

## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COMMUNICATIVE-PRAGMATIC TYPES OF COMPOUND SENTENCES WITH CAUSATIVE-CONSECUTIVE RELATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Ashurova Muxayyoxon Sanjarbek qizi,

PhD student of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-9353-1036

**Abstract.** This study examines the compound sentences with causative-consecutive relations in English and Uzbek, focusing on their communicative-pragmatic types. Drawing on theories from contrastive and cognitive linguistics, the analysis compares the composite sentence systems of the two languages, with particular attention to the positioning and number of conjunctions, the use of tense, and the overall syntactic structure. While both languages share a common function in expressing cause and effect, marked differences are evident in the placement of conjunctions, reliance on inflection versus word order, and tense agreement across clauses. The findings underscore the challenges inherent in translating such structures between English and Uzbek and suggest implications for language instruction and further research in interlingual grammar.

**Key words:** compound sentences, causative-consecutive relations, communicative-pragmatic types, conjunction positioning, sentence structure, translation challenges, word order, tense consistency, grammaticalization, cross-linguistic analysis.

**Annotatsiya.** Mazkur tadqiqot ingliz va o'zbek tillarida sabab–natija munosabatini ifodalovchi qo'shma gaplarni ularning kommunikativ-pragmatik turlari nuqtai nazaridan o'rganadi. Tahlil kontrastiv va kognitiv tilshunoslik nazariyalariga asoslanib, har ikki tilning qo'shma gap tizimini qiyoslaydi hamda bog'lovchilarning joylashuvi va soni, zamon qo'llanilishi va umumiy sintaktik tuzilishga alohida e'tibor qaratadi. Har ikkala til sabab va natijani ifodalashda umumiy funksiyaga ega bo'lsa-da, bog'lovchilarning joylashuvi, so'z tartibiga nisbatan flektiv vositalarga tayanish darajasi hamda gaplar orasidagi zamon mosligi jihatidan sezilarli farqlar kuzatiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari bunday tuzilmalarni ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasida tarjima qilishda yuzaga keladigan murakkabliklarni yoritib beradi hamda til o'qitish va interlingval grammatika sohasidagi keyingi izlanishlar uchun muhim xulosalar taqdim etadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** qo'shma gaplar, sabab–natija munosabatlari, kommunikativ-pragmatik turlar, bog'lovchilar joylashuvi, gap tuzilishi, tarjima muammolari, so'z tartibi, zamon mosligi, grammatiklashuv, qiyosiy tahlil.

**Аннотация.** В данном исследовании рассматриваются сложносочинённые предложения с причинно-следственными отношениями в английском и узбекском языках с точки зрения их коммуникативно-прагматических типов. Анализ основан на теориях контрастивной и когнитивной лингвистики и направлен на сопоставление систем сложных предложений в двух языках с особым вниманием к расположению и количеству союзов, использованию временных форм и общей синтаксической структуре. Несмотря на общность функции выражения причины и следствия, в языках наблюдаются существенные различия в расположении союзов, степени опоры на флексию по сравнению с порядком слов, а также в согласовании времён между частями предложения. Полученные результаты подчёркивают сложности перевода подобных конструкций между английским и узбекским языками и имеют значение для методики преподавания языка и дальнейших исследований в области межъязыковой грамматики.

**Ключевые слова:** сложносочинённые предложения, причинно-следственные отношения, коммуникативно-прагматические типы, расположение союзов, структура предложения, трудности перевода, порядок слов, согласование времён, грамматикализация, сопоставительный анализ.

**Introduction.** Every language possesses its own unique grammatical mechanism that reflects its cultural and cognitive underpinnings. In examining the compound sentences with causative-consecutive relations in English and Uzbek, this study seeks to uncover both the commonalities and divergences in how these languages express cause-and-effect relationships. Although English and Uzbek belong to different linguistic families, their composite sentence systems reveal similar communicative purposes. However, as this research demonstrates, differences in conjunction positioning, tense usage, and syntactic structure have significant implications for both theoretical linguistics and practical translation. By combining insights from contrastive and cognitive linguistics and drawing on domestic and international research, the present work aims to provide a comprehensive analysis that not only highlights the descriptive features of these compound constructions but also explains the underlying reasons for their development. The motivation behind this study arises from persistent translation challenges, where direct, word-for-word approaches often fail to capture the semantic and pragmatic nuances essential for accurate communication.

