

## SYNTACTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POLYVALENT ELEMENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Abstract.** This research examines the syntactic characteristics of polyvalent elements in contemporary English and Uzbek, framed within modern linguistic theories. Polyvalence refers to a predicate's capacity to engage with multiple arguments. Employing a comparative approach, the study analyzes how English, an analytic language, conveys polyvalence through its fixed word order and specific syntactic frameworks, whereas Uzbek, being an agglutinative language, articulates syntactic relationships via case endings and morphological indicators. The findings reveal that while polyvalence is a universal linguistic occurrence, its syntactic manifestation differs markedly between languages. English features a configurational syntax system, in contrast to Uzbek's morphology-driven structure with greater flexibility in word order. The research also underscores that polyvalent constructions arise from the interplay of syntax, morphology, and semantics. Particular attention is paid to recent advancements in linguistic research, notably the contributions of Asadov, which broaden the comprehension of predicate valency by incorporating semantic and functional dimensions. The results enhance the field of comparative linguistics by showcasing language-specific expressions of polyvalence and emphasizing the necessity for integrating diverse theoretical frameworks in linguistic studies.

**Keywords:** valence, polyvalence, syntax, morphology, comparative analysis, transformational method.

**Annotatsiya.** Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ko'p valentli komponentlarning sintaktik xususiyatlari zamonaviy lingvistik yondashuvlar asosida qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Polivalentlik predikatning bir nechta argumentlar bilan birikish qobiliyati sifatida talqin etiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, ingliz tilida polivalentlik asosan qat'iy so'z tartibi va sintaktik tuzilmalar orqali ifodalanadi, o'zbek tilida esa kelishik qo'shimchalari kabi morfologik vositalar asosiy rol o'ynaydi. Shuningdek, Asadovning predikativ komponentlarning sintaktik valentligi bo'yicha qarashlari tahlil qilinib, semantik va funksional omillarning ahamiyati yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari polivalentlikning universal hodisa ekanini, ammo uning ifodalanishi tilga xos xususiyatlarga ega ekanini ko'rsatadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** valentlik, polivalentlik, sintaksis, morfologiya, qiyosiy tahlil, transformatsion metod.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье проводится сравнительный анализ синтаксических особенностей поливалентных компонентов в английском и узбекском языках в рамках современных лингвистических подходов. Поливалентность рассматривается как способность предиката сочетаться с несколькими аргументами. Результаты исследования показывают, что в английском языке поливалентность преимущественно выражается посредством фиксированного порядка слов и синтаксических конструкций, тогда как в узбекском языке основную роль играют морфологические средства, в частности падежные аффиксы. Особое внимание уделяется научным взглядам Асадова на

синтаксическую валентность предикативных компонентов, где подчеркивается значимость семантических и функциональных факторов. Полученные результаты подтверждают, что поливалентность является универсальным явлением, однако её реализация зависит от типологических особенностей конкретного языка.

**Ключевые слова:** валентность, поливалентность, синтаксис, морфология, сравнительный анализ, трансформационный метод.

**Introduction.** Syntactic structure has long been of central importance at the core of linguistic theory – that is, it explains how meaning is made up and communicated in language. This field was notably influenced by Noam Chomsky, who conceived of generative grammar, which broke down deep structure and surface structure as the underlying levels of syntactic representation. A focus of attention shifted in this way towards ways in which syntactic structures are generated and their processes through abstract rules and transitions. In the same way that we are moving towards ideal sentences (as we are moving towards ideal verbs), Lucien Tesnière's valency theory takes an opposite approach by placing the verb at the heart of syntactic organization, defining sentence structure in terms of relationships between two entities (predicates and their actants). This schema says a valency defined by the verb determines the number and type of arguments that can take place between them. Polyvalence comes to the fore here as an important concept, meaning the property of predicates to complement and coordinate into various syntactic elements, such as subject, object or complement. Most recently, the field of polyvalence has been further refined and expanded beyond just syntactic semantics by linguists in functional and cognitive terms. Most importantly, Asadov's work on the syntactic valency of predicative elements brings a more comprehensive view of argument structuring with attention to the interaction among syntactic, semantic, and functional factors. This point serves to indicate that polyvalent forms cannot be adequately addressed through formal syntactic construction alone; polyvalent categories must too be regarded in the context of the communicative and semantic. Studying polyvalent components becomes important when we consider this phenomenon from a comparative standpoint wherein languages differ at significant levels of typological properties. English — a predominantly analytic language — uses word order and syntactic configurations to communicate grammatical relations. Uzbek, on the other hand, an agglutinative language, captures and elaborates such relations through a complex system of morphology, e.g., case endings and affixes. Such typological differences raise relevant questions about universal versus variable syntactic structures. The primary purpose of this research is to examine the syntactic properties of polyvalent features in English and Uzbek based on a combination of valency theory, generative grammar, and modern functional methods. To do this, the research compares two languages' mechanisms of argument structure in order to identify universal patterns as well as language-specific strategies.

