

COMPARATIVE STRUCTURE OF INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: In this article it is expressed the semantic forms of interrogative pronoun and the use of interrogative questions as part of the design of a communication. It is also followed the interrogative pronouns' different activation and the accessing the connection of with other variants of syntaxes. It is clarified the functions of interrogatives which are “Who, What, Which” have variety of syntaxes denoting agentive, state, qualitative, relative and the function of object. Thereby, it is studied the positions and the scaling of agentive syntaxes in special and general questions. In the work it is enlightened that the most common prompt for creating questions in language is the interrogative pronoun, more commonly known in learning language system. In the article it is conveyed the differences and the categories of interrogatives and the using them in oral speech, their connections via prepositions, the studies of connotative connections by the examples. This article revisits these pronouns drawing on a wide range of literatures to establish them into a coherent frame for designing and implementing large-scale in observing and working on pronouns.

Keywords: Syntax, interrogative, pronouns, language, meaning, analysis, semantics, case, category, speech, analyze, grammatical.

Introduction: The role of language in the world community is growing very fast for the purpose of international relations, trade, tourism and cultural and economic ties between countries. Developing and strengthening at a time upcoming future creates a period for young people the opportunity so that they can thoroughly learn English as the foreign language and freely discuss on educational issues with foreigners and also they to be able to speak English [4].

As Uzbek language is considered agglutinative and the English is analytic it is also difficult translate into other language without understanding their essence, as long as each language has its own lexical, grammatical, syntactic and stylistic features. In this article we will study to determine the syntactic and semantic meanings of interrogative pronouns in English and how they are reflected in the original when translated into Uzbek. With the help of interrogative pronouns, the speaker seeks to obtain new information from participants in the speech process, to determine what he does not know about the unknown person or a thing that the speaker speaks about.

The aim of the study is to identify the means of expression of lexemes of interrogative pronouns in the English and Uzbek languages; to identify their syntactic

semantic functional meanings; to investigate the common and distinctive aspects of pronouns in comparable languages; to determine the features characteristic of their use in literary texts.

At the same time, to study the activity of syntactic units, which are mainly used instead of interrogative ones, within the systematic function of their relationship with each other in syntactic semantic meanings. It is also intended to identify the means of morphological, lexical and syntactic expressions, which are comparable in both languages. The syntactic semantics of words used in the interrogative function, which are only specific, and formal-distributive properties, that is, means of syntactic linking, combinations with other syntactic units, and syntactic positions in a sentence. They are studied on the basis of indicators such as lexical sources, their semantic functional values. Furthermore, the results of this work can be widely used in the improvement of translation theory and the study of typology of English and Uzbek languages.

The object of research and the methods used: In the work methods of comparative typological system analysis and transformation methods are widely used. The object of research is the literary texts in English and Uzbek languages. With the help of the syntactic connection of interrogative pronouns in a sentence their activity in it, their means of expression, syntactic semantic meanings of in each language, as well as their common and distinctive aspects, syntactic semantic functions.

Results and analysis: One of the means expressed in a variety of syntactic semantics are interrogative pronouns, which have their own lexemes and peculiarities within a group of pronouns. Interrogative pronouns are expressed according to their attitude: to the person (*who?*), to the subject (*what?*), to the election (*which*), to the the quantity (*how much?*), the time (*when?*), to the the reasons of the state (*why?*) and to the place (*where? from where? where?*) [9. 309].

Interrogative pronouns form a very broad meaning and acquire relative, definite or denoting meanings, and each of them requires a certain lexeme in order to make a connection with the syntax of other variants in both English and Uzbek languages. Interrogative pronouns are intensional in nature: they indicate that the actual set is formed based on a feature that will allow the addressee to identify the desired object [6. 111].

In general, all types of interrogative pronouns for example, indefinite, relative, connectives are called according to their use of in semantic as well as for the use of the use of pronouns to organize a question to their characteristics and value in syntactic semantics are called interrogatives in international terminology [7. 222] .