**Background:** The study of compound sentences with causative-consecutive relations in English and Uzbek falls within the broader fields of contrastive linguistics, cognitive linguistics, and translation studies. Previous research has extensively analyzed the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of compound and complex sentence structures across languages. This literature review explores key contributions in these areas, focusing on conjunction placement, tense consistency, sentence structure, and translation challenges. Contrastive linguistics aims to compare and analyze linguistic structures across different languages to identify both similarities and differences [3; 34-36]. Several scholars have examined English and Uzbek sentence structures, demonstrating that while both languages share composite sentence types including compound and complex sentences their grammatical realization significantly differs [7; 158-160]. English relies heavily on word order and explicit conjunctions to express causal and consecutive relations, whereas Uzbek employs a more flexible word order due to its agglutinative nature and extensive use of inflectional suffixes [5; 95]. The placement of conjunctions, a key focus of this study, is another major point of contrast: English conjunctions are prepositioned (so, therefore, hence), while Uzbek conjunctions frequently appear in interpositional or postpositional contexts (-u, -yu, -da).

Research on causative-consecutive constructions has explored how languages encode causal and resultative meanings. Comrie emphasizes that causative expressions are often marked by explicit conjunctions or verb morphology, varying significantly across languages.

Uzbek causative-consecutive structures have been studied primarily in the context of Turkic linguistics. Karimov (2005) and Yuldashev (2017) highlight that Uzbek causative constructions often rely on suffixation and context rather than conjunctions. The

phrase Qiz yalt etib Jamolga qaradi-yu, yuragi hovqirib ketdi (Oybek) illustrates how causality can be inferred through juxtaposition rather than an explicit conjunction [1; 86-88].

**Methodology.** This study adopts a descriptive-contrastive approach to analyze causative-consecutive compound sentences in English and Uzbek, focusing on conjunction placement, tense consistency, and translation challenges. Data is drawn from linguistic sources, literary texts, and bilingual teaching materials to ensure a comprehensive examination. The analysis follows four key steps: identifying structural similarities and differences, examining conjunction usage, comparing tense consistency, and evaluating translation challenges. By cross-referencing multiple sources and incorporating native-speaker input, the study ensures reliability and accuracy. While primarily based on written texts, the findings contribute to contrastive linguistics, translation studies, and bilingual education. However, further research incorporating spoken discourse and larger corpus analysis would enhance the scope of the study.

**Results and discussions.** Before proceeding with the analysis of causative-consecutive compound sentences, it is imperative to examine the composite sentence systems in the compared languages.

#### Classification of composite sentence types across languages

№	MAIN COMPOSITE SENTENCE TYPES	LANGUAGES		
		English	Uzbek	Russian
1	Composite sentence	+	+	+
2	Compound sentence	+	+	+
3	Complex sentence	+	+	+
4	Subject clause	+	+	+
5	Predicative clause	+	+	+
6	Object clause	+	+	+
7	Attribute clause	+	+	+
8	Appositive clause	+	+	+
9	Adverbial clause of:	+	+	+
a	Time	+	+	+
b	Place	+	+	+
c	Cause	+	+	+
d	Purpose	+	+	+
e	Condition	+	+	+
f	Concession	+	+	+
g	Manner	+	+	+
h	Comparison	+	+	+
i	Result	+	+	+
j	Introductory clause	+	+	+

The above classification indicates that, in principle, the composite sentence systems of English, Uzbek, and Russian are similar. However, differences emerge in terms of grammatical categories, syntactic structure, and word order [5; 95]. One of the most

notable dissimilarities is observed in the positioning of conjunctions in complex and compound sentences across these languages.

