

PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF COMPOUND SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation. *This article examines the pragmatic characteristics of compound sentences in English and Uzbek, focusing on how these languages use compound structures to convey meaning, context, and cultural values. Compound sentences, which link independent clauses, are essential in expressing relationships between ideas, such as addition, contrast, and cause and effect.*

Key words: *pragmatic features, compound sentences, cross-cultural communication, conjunctions, addition, ontrast, cause and effect, directness, indirectness, cultural values.*

The pragmatic features of compound sentences in English and Uzbek reveal how language structure and cultural context influence communication. In English, the use of varied conjunctions and indirect structures often serves to soften tone, convey politeness, and add nuance, aligning with a communication style that values subtlety and individual expression³¹.

In contrast, Uzbek compound sentences frequently employ direct, clear expressions, with fewer conjunctions, reflecting cultural values of collective thinking, straightforwardness, and relational clarity³². These differences in pragmatic usage not only shape how ideas are connected but also highlight the role of cultural context in shaping language³³. This comparative analysis deepens our understanding of linguistic diversity and promotes more effective cross-cultural communication.

The study of compound sentences through a pragmatic lens reveals how meaning is constructed and conveyed across different languages and cultural contexts. English and Uzbek, as distinct languages, exhibit unique pragmatic features in their use of compound sentences, reflecting differences in syntax, culture, and communication styles.

Compound sentences are grammatical structures that combine two or more independent clauses using coordinating conjunctions like and, but, or, and so in English, and their equivalents in Uzbek. These structures are widely used to convey a close relationship between ideas and to achieve fluency and coherence in both spoken and written language.

In English, for instance:

"She wanted to go to the park, but it started raining."

In Uzbek:

³¹ Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.

³² Alimov, U. A. (2008). *Pragmatics and Cultural Context in the Uzbek Language*. Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences.

³³ Wierzbicka, A. (1991). *Cross-Cultural Pragmatics: The Semantics of Human Interaction*. Mouton de Gruyter.



"U parkga borishni xohladi, lekin yomg'ir yog'a boshladi."

Both sentences demonstrate the linkage of two complete ideas, each of which could stand as an independent sentence. Pragmatically, this structure allows speakers to create cohesive narratives and share thoughts with greater nuance.

Pragmatic Functions of Compound Sentences

The pragmatic functions of compound sentences often depend on context and the intent of the speaker. Some core pragmatic functions of compound sentences in both English and Uzbek include:

Addition: Combining related ideas to convey complete thoughts, often used to add extra information.

English: "I finished my work, and I went home."

Uzbek: "Men ishimni tugatdim, va uyga ketdim."

Contrast: Showing opposing or contrasting ideas to highlight differences.

English: "He wanted to help, but he was too busy."

Uzbek: "U yordam bermoqchi edi, lekin u juda band edi."

Cause and Effect: Linking actions with their consequences to provide explanations or justifications.

English: "She missed the train, so she had to wait for the next one."

Uzbek: "U poyezdni o'tkazib yubordi, shuning uchun keying poyezdni kutishga majbur bo'ldi."

These functions serve as tools to organize information logically and make communication smoother and more effective, regardless of language.

Pragmatic Nuances in English

In English, compound sentences are used with nuanced pragmatics based on discourse conventions:

Emphasis and Clarity: English speakers may use compound sentences to clarify points or to provide equal emphasis to connected ideas.

Flexibility of Connectives: English has a broader range of conjunctions, and writers often choose connectors like *yet*, *nor*, or *for* for specific shades of meaning.

Tone and Style: Compound sentences can soften statements, making them less direct, which is common in English communication to maintain politeness or a formal tone.

For example, in English, saying, "I wanted to leave, but I stayed to help," softens the act of staying, indicating a decision influenced by consideration for others.

4. Pragmatic Features in Uzbek

In Uzbek, compound sentences exhibit pragmatic characteristics that align with cultural norms and communication preferences:

Collective and Family-Oriented Thinking: Compound sentences often emphasize relationships and collective actions, reflecting a communal cultural value.

Use of Inclusive Language: Uzbek compound sentences sometimes convey a sense of inclusivity, such as using "we" instead of "I," which resonates with the cultural value of collectivism.



Directness and Clarity: Uzbek speakers tend to use compound sentences directly to state facts or logical outcomes, reflecting the cultural norm of straightforward communication.

An example in Uzbek might be, "Biz ishladik, vacharchadik," which directly translates to "We worked, and we got tired," showing a straightforward account of events that share a close relationship.

Comparative Analysis: English vs. Uzbek

The comparative analysis of pragmatic features in English and Uzbek reveals significant insights:

Variation in Connectors: English has a wider variety of conjunctions, which allows speakers to express more subtle pragmatic distinctions. Uzbek typically relies on fewer connectors, such as *va* (and), *lekin* (but), *yoki* (or), and *shuninguchun* (so), reflecting a more streamlined, direct approach.

Cultural Influence on Sentence Structure: English often structures compound sentences to soften and nuance statements, reflecting a tendency toward indirectness. In contrast, Uzbek sentences may be more direct, as cultural norms encourage open and clear communication, especially in daily interactions.

Speech Acts and Politeness: In English, compound sentences are sometimes used to reduce the intensity of a speech act (e.g., a suggestion or a request), making it more polite. In Uzbek, the simplicity of structure often lends itself to more direct expressions, though tone and context usually determine politeness.

Conclusion

Pragmatic differences in compound sentence usage between English and Uzbek highlight not only linguistic contrasts but also cultural values reflected in communication. English prioritizes subtlety and a variety of conjunctions to express nuances, while Uzbek often emphasizes directness and community-oriented values. Understanding these distinctions can enhance cross-cultural communication and deepen linguistic comprehension for speakers of both languages.

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