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STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC MODELS OF COMPOUND AND ASYNDETIC COMPLEX SENTENCES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH: COORDINATION, PARALLELISM, AND PRAGMATIC FUNCTIONS IN DISCOURSE

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Abstract

This paper presents a comparative structural-semantic account of compound and asyndetic complex sentences in Uzbek and English, with special attention to coordination, parallelism, and discourse-level pragmatic effects. Using a corpus-informed qualitative analysis across narrative, academic, and journalistic texts, the study maps how clausal combinations are formed through explicit coordinators, punctuation, intonation, and contextual inference. The research distinguishes symmetrical coordination from asymmetrical coordination, identifies patterns of ellipsis and constituent sharing, and describes how these configurations correlate with semantic relations such as sequencing, contrast, explanation, and consequence. The analysis shows that English more consistently signals interclausal relations through conjunctions and punctuation conventions, whereas Uzbek more frequently permits non-conjunctive linkage in which semantic relations are recovered from word order, aspect-temporal forms, and discourse continuity. Parallel constructions are shown to function as a major mechanism of cohesion: they stabilize thematic development, enhance rhetorical impact, and facilitate argumentative structuring by aligning clause frames. Pragmatically, speakers exploit asyndetic linkage to increase pace, compress reasoning, and foreground salient propositions, while overt coordination supports explicit logical tracking and reduces interpretive load. The study concludes with a set of cross-linguistic structural-semantic models and a pragmatic explanation of their distribution, providing guidance for discourse analysis and advanced language teaching in philological contexts.



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Keywords: Structural-semantic model, compound sentence, asyndetic complex sentence, coordination, parallelism, discourse pragmatics, clause linkage, semantic relations, ellipsis, information structure.

Introduction

Complex sentence structures are among the most productive resources through which languages encode logical relations, manage information flow, and achieve rhetorical goals in discourse. Within this domain, compound sentences and asyndetic complex sentences represent two particularly revealing formats of clause linkage. Both rely on the combination of two or more predicative units, yet they differ in whether interclausal relations are overtly marked by coordinators or are inferred through punctuation, intonation, word order, morphology, and context. For comparative philology, these formats provide an empirical window into typological differences between languages, because the same communicative intentions may be realized via different formal strategies. Uzbek and English are well suited for such a comparison: English, as a largely analytic language with standardized punctuation conventions, often externalizes clause relations by means of coordinators and explicit connectives, while Uzbek, as an agglutinative language with flexible discourse-driven ordering, can more readily permit non-conjunctive linkage, especially in narrative and conversational registers.

From a structural perspective, compound sentences are typically associated with coordination, where linked clauses are presented as relatively equal in status. However, equality is rarely absolute. Many coordinated structures are symmetrical only in form, while the semantic and pragmatic load is distributed unevenly: one clause may introduce a topic and the next may elaborate, correct, justify, or reframe it. Asyndetic complex sentences, by contrast, are frequently treated as a matter of “missing conjunctions,” yet in discourse they are better understood as constructions with their own conventionalized signals. In English, punctuation (comma, semicolon, dash) and intonation patterns in speech can cue relations such as addition, contrast, explanation, or result. In Uzbek, the interpretation may depend on temporal-aspectual markers, shared participants,

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parallel predicate morphology, or the sequencing of clauses according to discourse logic. Thus, both languages employ a combination of grammatical encoding and inferential interpretation, but they differ in how much semantic work is carried by overt markers versus contextual alignment.

A key focus of this study is parallelism, understood as the alignment of clausal frames by repeating syntactic templates, lexical choices, or morphological patterns. Parallelism is not merely an aesthetic device; it functions as a cohesive mechanism that shapes how readers and listeners process information. When clauses mirror each other, relations become more predictable, enabling faster integration and stronger emphasis. Parallel constructions are central to persuasive discourse, where balanced structures can foreground contrast, create rhythmic progression, and highlight argumentative steps. They also appear in narration, where sequential parallels can compress event chains and create a sense of pace. In Uzbek, parallelism may involve repeated predicate forms or postpositions; in English, it often surfaces through coordinated verb phrases, balanced clause structures, and punctuation patterns that visually and prosodically segment discourse.