#### Positioning of conjunctions in complex sentences

№	LANGUAGE	POSITION OF CONJUNCTIONS					
		Preposition	Interposition	Postposition	Pre-postposition	Inter-postposition	Pre-interposition
1.	English	+	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Uzbek	-(+)	+	+	+	-(+)	-
3.	Russian	+	-	-	-	-	-

As the table demonstrates, English and Russian exhibit similarities in conjunction positioning, where conjunctions predominantly occur at the beginning of subordinate clauses. Conversely, Uzbek diverges significantly, favoring postpositional and interpositional conjunctions within its subordinate clauses.

When examining compound sentence structures, however, more similarities than differences are observed between the compared languages.

#### Positioning of conjunctions in compound sentences

№	LANGUAGE	POSITION OF CONJUNCTIONS		
		Preposition	Interposition	Postposition
	English	+	-	-
	Uzbek	+	(+)-	-
	Russian	+	-	-

Compound sentences in English and Uzbek, which express causative-consecutive relations, demonstrate both structural similarities and distinct syntactic differences. In Uzbek, these sentences are referred to as “bog‘langan qo‘shma gaplar”. A combination of phenomenological description and theoretical explanation is used to analyze their similarities and variations.

The following theories and explanations show the similarities and differences of compound sentences with causative-consecutive relations in both languages. According to the different theories and approaches above mentioned We find out that both compound and composite sentences may express causative-consecutive relations in both English and Uzbek languages. First of all let's speak about the conjunctions, number of conjunctions and place of them in compound sentences. Use and number of conjunctions are very clear in English as they were written above. We will clarify them in Uzbek language with the help of these theories:

One part of a compound sentence expresses the event, occurrence, or situation that caused a particular event, occurrence, or situation, while the second part expresses the event, occurrence, or situation that resulted from that cause.

Example: *Anor so‘zlar va Zaynab qalbi tol bargiday dir-dir qaltirar.* (H.Olimjon)

The second part of this compound sentence is the result of the action implied in the first part. The content implied in the first part of the compound sentence generates the content in the second part.

The parts of a compound sentence expressing cause-effect relationships are connected by a coordinating conjunction or by the particles *-u*, *-yu*, *-da*. However, it is not correct to attribute the emergence of a cause-effect relationship solely to a conjunction or particle. The overall meaning of the compound sentence, or the meaning of individual clauses within it, as well as intonation, logical stress, and modal words, contribute to establishing the cause-effect relationship.

The cause-effect relationship between the parts of a compound sentence can be understood by comparing the meanings of their predicates.

In some cases, comparing the meanings of the parts of a compound sentence can lead to the emergence of a cause-effect relationship. This is mainly applicable to compound sentences joined by a particle and to some coordinated compound sentences joined by a coordinating conjunction:

For example: *Anzirat xola endigina yorug' kun ko'rishga umid bog'laganida, damba va undan keyin kanal ishi boshlandi-yu, kuyov evazi naqd bo'lmagan og'ir mehnatga tob bera olmay, Kimsanoyini olib, shaharga ketib qoldi.* (A.Qahhor)

This type of compound sentence, according to its internal semantic relationship, resembles complex sentences with subordinate clauses. However, these sentence structures differ in content, grammatical structure, and intonation, and they are classified as coordinated compound sentences [1; 86].

A coordinating conjunction connects the parts of a compound sentence that have temporal or cause-effect relationships. In compound sentences with a cause-effect relationship between their parts, the word "as a result" can be placed before the second part.

