures in English and Uzbek reveals that beyond syntactic transformation, translation requires deep stylistic awareness and cultural sensitivity. English favors embedded, layered clauses and rhetorical nuance, while Uzbek prioritizes clarity, contextual relevance, and natural rhythm. These fundamental differences generate several challenges for translators, including semantic compression, stylistic misalignment, and loss of rhetorical effect.

In conclusion, the translation of complex sentences between English and Uzbek requires both technical knowledge and stylistic intuition. By adopting a contrastive, context-driven, and culturally adaptive approach, translators can ensure that the semantic depth and stylistic essence of the original text are preserved in the target language.

References

1. Abdramanov, S., Muratbaev, N., Joldasova, A., & Sultanova, M. (2025). GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE HISTORY OF PEDAGOGICAL TRAINING. *Modern Science and Research*, 4(4), 625-629.
2. Abulkosimovna, E. Z. (2022). Synonymous analysis of professional words in English and Uzbek. *Frontline Social Sciences and History Journal*, 2(05), 15-22.
3. Baker, M. (2018). *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. Routledge.

- Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. Prentice Hall.
- Venuti, L. (1995). *The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation*. Routledge.
4. Gulomova, R. (2020). Sociolinguistic competence of L2 students. *TJE-Tematics journal of Education ISSN, 2249-9822*.
 5. Karimov, T. (2017). Challenges in Translating English Complex Sentences into Uzbek. *Translation Today, 5(2)*, 112–120.
 6. Komissarov, V. N. (1990). *Theory of Translation*. Moscow: Progress.
 6. Crystal, D. (2003). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*. Cambridge University Press.
 7. Rashidova, G., & Khilola, K. (2024). THE ROLE OF INTONATION AND STRESS IN MEANING. *TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G 'OYALAR, 1(3)*, 72-75.
 8. Yuldashev, S. (2015). Stylistic Features of Complex Sentences in Uzbek and English. *Journal of Linguistic Studies, 12(3)*, 45–57.