From the point of typological classification, although English belongs to the group of flexive languages and Uzbek is an agglutinative language, there is a typological similarity between them, whether both of them are mainly analytical languages [3. 74]. In terms of their structure, interrogative pronouns in English and Uzbek languages practically do not differ: “Who” - “kim”, “Whose“- “kimning” -

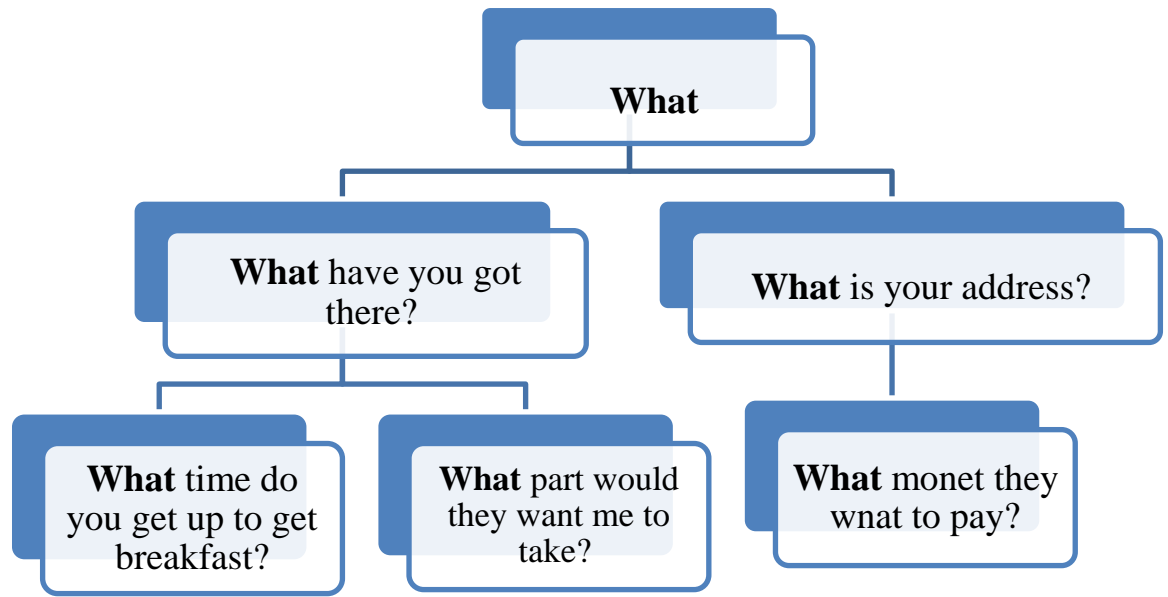
they denote the same meaning in two languages. Because both interrogative syntaxes “Who” - “Kim” are the subjective and “Whose” - “kimning” are the genitive in two languages. One of the similarity is the pronoun “who –kim” has a category of case and a category of person in English as well as in Uzbek languages.

According to the interrogative pronouns’ characteristics in English interrogative pronouns are divided into changeable and unchangeable groups. The only representative of changeable group’s pronoun is who which can change its form when it is expressed within category of case as we mentioned above. “Whom” is the object form “who”. Some of the difference in this case is that in Uzbek language interrogative pronoun –kim does not change its form when it has a category of case. It takes different affixes according to the means of grammar. Kim - **ni**, kim - **ga**, kim - **da**, kim - **dan**. Since it is defined that English and Uzbek are languages of different systems, the categories of case in these languages differ from each other. In this case the well - known Uzbek outstanding linguist J. Buronov states that “the category of case in English is not well developed, whereas in Uzbek grammar it is well organized [3.112]. Two cases in English are morphologically comparable to six cases in Uzbek grammar. Therefore interrogative pronouns in the Uzbek language differ in six cases.

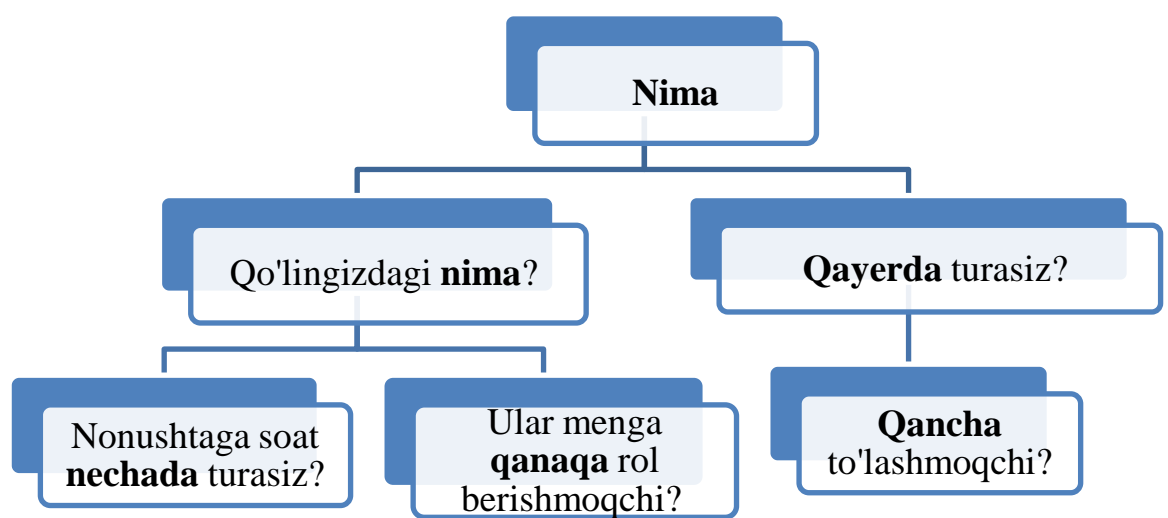
Learning these interrogative pronouns also requires learning how they apply to animate and inanimate objects. The interrogative pronoun *who* can be used in 3 different pronouns.