For example: *U har uch qadamda bir to'xtab, nafasini rostlay-rostlay tepaga zo'rg'a yetdi, qopni agdardi-yu, muvozanatni saqlay olmay o'tirib oldi.* (O.Yoqubov) *U har uch qadamda bir to'xtab, nafasini rostlay-rostlay tepaga zo'rg'a yetdi, qopni agdardi, natijada muvozanatni saqlay olmay o'tirib qoldi.*

*Mashg'ulotlar tugadi va hamma o'z uyiga tarqaldi. –*

*Mashg'ulotlar tugadi, natijada hamma o'z uyiga tarqaldi*

*Qattiq izg'irin ko'tarildi-da, hech kim uydan chiqmay qo'ydi.-*

*Qattiq izg'irin ko'tarildi, natijada hech kim uydan chiqmay qo'ydi.*

In English, causative-consecutive relations in compound sentences are typically marked by explicit coordinating conjunctions, such as:

English	Uzbek
So	Va
For	-u
Hence	-yu
Therefore	-da
Thus	
Then	
Accordingly	
Consequently	
Since	
For that reason	
As a result	

In Uzbek, causative-consecutive compound sentences rely on both conjunctions and suffix-based markers.

The position of conjunctions within causative-consecutive compound sentences varies significantly between English and Uzbek:

№	LANGUAGE	POSITION OF CONJUNCTIONS		
		Beginning	Middle	End
	English	+	+	-
	Uzbek	-	+	-

As seen above, English conjunctions predominantly appear at the beginning of the second clause, whereas Uzbek conjunctions are interpositional or merged with suffixes.

In both languages the number of clauses in a compound sentence may of course be greater than two, and in that case the conjunctions uniting the clauses may be different; thus, the second clause may be joined to the first by one conjunction, while the third is joined to the second by another, and so forth [7; 96].

Examples: *Gerald was disappointed, for he had wanted a son, but he nevertheless was pleased enough over his small black haired daughter.... (M. MITCHELL)*

*Otam ham mening nog'ora chalishimni ko'rmoqchi bo'lgan, degan fikr ko'nglimga kelib, gururim yana ortti va bu holning ta'siri bilan nogora cho'plarini yana ham balandroq ko'tardim va nog'oramni qattiqroq ura boshladim. (S.Ahmad)*

As to the use of tenses in clauses making up a compound sentence with causative consecutive relations, we should note that there is no general rule of their interdependence. However, in a number of cases we do find interdependence of co-ordinate clauses from this point of view. For instance, in the following compound sentence the tense of the first predicate verb is past perfect and that of the second past indefinite:

Example: *She had gone an hour ago, so he couldn't find her. (R. WEST)*

In Uzbek the use of tenses is following:

The application of tense forms in the predicates of parts of compound sentences expressing cause-effect relationships has its own peculiarities. Semantically, in this type of compound sentence, the first part constitutes the cause, and the second part expresses the result derived from it. Accordingly, if the predicate of the first part is in the past or present tense form and meaning, the predicate of the second part should be in the present or future

tense form and meaning. However, in practice, constructions with such predicate forms are very rare. Typically, the predicates of the parts of coordinated compound sentences are in the same tense form (often the past tense). The sequential occurrence of the content implied by these predicates, where one is the cause and the other is the result derived from it, is indicated by the context and the overall meaning of the parts.

Example: *Qiz yalt etib Jamolga qaradi-yu, yuragi hovqirib ketti.*(Oybek.)

*Samandarov hammani tanisa kerak, Shu payt yonidagilardan Siddiqjon kim ekanligini so'ragan va hamma Siddiqjonga qarab turgan edi.* (A.Qahhor)

Speaking about communication types it should be mentioned that there are compound sentences consisting of clauses belonging to different communication types. In this case it is impossible to state to what type the compound sentence as a whole belongs.

Example: *It is so difficult for me, so what can I do?* (declarative + interrogative)

As we all know simple sentences have the following communication types: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences.

With compound sentences this problem requires special treatment. If both (or all) clauses making up a compound sentence belong to the same communication type it is clear that the compound sentence belongs to this type, too. But there are also compound sentences consisting of clauses belonging to different communication types. In that case it is impossible to state to what type the compound sentence as a whole belongs. Let us consider a few instances of this kind.