Despite the importance of compound and asyndetic linkage, existing descriptions often remain either language-internal or overly taxonomic, listing conjunctions and punctuation rules without connecting them to discourse functions. Comparative studies sometimes treat asyndetic complexes as marginal or stylistically marked, although in many genres they are routine and pragmatically motivated. Furthermore, analyses may focus on sentence grammar while overlooking how speakers and writers choose among linkage options to manage stance, politeness, emphasis, and textual coherence. This study addresses these gaps by proposing structural-semantic models that integrate form, meaning, and pragmatic effect across Uzbek and English. The central research aim is to explain how coordination and asyndetic linkage operate as competing or complementary strategies, and how parallelism mediates their interpretation in discourse. The study asks: which structural patterns recur most frequently, what semantic relations they encode, and what pragmatic functions they serve in different discourse environments.



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Methods

The study employs a comparative, corpus-informed qualitative methodology designed to capture both structural regularities and discourse-pragmatic motivations behind compound and asyndetic complex sentences in Uzbek and English. The overall design integrates construction-based analysis, functional-semantic categorization, and pragmatic interpretation. The primary unit of analysis is the clause linkage construction, operationalized as a sentence-level configuration containing two or more predicative centers connected either by overt coordinators (compound constructions) or by zero linkage signals (asyndetic constructions) in which relations are conveyed through punctuation, intonation, morphology, and context. The method is intended to move beyond listing connectors by describing how recurring formal patterns correlate with stable semantic relations and with context-dependent pragmatic effects.

Data were collected from three discourse domains in each language: narrative prose, journalistic writing, and academic expository texts. These domains were selected because they differ in conventional norms for explicitness, rhythm, and logical signaling. Narrative discourse often prioritizes event sequencing and pacing, journalism combines concision with clarity and rhetorical framing, while academic discourse typically favors explicit logical relations and minimized ambiguity. For each domain, a comparable sample of texts was assembled, and sentences containing clause linkage were extracted through a two-stage procedure. First, candidate sentences were identified by surface cues: in English, coordinators (and, but, or, so, yet), punctuation associated with coordination or asyndetic linkage (comma splice patterns, semicolons, dashes), and patterns of balanced clause structure; in Uzbek, coordinating particles and conjunctions (e.g., va, ammo, lekin, yoki) as well as punctuation indicating non-conjunctive linkage and sequences of finite predicates were used. Second, candidates were manually validated to exclude cases where punctuation separated non-clausal constituents or where coordination linked phrases rather than clauses.



Annotation proceeded in four layers. The structural layer coded the configuration type: binary coordination, multiple coordination, coordination with ellipsis, coordination with shared constituents, asyndetic binary linkage,

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asyndetic multi-clause linkage, and mixed patterns combining overt and zero linkage. It also recorded clause order, symmetry of clause frames, presence of parallel morpho-syntactic templates, and boundary marking cues (punctuation in writing, reported intonational breaks in quoted speech, or contextual paragraph segmentation). The semantic layer coded the primary interclausal relation based on a functional-semantic inventory: additive, contrastive, alternative, temporal-sequential, causal, resultative, concessive, explanatory, and corrective. Because relations may be layered, a secondary relation was recorded when systematic, for example additive plus temporal, or contrast plus concessive.

The pragmatic layer coded discourse functions that motivate the choice between explicit coordination and asyndetic linkage. The coding scheme included pacing/compression, emphasis/foregrounding, evaluation/stance, topic shift or topic maintenance, summarizing or concluding moves, evidential framing, and rhetorical parallelism for persuasion. Pragmatic coding was guided by contextual cues: surrounding sentences, paragraph position, and genre norms. The fourth layer addressed parallelism, distinguishing strict syntactic parallelism, partial parallelism (shared frame with lexical substitution), and semantic parallelism (paired propositions without strict formal mirroring). Parallelism was further linked to pragmatic roles such as intensification, contrast highlighting, and list-like structuring.

Reliability was ensured through iterative coding and re-coding. A pilot subset was annotated, category definitions were refined, and ambiguous cases were resolved by explicit decision rules. For example, asyndetic linkage was coded only when no coordinator or subordinating marker was present and when two predicative centers formed a single discourse unit with an interpretable relation. Borderline cases where punctuation could indicate segmentation rather than linkage were resolved by considering whether the propositions were interpretively dependent and whether parallelism or shared participants supported integration. Comparative interpretation focused on distributional tendencies and constructional preferences rather than on raw frequencies alone,

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since the aim is explanatory: to account for why certain structural-semantic models are preferred in each language and genre.

