

THE ROLE OF GRAMMAR IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LITERARY TEXTS

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Abstract

This thesis explores the significant role of grammar in shaping meaning, style, and interpretation in both Uzbek and English literary texts. While grammar is often perceived merely as a set of structural rules, in literary contexts it functions as a powerful tool for authors: helping to foreground thematic elements, control narrative voice, and reflect cultural-linguistic particularities. Through comparative analysis, we examine syntactic, morphological, and pragmatic dimensions of grammar, showing how grammatical choices in both languages contribute to aesthetic effect, coherence and cultural expression.

Keywords: cultural expression, coherence, literary contexts, grammars reveals, literary texts, literary style, translation

Introduction

Grammar — commonly understood as a system of rules governing how words combine — plays a more dynamic role in literature than in everyday discourse. In literary texts, grammatical structures are not just functional but stylistic: they are used deliberately by authors to shape rhythm, highlight meaning, and evoke emotional responses.

In the context of Uzbek and English literature, contrasting their grammars reveals not only typological differences (e.g., analytic vs. agglutinative structure) but also how these differences influence literary style, translation, and interpretation. This article seeks to examine how grammar functions in literary texts of both languages and why those grammatical features matter for readers, translators, and scholars.

Typological Differences: English vs. Uzbek Grammar

Uzbek is an agglutinative language: words—especially verbs—are formed with many affixes.

English, by contrast, uses more analytic structures, relying on auxiliary verbs, fixed word order, and functional particles.

These morphological differences affect how authors build complex structures and express modality, temporality, aspect, and voice in their texts. For example, complex verb constructions in Uzbek often rely on affixation, while in English, they may use multiple auxiliary verbs.

Grammar as a Vehicle for Stylistic and Aesthetic Effects

Grammatical structures such as parallelism, repetition, and syntactic variation affect the **rhythm** of prose and poetry.

In English literature, grammatical variation can shape narrative voice: e.g., short simple sentences can suggest urgency; long complex sentences can suggest reflection.

In Uzbek literature, the richness of morphological affixation allows authors to compress meaning into single verb forms, which can influence pacing and the musicality of a sentence.

Grammar plays a pivotal role in literary texts — not only as a structural scaffold but as a stylistic and interpretive tool. In both English and Uzbek literature, grammatical choices influence how themes are expressed, how meaning is layered, and how texts resonate culturally and emotionally with their readers.

The typological differences between English and Uzbek grammars (analytic vs. agglutinative, subordinate clause usage, modal/tense constructions) give rise to different stylistic possibilities. Pragmatic and morphological analysis of grammar in literary texts helps us understand how authors use language to convey subtle meaning, evoke aesthetic effects, and communicate cultural identity.

Future research could expand in several directions: corpus-based studies of grammatical patterns in large collections of Uzbek and English literary texts, experimental studies on reader response to grammatical foregrounding, and investigations of how digital tools (like morpho-syntactic analyzers) can assist in the grammatical analysis of literature.

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