There are sentences in which one clause is declarative, and the other exclamatory, as in the following example:

*He is very clever boy, so he achieved such great progress!*

Such examples, however, appear to be rare. The following sentence had best be considered a compound sentence, with the first clause declarative, and the second elliptical and interrogative: These came nearer than most to meaning something to her, but what? (BUECHNER) The second clause, if completed, would apparently run something like this: ...but what did they mean? or, what could they mean?

This absence of a unified communication type in some compound-sentences has given rise to doubts whether what we call a compound sentence can be called a sentence at all. The solution of the problem will of course depend on what we consider to be the necessary features of a sentence. If we accept unity of communication type as one of them, formations lacking this feature will have to be excluded. This view would then make it necessary to develop a theory of units other than a sentence stretching between a full stop and another full stop, or a question mark, or an exclamation mark. We will not pursue this analysis any further but we will take the view that unity of communication type is not an indispensable feature, and go on recognizing compound sentences as a special sentence type [8; 76].

This comparative study demonstrates that while English and Uzbek employ compound sentences with causative-consecutive relations, their syntactic structures and grammatical strategies differ substantially. English relies on word order, explicit conjunctions, and mixed tenses, whereas Uzbek exhibits suffix-based conjunctions, flexible word order, and tense uniformity. These findings have significant implications for translation, linguistic theory, and foreign language instruction, reinforcing the necessity of contrastive analysis in cross-linguistic studies.

**Problems of Translating English Compound Sentences with Causative-Consecutive Relations into Uzbek.** English and Uzbek are two distinct languages that not only differ in their structural and grammatical frameworks but also in the cultural contexts they represent. These differences have been extensively examined in linguistic studies, revealing significant challenges in translation. While globalization has increased interest in learning English among Uzbek speakers, linguistic interference from the native language remains a major challenge, resulting in structural inaccuracies and grammatical errors. Many Uzbek learners of English tend to transfer grammatical structures from their native language, which leads to syntactic and lexical inconsistencies in translation.

**Challenges in Translation: Grammatical Structures and Word Order.** One of the primary difficulties in translating English compound sentences with causative-consecutive relations into Uzbek is the difference in grammatical mechanisms between the two languages. Each language has a unique way of structuring sentences, particularly in terms of word order. In English, word order is rigid and plays a crucial role in conveying meaning. For instance, in the sentence Tom gave Helen a rose, the placement of words determines who performed the action (Tom), who received the object (Helen), and what was given (a rose). Altering the word order would result in a change in meaning, such as Helen gave Tom a rose.

In contrast, Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, allows for more flexibility in word order due to its case system. The sentence Tom Helenga atirgul berdi can be rearranged as Helenga Tom atirgul berdi without altering the meaning, as the suffix -ga in Helenga clearly marks the recipient of the action. This difference necessitates careful adaptation in translation to preserve the intended meaning.

**Tense System Discrepancies.** Another significant difficulty lies in the tense system. English employs a diverse range of tenses to express time relations, whereas Uzbek has fewer grammatical tense forms and often relies on context to convey temporal meaning. For example, in English, the difference between I have seen him today and I saw him yesterday is clearly marked by the tense system [10; 65]. However, Uzbek learners may struggle to differentiate between the present perfect and past simple, as both actions are completed and may be expressed using the same tense in Uzbek. This leads to errors when translating English compound sentences into Uzbek and vice versa.

**Types of Sentences and Their Equivalentents in Uzbek**

Before addressing the specific challenges of translating causative-consecutive compound sentences, it is essential to understand the classification of sentence structures in both languages:

- Simple sentence                   sodda gap
- Composite sentence           qo‘shma gap
- Complex sentence           ergash gapli qo‘shma gap
- Compound sentence       bog‘langan qo‘shma gap

Examples of Simple Sentences in English and Their Uzbek Translations:

*The sun rises in the east.* → *Quyosh sharqdan chiqadi.*

*When did you come?* → *Siz qachon keldingiz?*

*Open the window, please.* → *Iltimos, derazani oching.*

*How well she sings!* → *U qanday yaxshi kuylaydi!*

**Translating Coordinating Conjunctions in Compound Sentences**

A crucial element of translating compound sentences is the accurate rendering of coordinating conjunctions, which play a pivotal role in linking independent clauses. These conjunctions vary in function and meaning, requiring nuanced translation strategies.