1. In the nominative case Who - to that
2. In the accusative case, whose - chi, whose, whose
3. In the genitive case whom - whom [2. 23]

When we speak about the interrogative “What” we can also identify some similarities and differences in English and Uzbek languages. Interrogative pronoun “What” - “nima” – has the same structure in both two languages. In English the interrogative pronoun what is realized grammatical sense as variable pronoun to the use of its semantic feature and is used in the same form (as it is unchangeable pronoun) and way to denote the subject, sign, place and quantity or a quality in a sentence. We can observe that differences in some sentences which are taken as an example exist in the novel of T. Dreiser “Sister Carrie” in two languages.



In Uzbek language the use of interrogative pronoun “nima” is differ than English. According to the pronouns’ meaning in an interrogative sentence it is expressed by different forms of a component. Such as: nima , qayerda, qanaqa, qanday, necha.



In both English and Uzbek languages the interrogative words define the same grammatical functions but when the interrogative component is stable in English the Uzbek form is changeable.

The use of interrogative pronouns in the English form in a category of case is limited instead of, the prepositions are used to feel affixes with the word. In Uzbek, all interrogative pronouns can take a category of case. Interrogative words in Uzbek

language denoting a question or a form denoting a quality is used within the suffixes. For instance,

Where did you come **from**? [11. 66]

Siz qayoqdan kelib qoldingiz ? [5. 50]

" **Where** do you suppose she`s gone **to**?" said Minni [11. 88]

Seningcha qayoqqa ketgan bo`lishi mumkin? deb so`radi.

Minnie.[5. 72]

What are you eating meat **for**? " [12. 123]

Nega siz go`sht tanavvul qilayapsiz? [10. 183]

Interrogative pronouns, who, whom, what, why, which, whose are substantives or a qualitative syntax, according to which they variously expressed in the syntax semantics, and sometimes can also be categorical signs with in other sides [7. 223].

The syntax of an interrogative agent does not lose its meaning and position when passing to other words. At this time, only lexemes can change.

Who is speaking ? _ ____ Is John speaking ?

Whom did you see ? ____ Did you see my friend?

What are you talking about? ____ Are you talking about the event? Etc .

Formal sentences, that is, general interrogative sentences (other than special interrogative sentences), have the property of associating the corresponding agentive or complementary (concentric) syntactic categories with other pronouns or elements not only expressing themselves. Due to this transformation, - Exponential (experience of transformation), the researcher becomes easier to identify the signs that exist in the interval p ogativnom syntax.

The transformation of interrogative pronouns in Uzbek differs from that in English. In English, the general transformation of the question is carried out mainly by quoting auxiliary words before the possessive, while in the Uzbek language this is done with the help of particles. In English (Aux) placed before or after the word of the question, while for ak in Uzbek particle - **E** , is placed at the end of the sentence and is not used in the transformation.

*Is John speaking? - John gapiryapti **mi** ?*

*Do you speak English? - Siz inglizcha gaplashasyz **mi** ?*

When special questions are used with interrogative pronouns in the sentence, then the particle -th in Uzbek not used [3. 52] .

***Who** is speaking ? - **Kim** ghapirayapti?*

There is also a state of slight limitation in the use of interrogative syntaxes, we can see this situation in the following examples:

Who of us can still remember his name? Which of the two is better?

(Which of us still remembers his name ? Which one is better ?)

Of whom ___ Whom ... Of,

of whom are you speaking? ___ Whom are you speaking of?

About what ___ what about.

About what are you talking? ___ What are you talking about?

