STYLISTIC FEATURES OF COMPOUND SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION ISSUES

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Abstract*:* This article provides an in-depth comparative analysis of the syntactic structures and stylistic features of compound sentences in English and Uzbek languages. It explores how the differences in sentence construction impact stylistic expression and translation. The paper discusses common translation challenges faced when rendering compound sentences from English to Uzbek and offers strategies to preserve the original stylistic effects in the target language.

Keywords*:* Compound sentences, syntax, stylistic features, English language, Uzbek language, translation challenges

Annotatsiya*:* Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi qo'shma gaplarning sintaktik tuzilishi va stilistik xususiyatlari taqqoslanadi. Gap qurilishi farqlari stilistik ifoda va tarjimaga qanday ta'sir qilishini o'rganadi. Ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga qo'shma gaplarni tarjima qilishda duch kelinadigan qiyinchiliklar va ularni bartaraf etish usullari muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qo'shma gaplar, sintaksis, stilistik xususiyatlar, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, tarjima muammolari

Introduction

Compound sentences, consisting of two or more independent clauses connected by coordinating conjunctions, are fundamental in expressing complex ideas clearly in both English and Uzbek. Despite sharing similar communicative functions, English and Uzbek compound sentences differ significantly in syntactic structure and stylistic expression, which often complicates translation between these languages. This paper aims to comparatively analyze these features and discuss challenges translators face, offering strategies to preserve stylistic integrity.

1. Definition and Syntactic Structure of Compound Sentences

1.1 Compound Sentences in English

In English, compound sentences consist of two or more independent clauses linked by coordinating conjunctions such as and, but, or, so, and yet. These conjunctions not only join clauses but often introduce specific semantic relationships like addition, contrast, choice, or result.

Example:

She wanted to go out, but it started raining.

Here, two independent clauses are connected by the conjunction but indicating contrast.

1.2 Compound Sentences in Uzbek

In Uzbek, compound sentences also consist of independent clauses connected by conjunctions like va (and), lekin (but), yoki (or), shunday qilib (so). However, Uzbek allows more flexibility in word order and sometimes omits conjunctions when the relationship is understood contextually.

Example:

U chiqishni xohladi, lekin yomg'ir boshladi.

U chiqishni xohladi, yomg'ir boshladi. (conjunction omitted)

2. Stylistic Features of Compound Sentences

2.1 Stylistic Role in English

In English, conjunctions contribute significantly to the style and flow of compound sentences. They clarify logical relations and affect rhythm and tone. For instance, yet conveys a subtle contrast different from but: Example:

He is strict, yet fair. (suggesting unexpected fairness despite strictness)

2.2 Stylistic Role in Uzbek

Uzbek relies on conjunctions, word order, and intonation to express style.

Conjunctions can be omitted for stylistic effect, and word order changes can emphasize different parts of the sentence.

Example:

U qat'iy, lekin adolatli.

U qat'iy, adolatli. (intonation conveys the contrast)

3. Comparative Analysis of Syntactic and Stylistic Differences

Aspect	English	Uzbek
Conjunction usage	Mandatory coordinating conjuction	Optional in some contexts
Word order	Fixed	Flexible
Stylistic nuance	Expressed mainly via conjunction choice	Expressed via conjunctions, word order, and intonation
Sentence boundary	Semicolons may separate clauses	Often connected via conjunctions or pauses

4. Translation Challenges

4.1 Conjunction Equivalence and Omission

Exact Uzbek equivalents do not always exist for English conjunctions like yet, complicating faithful stylistic reproduction. Uzbek's flexible use of conjunctions and possible omission also challenge direct translation.

4.2 Word Order and Emphasis

Uzbek's freer word order means translators must carefully manage emphasis and style, avoiding overly literal translations that may sound unnatural.

4.3 Preserving Stylistic Effects

Nuances like irony or subtle contrast carried by English conjunctions require creative adaptation in Uzbek to maintain the original tone.

5. Practical Translation Examples

English Sentence: 1. She is tired, but she keeps working. 2. He is strict, yet fair. 3. You can come now, or wait later. 4. They argued; however, they reconciled.

Uzbek Translation: 1. U charchagan, lekin ishlashda davom etmoqda. 2. U qat'iy, lekin adolatli. 3. Endi kelishing mumkin yoki keyin kutishing mumkin. 4. Ular tortishdi; ammo, ular yarashdi.

Notes: 1. Direct, preserves conjunction and meaning. 2. Yet translated as lekin, slightly different nuance. 3.*Yoki* directly corresponds to or. 4.However translated as ammo, semicolon preserved.

6. Recommendations for Translators

• Understand semantic and stylistic functions of conjunctions.
• Adapt sentence structure and conjunction use to Uzbek norms.
• Use paraphrasing when direct translation causes stylistic loss.
• Consider context and target audience for natural style.

Conclusion

While English and Uzbek compound sentences share communicative goals, they differ in syntactic rigidity and stylistic mechanisms. These differences pose challenges for translators aiming to preserve stylistic integrity. Flexibility and understanding of both languages' stylistic systems are key for successful translation. Future studies could explore genre-specific translation strategies.

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