



EDITING COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES IN WRITTEN
TRANSLATION FROM UZBEK INTO ENGLISH

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Abstract. *This thesis examines the editing of compound and complex sentences in written translation from Uzbek into English. The structural and grammatical differences between Uzbek and English often create difficulties in preserving the logical, semantic, and stylistic relationships between clauses during translation. Therefore, the correct translation and subsequent editing of complex sentence structures require particular attention to syntax, conjunctions, word order, punctuation, tense forms, and the relationship between main and subordinate clauses.*

The study focuses on common problems that occur when Uzbek compound and complex sentences are translated into English, including literal translation, inappropriate sentence structure, incorrect use of conjunctions, excessive sentence length, ambiguity, and loss of logical connection between clauses. It also considers the role of editing in improving grammatical accuracy, semantic clarity, stylistic naturalness, and overall translation quality.

Keywords: *written translation, Uzbek language, English language, compound sentence, complex sentence, sentence structure, translation editing, syntax, grammatical transformation, conjunction, equivalence, adequacy, translation error, target language.*

Translation is one of the most important means of communication between languages and cultures. It enables information, ideas, scientific knowledge, literary works, official documents, and other forms of written



communication to be transferred from one linguistic community to another. However, translation is not simply the replacement of words in one language with corresponding words in another language. A translator must correctly understand the meaning of the source text and express it naturally, accurately, and appropriately in the target language.

Written translation from Uzbek into English involves a number of linguistic difficulties because Uzbek and English belong to different language families and have different grammatical systems. Uzbek is a Turkic language with an agglutinative grammatical structure, while English belongs to the Germanic group of Indo-European languages and has a predominantly analytical structure. These differences can be observed in word formation, word order, grammatical categories, sentence construction, and the methods used to connect clauses.

One of the important difficulties in Uzbek-English written translation is the translation of compound and complex sentences. Such sentences contain two or more clauses that are connected through coordination, subordination, conjunctions, grammatical forms, or logical relationships. When translating these constructions, it is necessary to preserve not only the meaning of individual clauses but also the semantic and logical relationships existing between them.

Uzbek and English use different syntactic mechanisms to express relations such as cause, condition, time, purpose, contrast, consequence, and concession. For instance, an Uzbek sentence may contain several clauses and grammatical forms within a relatively long sentence, whereas in English the same information may sometimes need to be divided into separate sentences or reconstructed by using appropriate subordinate clauses. In other cases, several short Uzbek constructions may be combined into a more natural complex sentence in English.



As a result, literal translation of sentence structure can lead to unnatural or grammatically incorrect English. A sentence may preserve the general lexical meaning of the original while failing to meet the syntactic and stylistic requirements of the target language. This demonstrates the importance of editing as an essential stage of the translation process.

Translation editing includes checking and improving the translated text after the initial translation has been completed. During editing, the translator or editor examines grammatical correctness, sentence structure, logical connection, punctuation, vocabulary, style, and correspondence with the original text. In the case of compound and complex sentences, editing is particularly important because an error in a conjunction, subordinate clause, word order, or punctuation mark can change or obscure the intended meaning.

For example, conjunctions expressing cause, contrast, condition, purpose, and result do not always have direct one-to-one equivalents in Uzbek and English. The Uzbek conjunctions and grammatical constructions used to express relationships between clauses may require different English structures depending on the context. Therefore, translators should avoid mechanically replacing one conjunction with another. They must determine the semantic relationship between the clauses and select the most suitable grammatical construction in English.

Another significant problem is sentence length. Uzbek written discourse, particularly academic, official, literary, and journalistic texts, may contain extended sentences with several related clauses. If these structures are reproduced literally in English, the translation may become difficult to understand. Editing may consequently require sentence division, clause rearrangement, omission of unnecessary repetition, or the replacement of certain grammatical constructions.

At the same time, editing should not change the original meaning without justification. The main purpose is to achieve an appropriate balance between



fidelity to the source text and natural expression in the target language. A successful translation should communicate the same essential information and communicative intention while following the grammatical and stylistic conventions of English.

The relevance of the present research is determined by the increasing importance of high-quality Uzbek-English translation in education, science, international communication, publishing, media, and professional activity. The growing amount of material translated from Uzbek into English requires translators to develop not only translation skills but also effective editing skills. Grammatical accuracy alone is insufficient if the translated text is unclear, unnatural, or stylistically inappropriate.

The aim of this thesis is to study the peculiarities of editing compound and complex sentences in written translation from Uzbek into English and to identify effective methods for improving their grammatical, semantic, and stylistic quality.