The types of coordinator:	Expressed by:	Examples
copulative coordinators biriktiruvchi bog‘lovchilar ( connects the ideas)	and, neither...nor, not only...but (also), both... and, etc.  Va, na...na, ham...ham, Faqatgina... mas... (shuningdek) ...ham	Not only did he speak more correctly, but also he spoke more easily. U faqatgina to‘g‘riroq emas, shuningdek osonroq ham gapirdi.
disjunctive coordinators ayiruv bog‘lovchilari ( indicates choice)	or, else, or else, either...or, otherwise. Yoki, yana, yoki yana, ham...ham, aks holda	Either our union must be consecrated and sealed by marriage or it cannot exist. Yo bizning ittifoq muqaddaslashtirilishi va nikoh bilan muhrlanishi lozim, yoki u butunlay bo‘lmaydi.
adversative coordinators zidlov bog‘lovchilari ( shows opposition)	but, while, whereas, nevertheless, still, yet, however, on the other hand, etc. Ammo, lekin, biroq, shunga qaramay, ...ga qaramay, ...sa ham, boshqa tarafdin,	Irma doesn't earn much, yet she spends money like a contrast millionaire. Irma ko‘p pul topmaydi, shunga qaramay u millionerdek sarflaydi.
causative – consecutive coordinators sabab va oqibat munosabatini ifodalovchi bog‘lovchilar	for, so, therefore, accordingly, consequently, hence,etc. Chunki, shuning uchun, shu sababli, NB. For introduces coordinate clauses explaining the preceding statement. So, therefore, accordingly, consequently, hence introduces coordinate clauses denoting cause, consequence and result.	There was something strange with him,so he was strangely grave and looked ill. U bilan biror bir g‘alati narsa sodir bo‘lgan, shuning uchun u yomon va kasaldek ko‘rindi.

Examples of Causative-Consecutive Compound Sentences in English and Uzbek:

*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. )

*Oyim va men qishloqqa bordik, lekin u yerdagi odamlar bizga yordam berishni xohlashmadi.* (ega, o‘rin holi, kesim, bog‘lovchi, aniqlovchi, ega, to‘ldiruvchi, to‘ldiruvchi kesim)

The components in this compound sentence are the same in both languages. While translating they are not changed.

*In twenty – four hours he was attacked by a fever, so died three days afterwards.*  
(adv.mod. of time, subject, predicate, object, conjunction, predicate, adv.mod. of time)

*U yigirma to‘rt soat davomida istimaladi va uch kundan so‘ng vafot etdi.*  
(ega, payt holi, kesim, bog‘lovchi, payt holi, kesim)

The phrase “ was attacked by a fever” in this sentence is suitable the word “isitmaladi” in Uzbek so the object has lost while translating. The first clause is shortening.

*I was so angry, so I left the house immediately.*  
(subject, predicate, conjunction, subject, predicate, object, adv.mod)

*Jahlim chiqdi, shuning uchun xonani darhol tark etdim.*  
(kesim, bog‘lovchi, to‘ldiruvchi, hol, kesim)

The components in this sentence are shortened, the subject in the English sentence has suspended but we can find it with the help of predicate.

*He went, but immediately returned with a letter.*  
(subject, predicate, conjunction, adv.mod., predicate, complement)

*U ketdi, lekin tez orada xat bilan qaytdi.*  
(ega, kesim, bog‘lovchi, hol, to‘ldiruvchi, kesim)

This sentence is translating without any changes. The components are the same in both languages.

The following table demonstrate only coordinating conjunctions connected the clauses in the compound sentences with causative consecutive relations.