Of what ___ what Of.

Of what is it made? ___ What is made of?

For what ___ what... .. for .

For what do you take me? ___ What do you take me for. etc .

In this example, the preposition *of* can be distinguished from a substantively interrogative lexeme from syntaxemes expressed by a noun by limiting it in the sentence.

1) Who can still remember his name? _ Who still remembers his name? _ Can John still remember his name? _ Remember whether , John all the more his name ?

2) Which is better? _ Is this book is better? and etc..

As we mentioned above substantive relative syntaxes that are compatible and complementary. This situation is most often used in oral speech. Also in oral speech, the meaning of presupposition is sometimes included instead of the pronoun *who*, the pronoun *whom* in the broad sense of the word, which stand in the place of the pronoun : *Who do you want? Who were you talking to?* When it comes to the pronouns *who* or *whom* , then, of course, we can indirectly get acquainted with the connotative (literal) variants of the pronouns *What* or *which* can also be changed with each other in the sense of meaning, knowing their differences in the relative meaning of predicates and observing their qualifying (qualitative) category by examples.

Examples: What papers do you read ?

What manner of man is he?

Which book did you choose?

I ' m going with the girls ___ which girls ?

Another example is what we meet in oral and written speech, in which the pronoun *what* also has a quantities (quantity) syntax, in addition to the qualifying unit. *Example: What time is it?* Therefore, the quantitative syntax of the pronoun *what* is considered to be equal to the paradigmatic equivalent of *how much* : *How much time did it take you ?*

The above preliminary data indicate detailed study interval p ogativnyh and substantive syntaxemes and in operation (scientific) and the general reasoning with correct interpretation of s [3. 225]. Inter p ogativnye syntaxes play an important role in the study of interrogative pronouns *What* and *Which* are widely and deeply associated with a different syntax.

Agentive: *Ask him who found this ? Ask, who found it from him ?*

Equal : *Did he know who I was? (I knew there who I was ?)*

Possessive: *I wonder whose house is this ? I'm surprised whose house is this ?*

Additional : *Has he done what he knows of He Wants? He doesn't know what he wants .*

Quantitative : *I will ask him what he paid . I'll ask him how much he paid .*

Interrogative pronouns are of great importance in the study of the main and secondary parts of a sentence in linguistics, no matter what language it is. In science and practice, famous linguistic scientists used interrogative pronouns to distinguish sentences of the first and second order from each other, explaining their thoughts. In particular, O. E Jespersen puts forward the following requirement in his research on the study of the object , which is a section of the second level sentence: “ when studying a noun, we used the pronouns *who* or *what* , at the same time we can continue to use the interrogative pronouns *whom* and *what* in a abstract noun and a verb in the sentence [13. 229].

A. Akhmedov in his scientific research put forward the idea of grammatical formal features, emphasizing that the way to distinguish fragments of sentences of the second level from each other in an understandable way can be studied only through specific questions [1. 123].

Interrogative pronouns are divided into interrogative and conjugate pronouns according to their function in the sentence, both of them can be relative pronouns. If the interrogative pronouns are involved in the formation of interrogative sentences, with *yuznye* interrogative pronoun appears as part *slozhnosochinennogo* sentences . The difference in allied subordinate clauses is that they refer to the subject in some subordinate clauses, and in some subordinate clauses even to the definition . For example ,

Who put that light out? (interrogative)

Who goes light travels first. (relative)

Don't you hate people who have no character? (relative).

The pronoun **Which** is used only for inanimate objects :

He made his way to the bench from which he had first departed. [16. P. 142].

(He walked over to the bench from which he had just got up .)

She was surprised and amazed at the almost rough manner in which he put her aside. [16.142].

(She was surprised and amazed at the almost rude manner in which he pushed her aside .)

Since the pronoun *Which* has no alternative variant, *whose* can also be used with inanimate objects :

she wore a bench of cyclamen procured by him from town ___ a flower of whose scent she was very fond (she was wearing clothes from a cyclamen he bought in the city flower scent which she loved about on the bench wearing of cyclamen bought them in the city, a flower whose scent she loved).

Which - unlike *who* or *what* gives you the opportunity to choose one of the subject or person.

But which is it to be? Fight or make friends ? [15. 102]

(*about which of them might be. Fight or friends?*).

The change of lexemes in the interrogative form of a sentence is determined using displacement or non-categorical features in order to determine temporal, locative and other semantic meanings. The fact that syntactic variants are combined and form a paradigmatic equivalent puts the questions for the researcher to analyze the in transformation methods. More precisely, the transformation of the syntax of questions is intertwined in a systematic sequence .

