

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE VOLUME OF COMPOUND SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. The article provides information on the comparative analysis of the size of compound sentences in English and Uzbek, and is illustrated with theoretical and practical examples.

Keywords: English, Uzbek, compound sentence, translation, conjunction, subordinate clause, linked compound sentence, equal conjunction.

Although conjunctions and their definitions have been interpreted by many scholars for many years, this issue still remains one of the topics of discussion.

The components of a conjunction are mainly connected with the help of conjunctions, words in the linking tool.

1. Conjunctive conjunctions are connected with the help of the following linking tools: A) Coordinating conjunctions (and, or, else, but); B) Conjunctive adverbs (otherwise, yet, still, therefore);

2. Conjunctive conjunctions without linking tools: The rain fell softly, the house was quit (Collins). The month was July, the morning fine, the glass-door stood ajar, through it played afresh breeze. (CH. Bronte)

In English, sentences are divided into the following types depending on the nature of the connection of the components:

1. The Compound sentence (Bog'langan qoshma gap)

2. The Complex sentence (Ergashgan qoshma gap)

Compound sentences translated from English can also become simple sentences in Uzbek. That is, they can lose their characteristic of a dependent sentence.

Also, in English, dependent clauses are not separated by commas, while in Uzbek; dependent clauses are definitely separated from the main clause by commas. This is their difference from each other. Below we will look at the methods of translating English dependent clauses into Uzbek.

Compound sentences: My mother and I went to the village, but the people there did not want to help us. (subject, predicate, adverbial modifier of place, conjunction,

subject2, attribute, predicate2, dir.object,indir.obj.) My mother and I went to the village, but the people there did not want to help us. (possessor, placeholder, clause, conjunction, determiner, possessor, complement, complement clause)

These compound sentences are the same in both languages, without any change.

I was so angry, I left the house immediately. (Subject, predicate, subject, predicate, object, adv.mod) I was so angry, I left the house immediately. (Subject, complement, case, participle)

In this sentence, the number of sentence components is reduced, the possessive in English has been omitted in Uzbek, but is understood from the participle, and that is, we can determine the possessive through the personal suffix -im in the participle structure of "jahlim çıldı", "tark edım".

He went, but immediately returned with a letter. (Subject, predicate, conjunction, adv.mod. predicate, complement) U geddi, lekin tez orada xat bil qatdi. (owner, participle, bok'lovchi, case, complement, participle)

The structure of this compound sentence is translated directly, without changes.

The sentence components are the same in both languages.

Compound sentences with a subordinate clause.

The compound sentence with a dependent clause is translated into Uzbek as an expanded compound sentence.

When I got on the coach, the driver had not taken his seat, and I saw him talking to the landlady. When I got on the coach, the driver had not taken his seat, and I saw him talking to the landlady.

This is a mixed type of compound sentence, that is, part of it is a compound sentence with a dependent clause, and part of it is a connected compound sentence. When translated into Uzbek, it becomes an expanded compound sentence with a dependent clause.

He mumbled out that the money had been sent in a letter, and that was all he knew. U pullar xat bilan jo`natillagini va aboshat hech narsa bilmaksini birin

ming'irladi Bu compound sentence in Uzbek as an expanded compound sentence has the form of a supplementary unitary sentence.

Our demand is that taxes shouldn't be risen up and the government should do something about it. Our demand is that taxes not be raised and that the government should do something about it.

The to be settled on now is whether anything can be done to save him or whether everything is up to him. The trouble was that he got mixed up, and he never told the truth. The problem was that he got mixed up, and he never told the truth. That was what he could neither write nor read, and he came to school rarely.

That was what he could neither write nor read, and he came to school rarely.

As you can see, the English compound sentences can be translated into Uzbek with the help of compound sentences, as well as with the help of equal connectors. It is possible to translate the compound sentences in English into Uzbek without breaking their structure during the translation process, and in the form of compound sentences.

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