Results

The analysis revealed a set of recurring structural-semantic models that organize compound and asyndetic complex sentences in Uzbek and English, with systematic differences in how semantic relations are encoded and how pragmatic functions shape construction choice. Across both languages, coordination most frequently realized additive and contrastive relations, while asyndetic linkage showed a strong association with temporal sequencing, explanation, and resultive inference. However, the balance between explicit markers and inferential cues differed by language and genre, producing distinct profiles of clause linkage.

In English, compound constructions displayed a high degree of overt relation marking. Additive coordination with *and* was widely used not only for simple addition but also for narrative sequencing and incremental elaboration, often supported by shared subjects and parallel verb phrases. Contrastive coordination with *but* regularly encoded counter-expectation and corrective stance, frequently appearing in argumentative passages where the second clause reoriented interpretation. Alternative relations were typically expressed with *or*, which also served pragmatic functions such as hedging and presenting options in expository discourse. A notable structural pattern was coordination with ellipsis, where shared subjects or auxiliaries were omitted in the second clause, creating compact constructions that still preserved explicit relation marking. Punctuation, especially semicolons and dashes, played a significant role in enabling asyndetic linkage; these devices functioned as boundary markers that made zero-link relations recoverable without conjunctions.



In Uzbek, compound constructions similarly covered additive and contrastive relations but displayed broader tolerance for mixed signaling. Coordinators such as *va* and *lekin/amma* were frequent, yet even in overt coordination, the semantic relation was often reinforced by predicate morphology and discourse ordering. The results indicate that Uzbek clause linkage relies heavily on aspect-temporal

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alignment and participant continuity. Sequential relations were commonly realized through finite predicates in series, sometimes separated only by commas, with interpretation guided by narrative logic and shared referents. Asyndetic complex sentences were particularly prominent in narrative and journalistic samples, where they contributed to a faster rhythm and a more compressed presentation of events or arguments.

A central result concerns structural symmetry and parallelism. In both languages, parallel clausal frames increased the likelihood of coordination being interpreted as balanced addition or as rhetorical pairing. English parallelism often involved repetition of clause templates with coordinated verb phrases or repeated auxiliary patterns, creating a clear alignment that readers process as list-like or contrastive sets. Uzbek parallelism frequently appeared through repeated predicate forms, similar case marking patterns, and rhythmically balanced clause lengths. When parallelism was strong, the presence or absence of overt coordinators became less decisive for interpretation; the construction itself, via formal mirroring, supplied cues for relation type and emphasis. Parallelism also correlated with pragmatic intensification: sequences of parallel clauses were used to build argumentative momentum, to foreground evaluation, or to create a climactic structure.

Semantic relation coding showed that causal and resultative relations were externalized more consistently in English, typically via *so* or through explicit connective phrases in adjacent clauses, even when formal subordination was avoided. In Uzbek, comparable relations were often inferred in asyndetic patterns, where the second clause functioned as a pragmatic consequence or explanation of the first without an overt causal marker. This tendency was strongest in discourse contexts where the causal relation was highly predictable, such as when an event naturally triggers a consequence or when an evaluative statement calls for justification. Explanatory relations were commonly realized asyndetically in both languages, but English tended to rely on punctuation (dash or colon-like sequencing) to cue elaboration, while Uzbek relied on contextual continuity and lexical repetition.



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The distribution across genres further clarified pragmatic motivation. Academic texts in English exhibited a preference for explicit coordination and explicit discourse markers, reducing ambiguity and supporting linear logical tracking. Uzbek academic samples also favored explicit marking, but asyndetic linkage still appeared in definitional or enumerative passages, especially when parallelism created strong cohesion. In journalistic discourse, both languages used asyndetic linkage to compress information and increase pace, yet English relied more on punctuation conventions and editorial style, while Uzbek showed greater integration of asyndetic sequences with morphological and word-order signals. In narrative discourse, asyndetic patterns in Uzbek were particularly productive for event chains, while English narratives used both coordination and asyndetic punctuation-based linkage, with the choice reflecting stylistic rhythm and focalization.