To achieve this aim, the following objectives are established:

1. to describe the main grammatical and syntactic characteristics of compound and complex sentences in Uzbek and English;
2. to examine the similarities and differences between Uzbek and English sentence structures;
3. to identify common difficulties occurring in the translation of compound and complex sentences from Uzbek into English;
4. to analyse typical grammatical, semantic, syntactic, and stylistic errors in translated sentences;

The research employs comparative, descriptive, contextual, syntactic, and translation analysis methods. Comparative analysis is used to identify differences between Uzbek and English sentence structures. Syntactic analysis helps determine the grammatical relationships between clauses, while contextual analysis is used to examine how particular constructions function





within specific communicative situations. Translation analysis makes it possible to identify errors and determine appropriate editing solutions.

Thus, the study of editing compound and complex sentences is an important aspect of written translation. Effective editing allows translators to preserve the meaning and communicative purpose of the original text while adapting its grammatical structure to the norms of English. Consequently, careful analysis and editing of sentence structure contribute significantly to accuracy, clarity, readability, and naturalness in Uzbek-English written translation.

The results of the research demonstrate that the translation and editing of compound and complex sentences from Uzbek into English require a careful consideration of grammatical structure, semantic relations, word order, conjunctions, punctuation, and stylistic norms. The analysis of Uzbek-English translation examples revealed that the main difficulties are caused by structural differences between the two languages and by the tendency to preserve the source-language sentence pattern too closely.

One of the most common problems identified during the research was literal translation of Uzbek sentence structures into English. Uzbek compound and complex sentences may contain several clauses connected in a way that is natural in Uzbek but becomes heavy or unclear when reproduced directly in English. In such cases, editing was necessary to restructure the sentence according to English syntactic norms. This included changing word order, replacing conjunctions, dividing long sentences, or combining shorter structures where appropriate.

The analysis also showed that word order plays an important role in translation quality. Uzbek commonly follows a subject-object-verb pattern, while English usually follows a subject-verb-object pattern. When translators preserved Uzbek word order in English, the resulting sentences often sounded





unnatural or grammatically incorrect. Editing such sentences required repositioning predicates, objects, subordinate clauses, and adverbial elements.

Another important result concerns the translation of conjunctions and clause relationships. The research showed that conjunctions cannot always be translated directly from Uzbek into English. Their meaning depends on the logical and semantic relationship between the clauses. Relations of cause, contrast, condition, purpose, result, and time may require different conjunctions or grammatical structures in English. Therefore, correct editing involves identifying the function of the clause before selecting an English equivalent.

The research further revealed that long and overloaded sentences represent a frequent difficulty in Uzbek-English translation. Some Uzbek sentences contain several independent and dependent clauses within one syntactic structure. Literal reproduction of such sentences often reduces readability in English. In these cases, dividing one long sentence into two or more shorter sentences improved clarity without changing the original meaning.

At the same time, the analysis showed that sentence division should not be applied mechanically. In some cases, dividing a sentence may weaken the logical relationship between its parts. Therefore, the editor must first determine whether the information is semantically independent or closely connected. This demonstrates that editing is not merely a grammatical process but also a semantic and contextual activity. Another significant finding was related to subordinate clauses. Uzbek often expresses subordinate relationships through specific grammatical endings, participial constructions, and verbal forms, whereas English frequently uses conjunctions, relative pronouns, infinitive constructions, or finite subordinate clauses. Consequently, grammatical transformation is often necessary in translation.

For example, Uzbek participial or adverbial constructions may need to be translated into English by using subordinate clauses introduced by *when*,





while, because, although, if, or other conjunctions. Such transformations help preserve the logical relationship between the parts of the sentence and make the translation more natural.

The study also identified problems connected with punctuation. Uzbek and English punctuation systems share certain similarities, but their use in compound and complex sentences is not always identical. Incorrect comma placement was found to be one of the common errors in translated texts. Editing helped improve the relationship between independent and dependent clauses and made the sentence structure clearer for the reader.

The research results indicate that grammatical correctness alone does not guarantee a successful translation. Some translated sentences may be grammatically acceptable but still sound unnatural because they preserve Uzbek syntactic patterns. Therefore, stylistic editing is necessary to ensure that the target text follows normal English usage. The research identified several major editing techniques that are particularly useful in Uzbek-English translation:

1. changing the order of clauses;
2. replacing literal conjunctions with contextually appropriate equivalents;
3. dividing excessively long sentences;
4. combining short related sentences when necessary;
5. transforming non-finite constructions into finite clauses;
6. changing subordinate structures according to English grammatical norms;
7. correcting punctuation and clause boundaries;
8. removing unnecessary repetition;
9. clarifying ambiguous syntactic relationships;
10. adapting the sentence stylistically to natural English usage.



Overall, the results confirm that the main problems in translating compound and complex sentences from Uzbek into English are associated with syntactic interference, inappropriate word order, incorrect use of conjunctions, excessive sentence length, punctuation errors, and literal translation. These problems can be reduced through grammatical, semantic, syntactic, and stylistic editing. Therefore, the research shows that editing should be regarded as an essential stage of written translation. It enables the translator to revise the initial version, identify structural weaknesses, preserve the meaning of the source text, and produce an English translation that is clear, accurate, coherent, and natural.

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