

The comparative method of complex sentences from the novel of “The pride and prejudice” by Jane Austin

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Abstract: This study compares complex sentence structures in Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice and their Uzbek translations. It highlights syntactic subordination in English versus morphological strategies in Uzbek. Despite structural differences, both languages convey similar meanings, offering insights into cross-linguistic syntax, translation, and the expressive functions of complex sentences.

Keywords: complex sentences, independent and dependent clauses, adverbial clause, adjective clause, noun clause, multiple subordination

Introduction

A complex sentence consists of one independent clause and at least one dependent clause, linked by subordinating conjunctions (such as *because*, *when*, *if*, *although*) or relative pronouns (*who*, *which*, *that*, *where*, etc.). While the independent clause can stand alone as a complete sentence, the dependent clause cannot. Classical grammarians like Henry Sweet (1891) and Poutsma (1928) classified complex sentences based on the function of the subordinate clause - adverbial, adjectival (relative), nominal (noun clause), or instances of multiple subordination.

Modern linguists, including M.A.K. Halliday (1985) and Bernard Comrie (1988), introduced functional and typological perspectives to the study of complex sentences. They emphasized the semantic relationships between clauses - such as time, cause, condition, and contrast - as well as the flow of information. Halliday, in particular, described these clause linkages as *hypotactic relations*, where one clause depends on another for its full meaning.

Jane Austen's prose has long been praised by both linguists and literary critics for its clarity, precision, irony, and syntactic richness. Her style reflects a deep insight into human psychology and social dynamics. Scholars such as C.S. Lewis (1954) and F.R. Leavis (1948) have commended Austen's economy of language and her ability to convey complex ideas with elegance and structural precision.

Literature Review

The novel *Pride and Prejudice* was first translated into Uzbek by Muhabbat Ismoilova in 2014. This translation marked a significant contribution to Uzbek literary scholarship and opened new opportunities for linguistic and comparative analysis.

A semantic analysis of the sentence structures in the novel reveals that Jane Austen frequently employs complex sentences to express layered meanings and nuanced emotions. For example, in Chapter 50, the sentence:

"She was convinced that she could have been happy with him, when it was no longer likely they should meet" demonstrates both temporal and emotional complexity. The subordinate clause "when it was no longer likely they should meet" introduces a time reference and highlights the irony of Elizabeth's realization. In the Uzbek translation: "*U endi ular uchrashmasliklarini anglagan paytda, u bilan baxtli bo 'lishi mumkin ekanligiga ishondi*," the conjunction "when" is rendered through the temporal suffix *-gan paytda*, preserving the meaning while restructuring the sentence morphologically.

In English, relative clauses are typically formed using relative pronouns (*who, which, that*). In contrast, Uzbek uses participial and descriptive constructions, often ending in *-gan*. For instance, the sentence from Chapter 3:

"Mr. Darcy, who was the proudest, most disagreeable man in the world, stood ear them," is translated as: "*Janob Darsi - dunyodagi eng mag'rur, eng yoqimsiz odam bo 'lgan - ularning yonida turardi.*" Though structurally different, the Uzbek sentence conveys the same semantic content using participial forms rather than embedded clauses.

A further example from Chapter 58 illustrates the use of noun clauses:

"Elizabeth began to comprehend that he was exactly the man who, in disposition and talents, would most suit her." Here, the clause "that he was exactly the man" functions as a complement. In Uzbek, this idea is expressed with a complement clause ending in *-ligini* or *-ekanligini*, which nominalizes the clause. Both in English and Uzbek, such constructions serve as objects of cognition verbs like "*comprehend*" (*tushunmoq*).

In Chapter 36, a sentence exemplifying multiple subordinate clauses reads:

"When Elizabeth read Darcy's letter, she realized that she had been prejudiced because she had judged him from appearances." This includes:

1. An adverbial time clause ("When Elizabeth read Darcy's letter"),
2. A noun clause ("that she had been prejudiced"), and
3. An adverbial clause of cause ("because she had judged him from appearances").

In Uzbek, the equivalent meaning is expressed more compactly using verb morphology and participial constructions, such as the suffixes *-gach*, *-gani*, and *-sababli*. These forms condense subordinate meanings into morphologically integrated structures.

This comparison shows that while English syntactic style, particularly Austen's, leans on overt subordination through conjunctions and clause nesting, Uzbek grammar

achieves similar semantic depth through morphological subordination and verbal derivation. Both languages thus realize complex meanings - one through syntactic embedding, the other through morphological compactness - but with distinct grammatical strategies.

Conclusion

The comparative analysis of complex sentences in *Pride and Prejudice* and their Uzbek translations reveals fundamental structural and grammatical differences between English and Uzbek. While English primarily employs syntactic subordination through the use of conjunctions and relative pronouns, Uzbek relies more heavily on morphological strategies such as participial constructions and verbal noun suffixes to convey similar meanings.

Jane Austen's prose, rich in hypotactic structures, provides fertile ground for such analysis. Her use of complex sentences allows for subtle expression of time, cause, and emotional nuance - elements that, though structurally different, can be rendered effectively in Uzbek through compact, morphologically encoded forms.

Despite typological contrasts, both languages achieve semantic clarity and expressive depth, illustrating that grammatical systems may vary in form but can serve equivalent communicative functions. This study not only deepens our understanding of cross-linguistic syntax but also highlights the importance of syntactic awareness in literary translation and language teaching.

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