Overall, the results support the claim that Uzbek and English share comparable semantic inventories for clause linkage but differ in their preferred packaging: English tends to externalize relations via coordinators and punctuation, whereas Uzbek more readily encodes relations through contextual inference supported by morphology, ordering, and parallelism.

Discussion


The findings highlight that compound and asyndetic complex sentences in Uzbek and English cannot be adequately explained as a simple opposition between “explicit” and “implicit” linkage. Instead, both languages deploy a layered signaling system in which coordinators, punctuation, morphology, word order, parallelism, and discourse predictability jointly contribute to the interpretation of interclausal relations. The cross-linguistic contrast lies in how these layers are distributed: English privileges overt connectives and standardized punctuation as primary cues, whereas Uzbek more often allows contextual and morpho-syntactic alignment to carry the interpretive burden, especially in narrative and journalistic discourse. This difference is typologically expected but becomes analytically valuable when linked to pragmatic choice and genre conventions.

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A central implication concerns coordination as a gradient rather than categorical phenomenon. Although coordination is traditionally associated with equal clausal status, the data show that many coordinated constructions are pragmatically asymmetrical. In English, coordination with *and* frequently acts as a discourse operator that advances a narrative line or adds an inferentially dependent clause; similarly, but often introduces revision, counter-argument, or stance correction. Uzbek coordinators display comparable functions, but asymmetry is frequently reinforced by predicate morphology, topic continuity, and clause ordering. This suggests that structural description should incorporate pragmatic orientation: the “second clause” is often designed to reframe, justify, or intensify the first, even when both are formally coordinated.

The prominence of asyndetic linkage in Uzbek points to a discourse principle of economy under conditions of high predictability. When semantic relations are recoverable from shared participants, temporal sequencing, or culturally and narratively conventional event logic, speakers can omit overt connectors without increasing communicative risk. This is not a lack of structure but a different allocation of coding resources. The asyndetic format becomes especially functional for pacing: it compresses propositional content and increases dynamism. In English, asyndetic linkage also serves economy and rhythm, but its use is constrained by stylistic norms and by the risk of ambiguity, which is mitigated through punctuation (semicolon, dash) and through careful parallel structuring. Therefore, both languages exploit asyndetic constructions as a stylistic and pragmatic device, yet Uzbek exhibits a broader constructional tolerance for zero linkage because other grammatical and discourse mechanisms remain available to stabilize interpretation.

Parallelism emerges as a key mediating factor, functioning as a bridge between structural form and pragmatic effect. The data indicate that parallelism operates as an “interpretive scaffold”: by repeating clause frames, it reduces processing effort and supports the inference of consistent relations across a sequence. In rhetorical terms, parallelism is a resource for emphasis and persuasion, enabling speakers and writers to build accumulative force, highlight contrast, and mark thematic cohesion. Importantly, parallelism weakens the dependency on explicit



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connectors. When two clauses are formally aligned, the reader expects them to be semantically linked in a predictable way, and the relation can be inferred even in the absence of a conjunction. This helps explain why asyndetic sequences are frequently parallel and why parallel constructions appear prominently in both languages across genres.

The findings also clarify how different signaling systems shape pragmatic functions in discourse. English externalizes relations to maintain explicit logical tracking, which is especially valued in academic discourse where the cost of misinterpretation is high. Uzbek, while also capable of explicit marking, often relies on discourse continuity and morpho-syntactic cues, allowing a denser packaging of information without sacrificing coherence in contexts where shared knowledge and genre expectations support inference. This can be interpreted through a pragmatic trade-off: explicit markers reduce interpretive load but increase textual length and may slow rhetorical tempo; implicit linkage increases compactness and can intensify style but requires stronger contextual support. The two languages position themselves differently on this trade-off depending on genre and communicative intent.

Another important dimension is the interaction between clause linkage and information structure. In both languages, clause order is not neutral: initial clauses often introduce a frame (topic, situation, evaluation), while following clauses deliver consequences, elaborations, or contrasts. In Uzbek, the flexibility of ordering and the availability of morphological marking enable speakers to foreground pragmatic relations through sequencing even when no conjunction is used. In English, sequencing works together with punctuation and coordinators to guide the reader's expectations. This suggests that structural-semantic models should explicitly incorporate information-structural functions such as topic maintenance, focus placement, and evaluative stance.