**Comparative Analysis of Polyvalent Components in English and Uzbek.** The differences between them, as can be seen from the comparative analysis of polyvalent components of English and Uzbek, represent both universal processes of syntactic organization and linguistic mechanisms due to typological differences. Polyvalence in language as a linguistic phenomenon relies on the general ability of predicates to concur with two or more arguments, however, the formal realization of these predicates varies greatly due to structural characteristics of languages. In accordance with the valency

theory, both English and Uzbek have predicates that organize many actants (such as agent, patient/theme, and recipient). Such as in ditransitive constructions of both languages the sense of a word is similar:

I gave him a book (in English) Men unga kitob berdim (Uzbek)

Despite this similarity in form, their syntactic encoding of roles is more different in both languages. In English the syntactic relations in these utterances are organized mainly around the structure and order of words. SVO is that in which subject precedes verb and object then follows in an almost fixed order. The grammatical order of the morphemes is used in foreign languages. Variations with this order usually depend on more grammatical markers like prepositions (to, for) to sustain the clarity and avoid ambiguous terms [5]. Uzbek, on the other hand, has SOV construction but, more importantly, is based on morphological case marking for indicating syntactic relations. This morphological richness allows Uzbek to save semantic relation even when constituents are reordered for practical or stylistic reasons. And another important point of comparison is the contrast between complements and adjuncts. In English this distinction is realised through the syntactic tests of obligatoriness, position, and the ability to leave without inducing ungrammaticality [7]. For instance the adverb yesterday in the sentence She gave him a book yesterday is an adjunct and can be omitted without a change to the underlying structure. Uzbek also differentiates between obligatory and optional but in more of a morphological rather than syntactic format. The position of transformations (the word you are studying in terms of generative grammar) is more prominent in English as well. Such alternations as the dative shift (give him a book vs. give a book to him), show how deep syntactic relations can be mapped onto many surface forms [1]. In contrast, Uzbek has less focus on transformational variation and thus, stable syntactic properties are preserved by maintaining stable morphological marking of structuration of the same syntactic relations. In agglutinative L2, this finding is consistent with Asadov's assertion that syntactic valency of semantic roles are more visibly connected with those of syntactic roles through explicit grammatical encoding [3]. Another significant comparative consideration is the omission of argument. Because of its syntactical constraints, English generally demands the overt presentation of core arguments, including subjects. Uzbek uses a more pro-drop approach with some arguments left out if those arguments can also be deduced with context. This flexibility further demonstrates how syntax, morphology, and discourse inter-act to shape polyvalent structures

**Discussion.** A comparison of polyvalent constituents of English and Uzbek shows that valency becomes not a syntactic characteristic, but rather a complex operation where syntax, morphology, and semantics collaborate in a system of strict typological demands. Despite the fact that both languages exhibit the homogenous character to which predicate will belong when combined with more than one argument, these relations are encoded differently in the two languages. The difference in how syntactic relations are encoded is evident as one of the key findings in the review. English, because it is a configurational language, employs hierarchical structure as well as a linear word order to communicate grammatical relations. This is in sync with Chomsky's generative framework, where syntactic structure is governed by abstraction and transforms that transpose the deep structures to surface forms [1]. In this system the position of constituents matters greatly, and even small deviations from canonical patterns may create ambiguity or ungrammaticality. Conversely, Uzbek displays a

mostly morphological strategy, wherein syntactic relations become encoded through case marking and affixation. This is in line with the principles of agglutinative languages, where grammatical functions are explicitly marked within the word form. Uzbek has thus a greater flexibility in syntax, allowing constituents to be reoriented without disturbing the semantic meaning or interpretation of the sentence. This observation reinforces Comrie's typological categorization and highlights that morphological organization is a major carrier of syntactic input in Turkic languages [7]. Another key focus is valency and semantic role relation. In both of these languages, a polyvalent predicate is associated with a number of basic roles like agent, theme, and recipient. But the transparency of these roles is different. In English, semantic roles are typically inferred based on syntactic position and prepositional marking, which can introduce structural ambiguity in some contexts. For Uzbek, these roles can be more clear via case suffixes — which diminishes ambiguity and contributes to semantic sharpness. This corroborates Asadov's claim that the predicative valency in morphologically rich languages remains closely related to semantic structure [3]. The significance of complement–adjunct distinction in explanation of polyvalent constructions is also suggested as well in this study. In English, this distinction is predominantly syntactical and depends on several factors as obligatoriness, subcategorization and positional restrictions [7]. This difference is however frequently expressed morphologically in Uzbek where complements have defined case endings and adjuncts can appear in a relatively general range. However, this is to say that complements and adjuncts are not fixed and the boundary may be different according to the available grammatical resources in a language. A second interesting discovery relates to argument removal and discourse drivers. English, being very structurally rigid, tends to necessitate a higher degree of overt expression of core arguments, especially subjects. Uzbek, however, often permits the dropping of arguments as long as they are pragmatically inferable in its pro-drop posture. This highlights that the use of polyvalence is not only about syntactic coherence, but also discourse and communicative context.

**Conclusion.** Theoretically, this integration of classical valency theory with contemporary functional and generative theories proves to be particularly productive. From a theoretical standpoint, Tesnière's model serves as a valuable example for identifying the quantity and nature of arguments associated with predicates, while Chomsky's theory illustrates how these arguments are structurally realized. Asadov enhances this framework by introducing both functional and semantic dimensions to predicative components, offering a more holistic perspective on the process of polyvalence [3].

These findings hold significant implications for applied linguistics. In language instruction, comprehending the variances in valency systems can aid learners facing challenges related to word order, case marking, and argument structure. This understanding is essential in translation settings where awareness of typological differences is necessary to accurately convey meanings that may vary considerably.

In summary, the analysis indicates that polyvalence is a "multidimensional" phenomenon that cannot be entirely captured by a single theoretical approach. Rather, it necessitates an integrated framework encompassing syntactic, morphological, semantic, and discursive structures. The distinctions between English and Uzbek underscore how linguistic variations influence the adoption of different strategies within

languages to fulfill the same functional objective of representing intricate relational meanings in sentences.

This study has provided an extensive examination of the syntactic characteristics inherent in the polyvalent attributes present in both English and Uzbek. These attributes have been analyzed through various theoretical lenses including valency theory, generative grammar, and functional perspectives. This underscores that although polyvalence is a universal characteristic across human languages, its structural manifestation is heavily shaped by each language's typological properties.

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