

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCES IN ARABIC AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** This article presents a comparative analysis of compound sentences in the Arabic and Uzbek languages from a syntactic and typological perspective. The study examines the structural, semantic, and functional features of coordinated, subordinate, and mixed compound sentences in both languages. Special attention is given to the grammatical means of clause connection, the role of conjunctions, and the expression of semantic relations such as cause, condition, time, and purpose. The research identifies both universal and language-specific characteristics of compound sentence constructions, highlighting similarities and differences in their syntactic organization and communicative-pragmatic functions. The findings contribute to the development of comparative linguistics and provide a deeper understanding of syntactic typology in Arabic and Uzbek.

**Keywords:** compound sentence, comparative analysis, Arabic language, Uzbek language, coordination, subordination, communicative-pragmatic function.

**Introduction:** In modern linguistics, the study of syntactic structures across languages—particularly compound sentences—remains one of the most significant and actual research directions. Compound sentences, as complex syntactic units, play a crucial role in expressing logically connected ideas, including relations such as cause, condition, time, sequence, and purpose. A comparative analysis of such structures across different languages allows scholars to identify both universal patterns and language-specific features, thereby contributing to the development of syntactic typology and comparative linguistics.

The Arabic and Uzbek languages, belonging to different language families, exhibit distinct grammatical systems and syntactic structures. Arabic, a Semitic language, is characterized by a rich system of inflection and a predominantly verb-initial sentence structure, while Uzbek, a Turkic language, demonstrates agglutinative morphology and typically follows a subject-object-verb word order. Despite these typological differences, both languages make extensive use of compound sentences to convey complex meanings and ensure coherence in discourse.

In Arabic, compound sentences are formed through a variety of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions, as well as through syntactic and rhetorical devices that enhance textual cohesion. In Uzbek, compound sentences are similarly constructed using conjunctions, affixes, and intonational means, reflecting the language's agglutinative nature. The comparison of these mechanisms provides valuable insights into how different linguistic systems achieve similar communicative goals.

Furthermore, theoretical frameworks such as those proposed by Noam Chomsky and Joseph Greenberg offer important methodological tools for analyzing syntactic universals and typological variations. These approaches make it possible to examine how compound sentence structures in Arabic and Uzbek align with or diverge from broader cross-linguistic patterns. Therefore, this article aims to conduct a comparative analysis of compound sentences in Arabic and Uzbek, focusing on their structural, semantic, and communicative-pragmatic features, as well as identifying both shared and distinctive typological characteristics.

**Materials and Methods:** The research is based on a comparative-typological approach to the analysis of compound sentences in the Arabic and Uzbek languages. The study employs linguistic data drawn from a range of sources, including classical and modern Arabic texts,



Uzbek literary works, and contemporary written discourse. Examples of compound sentences were selected from these sources to ensure a representative sample reflecting various functional styles, including scientific, literary, and publicistic texts.

The methodological framework of the study combines descriptive, comparative, and functional approaches. The descriptive method was used to identify and classify the structural types of compound sentences—coordinated, subordinate, and mixed—in both languages. The comparative method enabled the identification of similarities and differences in their grammatical structure, means of connection, and semantic relations. In addition, the functional approach was applied to analyze the communicative-pragmatic roles of compound sentences in discourse.

The analysis also draws on theoretical principles of syntactic typology and generative grammar, particularly the frameworks proposed by Noam Chomsky and Joseph Greenberg. These perspectives provide a basis for examining universal and language-specific features of syntactic structures and for interpreting cross-linguistic variation.

Furthermore, elements of discourse analysis were employed to evaluate the role of compound sentences in ensuring textual coherence and cohesion. The study also considers the pragmatic functions of compound constructions, including their role in expressing logical relations, emphasizing information, and enhancing stylistic impact. Overall, the combination of these methods allows for a comprehensive analysis of compound sentences in Arabic and Uzbek, ensuring both theoretical depth and empirical validity.

**Results and Discussion:** The comparative analysis of compound sentences in Arabic and Uzbek revealed both shared typological features and language-specific characteristics in their syntactic organization. The findings show that in both languages, compound sentences function as essential means for expressing complex, logically connected ideas and ensuring discourse coherence.

In Arabic, coordinated compound sentences are predominantly formed through conjunctions such as *wa* (and), *fa* (then, consequently), and *thumma* (afterwards), which convey relations of sequence, addition, and cause-effect. Uzbek also employs coordinating conjunctions such as *va*, *hamda*, and *lekin*, but additionally relies on intonation and word order to express coordination. Despite similarities in function, Arabic conjunctions often demonstrate greater semantic flexibility and multifunctionality compared to their Uzbek counterparts.

Subordinate compound sentences in both languages serve to express complex semantic relations, including condition, cause, purpose, time, and result. In Arabic, these relations are typically marked by subordinating particles and verb forms, while in Uzbek they are frequently expressed through affixation (e.g., conditional suffixes like *-sa*) and conjunctions. This reflects the typological difference between Arabic as a primarily inflectional language and Uzbek as an agglutinative language.

The analysis also highlights differences in syntactic structure. Arabic commonly exhibits a verb-initial (VSO) word order, whereas Uzbek predominantly follows a subject-object-verb (SOV) pattern. This distinction significantly influences the formation and organization of compound sentences in each language. Additionally, syntactic parallelism is more prominently observed in Arabic, particularly in rhetorical and literary contexts, contributing to stylistic expressiveness.

From a communicative-pragmatic perspective, compound sentences in both languages play a crucial role in maintaining textual cohesion and conveying nuanced meanings. However, Arabic compound constructions, especially in classical and religious texts, tend to carry a higher degree of rhetorical and stylistic impact, while Uzbek constructions often emphasize clarity and structural consistency.

Drawing on the typological framework of Joseph Greenberg and the generative principles proposed by Noam Chomsky, the study confirms that certain syntactic patterns of compound



sentences demonstrate universal characteristics across languages. At the same time, their realization is shaped by language-specific grammatical systems and cultural-linguistic traditions.

Overall, the results suggest that while Arabic and Uzbek share common functional goals in the use of compound sentences, their structural and grammatical differences reflect deeper typological distinctions. This interplay between universality and specificity underscores the importance of comparative analysis in advancing the study of syntactic typology and cross-linguistic research.

**In conclusion**, the comparative analysis of compound sentences in Arabic and Uzbek demonstrates that, despite belonging to different language families and typological groups, both languages employ compound constructions as essential means of expressing complex and logically connected ideas. The study confirms that coordinated, subordinate, and mixed compound sentences in both languages fulfill important structural, semantic, and communicative-pragmatic functions in discourse.

The findings reveal that Arabic compound sentences are characterized by a verb-centered syntactic structure, a high degree of multifunctionality in conjunctions, and the frequent use of syntactic parallelism, which enhances stylistic expressiveness. In contrast, Uzbek compound sentences reflect the agglutinative nature of the language, relying more on affixation, fixed word order, and explicit grammatical markers to convey syntactic relations. These differences highlight the distinct typological features of each language while also demonstrating certain shared universal patterns in sentence formation.

The study also establishes that compound sentences in both Arabic and Uzbek play a crucial role in ensuring textual coherence, expressing semantic relationships between clauses, and strengthening pragmatic impact. Their widespread use in various functional styles—including literary, scientific, and publicistic texts—confirms their high communicative potential.

Overall, the research underscores that the typological study of compound sentences contributes significantly to identifying syntactic universals and advancing comparative linguistics. It also provides a deeper understanding of the structural-semantic and pragmatic properties of Arabic and Uzbek, thereby supporting further development in the field of modern syntactic typology.

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