Speaking about interrogative transformations, we will get on some information about them. Including in interrogative transformations *She saw John ___ Whom did he see?* (*She saw John. Who did she see?*) We see not only the syntax of addition, but also the change of the lexeme *see* , respectively, in the interrogative transformation one can find the participation of 2 interrogative syntaxemes, namely the substantial and the procedural syntaxemes. C The cross- sectional interrogative syntaxeme *do* appears in the indefinite form of the verb, expressed using the lexical *Do (P) ... VI*, [7. 235] that is, it is reflected in the general interrogative sentence: the sentence *she saw John (She saw John)* transforming the general interrogative sentence *Did she s her John?* (*Has she seen John?*) , A procedurally interrogative syntaxeme can be formed .

Conclusion

Studying the transformation of interrogative sentences, we will learn not only the language, but the language , ie of resources to what section refers theme , feature and John terogotivnye syntaxes in possession of equivalence , we also examine the importance of interrogative pronouns in the language.

One of semantic - syntactic features of interrogative pronouns is that they are used in two different syntax m s for human names, and other names (of animals, birds and objects). In this regard, we examined the use of the interrogative pronoun **Who** in English , the interrogative pronoun **Kim** in the Uzbek language, the interrogative pronoun **What** in English, and the interrogative pronoun **N ima** in the Uzbek language.

As for the semantic types of interrogative pronouns, they are the same in both compared languages. For example, the word that defines the subject of the action is “ Who ” . In the Uzbek language “ kim ” is used to ask about the subject of a sentence [8. 155] .

Who opened the door? - kim eshikni ochdi?

“Whom” is the same as their semantic types: kimni, kimda, kimdan, kimga.

Whom do you want to invite? - kimni taklif qilishni istaysiz ?

“ Whose ” is the same as their semantic types:

Whose car is that? - boo kimning machines ?

Considering that in English and Uzbek languages the interrogative pronoun **Who-Kim** is used mainly by the subject function in accordance with its syntactic peculiarity and has a significant categorical sign in accordance with its semantics, there is no difference between languages in the use of this pronoun.

Who mainly has a function of w noun . In the Uzbek language, the pronoun **Kim** differs from the English pronoun **Who** in that it has only a meaningful categorical sign.

However, in English, the interrogative pronoun, in accordance with its syntactic semantics, **What** has both a substantial and qualificative categorical character, while in the Uzbek language it differs in that the pronoun **What** has only a substantively categorical character: For example, what you have bought? (nima sotib oldingiz?), what is your name? (Ismingiz nima?)

If syntaxeme **what** these interrogative sentences is substantials nuyu category in the interrogative sentence *What questions were asked? (Qana qa savollar tushdi?)* We see that this pronoun denotes a qualifying character.

Interrogative pronoun *What* m ozhet also serve the function of the object and objective pronouns: *what have you bought? (what did you buy?)*, subjective pronoun *what is your name? (What's your name?)*, *What questions were asked? , adjective pronoun (What questions were asked?)* .

In the Uzbek language, the pronoun **Nima** differs from the English pronoun **What** in that it has only a substantive - categorical character. For example, In the interrogative sentence What is your name ? (Ismingiz neem ?) Element interrogative pronouns **What** indicates that it is a sign of substantivnos minute ? but, in the interrogative sentence of *Qanaa savollar tushdi? (What questions were asked?)* We see the use of a completely different element (what) instead of the what element . This (kanaka) element does not correspond to that of the pronoun **nima** , neither in form nor in meaning.

In traditional grammar, the above- mentioned pronoun **What - Nima** is determined by analyzing the parts of speech in the first and second members of the sentence. In this regard, the following differences between the pronouns **What - Nima** are found in English and Uzbek languages. The use of the interrogative pronoun **What** in English as a subjective and adjective pronoun is unique to English: What is your name? What questions were asked? In the first sentence of the pronoun **What** means subjectivity, and in the second it means an adjective. But in the Uzbek language the interrogative pronoun **Nima** differs only in the use of subjectivity in the interrogative.

The effectiveness of using the semantic features of interrogative pronouns in comparative language learning lies in the fact that in the process of comparison, the connection between the increase and enrichment of vocabulary, the development of speech, systematic language learning, the phenomena of speech linguistic integration is mastered simultaneously, directly with the principles of demonstration.

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