For Chunki, uchun sababli	I prefer living in Shizuoka, for Tokyo is too noisy.	Men Shizuokada yashashni afzal ko‘raman, chunki Tokio judaham shovqinli.
So Natijada, shuning uchun, sababli	This box is very heavy, so I can’t carry it.	Bu quti juda og‘ir, shuning uchun men uni ko‘tara olmayman.
Hence Shu sababli	You are inexperienced hence you can’t judge this problems.	Siz tajribasizsiz shu sababli bu muommoni hal qila olmaysiz.
Therefore Shuning uchun, shu sababli	He wishes to succeed, therefore he works hard.	U muvaffaqiyatga erishishni niyat qiladi, shuning uchun qattiq ishlaydi.
Accordingly Shuning uchun	The application deadline was yesterday, accordingly, only applications mailed before	Kecha ariza topshirish uchun so‘nngi muddat edi, shuning uchun faqatgina yarim kechaga qadar jo‘natilgan

	midnight can be considered.	arizalar ko'rib chiqiladi.
Consequently Oqibatda, natijada	He has lost all his teeth, consequently he cannot eat hard food.	U hamma tishlarini yo'qotgan, natijada qattiq taomlar yeyolmaydi.
Thus Shuning uchun, shu sababli	This detergent is highly concentrated, thus you will need to dilute it.	Bu kir tuvish kukuni yuqori konsentratsiyalangan, shu sababli siz uni suyultirishingiz kerak.
So that Shuning uchun	He had a funny face and a funny grin, so that it made you laugh just to look at him.	Uning yuzi va tirjayishi g'alati edi, shuning uchun unga qarashingiz bilan kuingiz kelardi.
For that reason Shu sababli	There was no moon, for that reason the land seemed almost as dark as the water	Oy yo'q edi, shu sababli yer huddi suvdek qorong'u ko'rindi.
As a result Natijada	I have a meeting in five minutes, as a result, we will have to cut this conversation short.	Meni besh minutdan keyin majlisim bor, natijada biz suhbatni qisqaroq qilishimizga to'g'ri keladi.

We illustrated some ways of translating the compound sentences with causative-consecutive relations above. By the following sentences we will find out that some English compound sentences change their structure into simple extended sentence while translating.

Examples: *Mary loves math, for it is interesting.*

*Mary matematika qiziqarli bo'lganligi uchun uni yaxshi ko'radi.*

*John must have gone, for nobody answers the call.*

*Hech kin qo'ng'iroqqa javob bermaganiga qaraganda Jon ketgan bo'lsa kerak.*

*He is working hard, therefore he will succeed.*

*U qattiq o'qitganligi sababli muvaffaqiyatga erishadi.*

*You are very young hence you can't judge this problem.*

*Siz judaham yosh bo'lganingiz sababli bu muommoni hal eta olmaysiz.*

*The windows were open, for it was hot.*

*Havo issiq bo'lganligi uchun derazalar ochiq edi.*

The translation of English compound sentences with causative-consecutive relations into Uzbek presents challenges related to word order, tense consistency, and conjunction placement. English relies heavily on rigid word order and explicit conjunctions, whereas Uzbek utilizes flexible syntax, suffixation, and contextual interpretation. The study highlights the need for context-driven translation methods rather than direct word-for-word translation, which often leads to inaccuracies.

**Conclusions.** In conclusion, the comparative analysis of compound sentences with causative-consecutive relations in English and Uzbek reveals a dual narrative of convergence and divergence. Both languages utilize compound structures to articulate cause and effect, yet they employ distinct grammatical strategies to do so. English typically relies on fixed word order and varied tense usage, whereas Uzbek leverages inflectional markers and a more flexible syntactic arrangement. These differences not only complicate direct translation but also highlight the importance of context and nuanced

understanding in cross-linguistic interpretation. The study's findings underscore the need for teaching methodologies and translation practices that address both the standard rules and the exceptions inherent in each language's grammar. Future research is encouraged to expand upon these insights by exploring a broader range of examples and developing integrated criteria for effective language instruction. Ultimately, a deeper understanding of these grammatical mechanisms will contribute to improved pedagogical strategies and more accurate translation between English and Uzbek.

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