For philology and applied linguistics, the comparative models offered here have practical implications. In advanced language teaching, learners often overuse overt connectors when writing in Uzbek or underuse logical markers when writing in English. Understanding that asyndetic linkage is not "incorrect" but pragmatically conditioned can improve stylistic competence and discourse

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awareness. Similarly, recognizing that English readers expect overt logical signaling in certain registers can improve academic writing and translation quality. For translation studies, the results caution against mechanical substitution of conjunctions: a conjunction in one language may correspond to punctuation, parallelism, or clause ordering in the other, and preserving pragmatic effect may require constructional adaptation rather than literal mapping.

Overall, the discussion supports a constructional and discourse-based view: compound and asyndetic complex sentences function as flexible linkage strategies whose distribution depends on semantic relation type, genre norms, and pragmatic goals, with parallelism acting as a powerful cross-linguistic mechanism that stabilizes interpretation and amplifies rhetorical effect.

Conclusion

This study set out to describe and explain structural-semantic models of compound and asyndetic complex sentences in Uzbek and English through the lenses of coordination, parallelism, and pragmatic functions in discourse. The findings demonstrate that the two languages share a broadly comparable inventory of interclausal meanings such as addition, contrast, alternation, temporal sequencing, explanation, and consequence, yet they differ in how these meanings are packaged and signaled in actual texts. English tends to externalize relations through overt coordinators and standardized punctuation practices, while Uzbek more readily allows zero-link constructions in which semantic relations are recovered through discourse continuity, clause ordering, aspect-temporal alignment, and morpho-syntactic consistency.

A major result is that coordination is not a purely “equal” relation at the level of discourse. Many coordinated structures in both languages are pragmatically asymmetrical: subsequent clauses often function to elaborate, reframe, justify, or intensify what precedes them. This observation supports a gradient view of coordination that integrates pragmatic orientation into structural description. It also explains why formal coordination can encode relations that resemble



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explanation or result even when no causal connective is present, especially in contexts where inferential links are predictable for the audience.

Asyndetic complex sentences emerge not as defective or merely stylistic variants, but as systematic constructions that exploit alternative signals. In English, punctuation and prosodic segmentation help ensure interpretability in the absence of conjunctions. In Uzbek, the interpretive load is more frequently distributed to morphology, word order, and contextual coherence, allowing asyndetic linkage to become a productive resource for narrative pacing and journalistic compression. The study therefore argues that asyndetic linkage should be treated as a legitimate clause-linking strategy with its own constructional properties rather than as “coordination without a coordinator.”

Parallelism is shown to be a cross-linguistic mechanism that stabilizes meaning and amplifies rhetorical impact. By aligning clausal frames, parallelism reduces processing effort, increases predictability, and strengthens cohesion, enabling both explicit coordination and asyndetic linkage to be interpreted with greater confidence. Parallel constructions were especially associated with intensification, list-like structuring, contrast highlighting, and argumentative progression. This mediating role helps explain why asyndetic sequences frequently display parallel form: parallelism functions as an interpretive scaffold that compensates for the absence of overt linkers.

Genre distribution further supports a pragmatic explanation of construction choice. Academic discourse generally favors explicit markers to reduce ambiguity and support linear reasoning, whereas narrative and journalistic discourse more readily employ asyndetic linkage to increase tempo, compress information, and foreground salient propositions. These preferences are not arbitrary but reflect communicative trade-offs between explicitness and economy. English and Uzbek manage this trade-off through different conventional resources, but in both languages speakers and writers strategically select linkage patterns to align with audience expectations and rhetorical goals. The comparative models proposed in this study contribute to descriptive and applied philology by integrating sentence-level structure with discourse-level function. For teaching and translation, the results highlight that effective cross-

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linguistic equivalence requires attention to pragmatic effect, not only to formal connectors. Future research can extend the present framework by increasing corpus size, incorporating spoken interaction with prosodic annotation, and testing psycholinguistic predictions about processing load in explicit versus asyndetic linkage. Even within the present scope, the evidence supports a unified conclusion: compound and asyndetic complex sentences are best understood as constructional options within a discourse system, where coordination, parallelism, and pragmatic intention jointly shape how meaning is organized and interpreted.

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