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## SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF POLYVALENT COMPONENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

***Annotation.*** *This study will analyze the syntactic features of polyvalent components in modern English and Uzbek, within the perspective of modern linguistic theories. Polyvalence is defined as the ability of a predicate to synthesize multiple arguments together. The comparative method is applied here because it analyzes the way in which English as an analytic language expresses polyvalence via word order and syntactic structures, and how Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, implements syntactic relations with case endings and morphological markers. In conclusion, whilst polyvalence is one universal linguistic phenomenon, the syntactic construction of such structure varies greatly between languages. English is based on configurational syntax while Uzbek provides a morphologically directed system. The present study further emphasizes that the construction of polyvalent structures is an interaction between: syntax, morphology, and semantics. Especially focusing on the role of more recent research, particularly that of Asadov, who has shown that the syntactic valency of predicative ingredients broadens our idea of argument structure by making more relevant its semantic and practical aspects. We employed comparative methods to determine how English as a language involving an analytic nature encodes polyvalence through both fixing of word order and processing through syntactic transformations while Uzbek as an expressive language is oriented towards the use of morphology indicators (e.g. case endings) that manifest syntax specifically.*

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

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA POLIVALENT KOMPONENTLARNING SINTAKTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

***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.*

## СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОЛИВАЛЕНТНЫХ КОМПОНЕНТОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

***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.

**Literature Review.** The concept of valency has been extensively studied in modern linguistics as a key factor in understanding predicate-argument relations. Lucien Tesnière (1959) introduced valency theory, defining predicates as central elements that determine the number and type of their arguments. This foundational approach has significantly influenced subsequent syntactic research.

The development of generative grammar by Noam Chomsky (2002) further advanced the study of syntax by focusing on underlying structural mechanisms. His theory explains how sentences are formed through hierarchical structures, providing a framework for analyzing argument relations. In addition, Bernard Comrie (1989) contributed to the typological perspective, emphasizing cross-linguistic similarities and differences in syntactic organization.

More recent studies, particularly by Asadov (2024), expand valency theory by integrating semantic and functional aspects, emphasizing the interaction between syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.

**Methodology.** 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:

She gave him a book (in English).

U unga kitob berdi (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. Additionally, the configuration of predicative elements differs between the languages. In English, the predicative elements are heavily limited by syntactic position and hierarchical structure. In Uzbek, predicative relations can be written much more widely in the morphology and syntax, such that more variation in sentence construction occurs. This flexibility is conducive to increased functions of predicative elements that can engage in various syntactic configurations while preserving semantic coherence [3].

**Analysis and Results.** 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].

**Conclusion.** Theoretically speaking, this is a particularly fruitful integration of classical valency theory with modern functional and generative theories. From a theoretical perspective, Tesnière's model is a helpful example of how the amount and nature of arguments can be identified for predicate, and Chomsky's theory shows how the given arguments' realization is structurally enacted. Asadov further complements this framework and adds a functional and a semantic dimension to predicative components, providing a more comprehensive view of the polyvalence process [3]. Finally, these results have broad implications for applied linguistics. When teaching a language, understanding the differences in valency systems can assist learners who encounter issues with word order, case marking, and argument structure. This knowledge is crucial in translation contexts to be aware of when speaking across typological differences to interpret meanings that differ significantly. In conclusion, the analysis shows that polyvalence is a "multidimensional" phenomenon that cannot be fully understood with a single theory. Instead, it requires a unified approach that is structured syntactically, morphologically, semantically, and discursively. The difference between English and Uzbek highlights the role of linguistic differences in applying distinct strategies in language to achieve the same functional goal of representing complex relational meanings within a sentence. The present study has thus provided a thorough analysis of the syntactic characteristics

of the polyvalent attributes in English and Uzbek, constructed using these terms according to various theoretical frameworks, including valency theory, generative grammar, and functional views. This demonstrates that while polyvalence is a universal property of human language, its structural realization is strongly influenced by the typological features of each language. One of the main findings of this work is that English employs a very different strategy from Uzbek when it comes to encoding syntactical relations. English, being an analytic and configurational language, relies heavily on word order, syntactic hierarchy, and transformational operations to describe the relationship of predicative elements.

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## COMPARATIVE STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF "BOQIY DARBADAR" BY ISAJON SULTON AND ITS ENGLISH TRANSLATION "ETERNAL WANDERER" BY CH. FORD

***Annotation***. *This article presents a comprehensive comparative stylistic analysis of Isajon Sulton's novel "Boqiy darbadar" and its English translation "Eternal Wanderer" by Ch.Ford. the study investigates how lexical, syntactic, and figurative features of the Uzbek source text are transformed in translation. Through detailed parallel textual analysis, the research identifies key stylistic shifts and translation challenges, particularly those arising from structural and cultural differences between Uzbek and English. The findings suggest that while the translation successfully conveys the philosophical narrative, it frequently reduces stylistic density, metaphorical richness, and cultural specificity.*

***Keywords:*** *comparative stylistics, literary translation, Uzbek literature, English translation, lexical analysis, syntactic transformation, figurative language, cultural equivalence, stylistic transformation.*

## ISAJON SULTONNING "BOQIY DARBADAR" ASARI VA UNING CH.FORD TOMONIDAN QILINGAN INGLIZCHA TARJIMASI "ETERNAL WANDERER"NING QIYOSIY-STILISTIK TAHLILI

***Annotatsiya.*** *Mazkur maqolada Isajon Sultonning "Boqiy darbadar" romani va uning Ch.Ford tomonidan amalga oshirilgan inglizcha tarjimasi –"Eternal Wanderer" asarining qiyosiy-stilistik tahlili keng qamrovda yoritilgan. Tadqiqotda o'zbek tilidagi asl matnning leksik, sintaktik va badiiy tasvir vositalari tarjima jarayonida qanday o'zgarishga uchrashi o'rganiladi. Batafsil parallel matn tahlili asosida asosiy stilistik siljishlar hamda tarjima muammolari aniqlanadi, ayniqsa, o'zbek va ingliz tillari o'rtasidagi strukturaviy va madaniy tafovutlardan kelib chiqadigan jihatlar alohida e'tiborga olinadi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, tarjima falsafiy mazmunni yetarli darajada ifodalagan bo'lsa-da, ko'pincha, stilistik zichlik, metaforik boylik va madaniy xoslikning qisqarishiga olib keladi.*

***Kalit so'zlar:*** *qiyosiy stilistika, badiiy tarjima, o'zbek adabiyoti, ingliz tiliga tarjima, leksik tahlil, sintaktik transformatsiya, badiiy tasvir vositalari, madaniy ekvivalentlik, stilistik transformatsiya.*

## СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯ «БОҚИЙ ДАРБАДАР» ИСАДЖОНА СУЛТАНА И ЕГО АНГЛИЙСКОГО ПЕРЕВОДА «ВЕЧНЫЙ СТРАННИК», ВЫПОЛНЕННОГО ЧАРЛЬЗОМ ФОРДОМ

***Аннотация.*** *В данной статье представлен всесторонний сравнительно-стилистический анализ романа Исаджона Султона «Boqiy darbadar» и его английского перевода «Eternal Wanderer», выполненного Ч.Фордом. В исследовании рассматриваются трансформации лексических, синтаксических и образных средств узбекского оригинала в процессе перевода. На основе детального параллельного анализа текстов выявляются ключевые стилистические сдвиги и переводческие трудности, особенно обусловленные структурными и культурными различиями между узбекским и английским языками. Полученные результаты показывают, что, несмотря на успешную передачу фи-*