

The Contrastive Analysis of Uzbek and English Interrogative Pronouns

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ABSTRACT

This article studies the differences and similarities of Uzbek and English interrogative pronouns. The author discusses the similarities and differences of interrogative pronouns by giving examples. It presents some studies of Uzbek professors in this field.

In traditional English grammar, the term interrogative pronoun mainly uses to ask questions. In other words, they may be called as "wh" questions or words. Similarly, the interrogative pronouns can be used the same functions in Uzbek language. However, some differences may be seen in morphological and syntactical usage of them. Interrogative pronouns serve to form special questions. These pronouns help to get to know unknown persons or objects that must be named in the response. They are also called WH - pronouns: Who, whom, what, which, whose.

There are five interrogative pronouns: what, which, who, whom, and whose.

What – Used to ask questions about people or objects. Examples:

What is your responsibility at work?

What do you want me to do?

Which – it is mostly used for asking about people and objects. Examples:

Which one would you like to buy?

Which car is the fastest?

Who – it's used to ask only about people. Examples:

Who is your closest friend?

Who was your favourite teacher at school??

Whose – this pronoun is used to ask about possession. Examples:

Whose pen is this?

Whose name is given below?

The interrogative pronoun for ‘what’ is involved in the construction of a sentence is given by the speaker to the listener to determine the purpose and cause of the action, situation, event -the reality of the event, and serves as an adverb in the sentence.

If we analyze the similarities and differences of interrogative pronouns in English and Uzbek languages, we may observe the following:

The semantic features of the interrogative words "who" in English and "kim" in Uzbek can be interpreted similarly:

Who can cook pilav?

Kim palov pishira oladi?

According to U. Tursunov and A. Mukhtorov, interrogative pronouns refer to the subject, its sign and quantity, the place and time of the action, and other features. Using the interrogative pronouns, the speaker tries to identify information from the listener about something that is unfamiliar to him - the subject, the event - the event and the action [1]. Agreeing to this conception H. Muhiddinova describes interrogative pronouns as interrogative pronouns used by the speaker to identify information about an object - an event, and an action, which means that it is the function of the word group in the sentence [2].

As we know Uzbek language refers to agglutinative group while English language refers to analytical. For that reason, some grammatical contrasts can be observed. Being an analytical language English does not mark interrogative words ‘who’ and ‘what’ as the derived affixes it belongs to. For example, the word what possesses the category of substantive when it denotes noun while when it is before the noun it denotes an adjective. For example,

‘What is on the table?’

‘What book did you read?’

Studying the typological study of interrogative pronouns ‘who’ and ‘what’, ‘kim’ and ‘nima’ in English and Uzbek, J. Boronov, verifies that ‘kim’ and ‘nima’ in Uzbek can be declined in six category of cases, meanwhile ‘who’ and ‘what’ are used with the prepositions and auxiliary words in English[3]. We conduct the analyzes based on the scientific views of J. Buronov and D. N. S. Bhat in comparative study of interrogative pronouns ‘who’ and ‘what’ in English and Uzbek.

As we stated above that ‘kim’ and ‘nima’ can be declined in six categories of cases in Uzbek, however ‘who’ can be declined only in three cases in English.

Common case _ who

Genitive case _ whom

Accusative case _ Whose

When interrogative pronouns ‘what’ and ‘who’ are substitute the part of speech in the sentences they perform their syntactic functions replaced:

What did you get from the market?

What should a person avoid?

In both of examples above, the interrogative pronoun ‘what’ serves as a complement.

In English, interrogative words like what, which, who, whose can be used as determiners:

The richest man is the one who enjoys the cheapest pleasures.

I talked to the teacher whom I trust the most.

The person whose car was stolen has filed a report. (whose connects person with car was stolen)

However, these grammatical functions are quite different in Uzbek language. We miss these interrogative pronouns while interpreting the meaning in Uzbek.

In Uzbek linguistics, the affix *lar* can be added to the interrogative pronouns *who/kim* and *what/nima* which they have noun characteristics. Thus, in a form of pair form *kim kim* and *nima nima* denotes the means of plurality [11]. Eg. 12. a. *Kim kim keldi?* Translation: Who who came?

b. *Nima nima olding?*

Translation: What what you bought? c. *Kim kimlar keldi?* Translation: Who whos came? d. *Nima nimalar olding?* Translation: What whats you bought? We can meet the repeated form of words *kim/nima* which possess the affix *lar* to the of stem words, more often they do not denote only the lexical means but also, they mean plurality, emphasis and repetition. Contrastingly, there is no the repeated construction of interrogative words *who* and *what* in English morphology. To realize the plurality form of *what* and *who* in grammar is expressed by the auxiliary verb *are* after the words *what* and *who*. *Who are they? What are you speaking about? Contexts for interrogative words Who and What'*

The speech act of asking is then carried out via specific intonational signs, embedding the sentence as a question. In this section we will develop the point in declarative, interrogative, exclamative and in rhetoric usage. The study examines the morphological characteristics of declarative forms in Uzbek and English. As mentioned below, *-nima/kim - in Uzbek and who/what* in English possess a commonality in that they form a type of semantic paradigm comprising a similarity declarative meaning due to the existence of these forms. However, while English *-who/what-* demonstrate only meaning of declarative in declarative sentences, Uzbek *kim/nima*, in addition to signifying speculation, also exhibits the meanings of declarative sentence and plain style. That is to say, *who/what* in English is a form in which different modality, sentence type, and speech style are being merged. In Uzbek, sentence type and speech style are being merged in inflectional suffixes (referred to as sentence-final suffixes in linguistics *kim - dir* and *nima - dir*). Interrogative sentences in speculation form in Uzbek are typically made by adding the sentence - final indefinite particle - *dir*. As to Bhat, there are several other distinctions that are associated with indefinite pronouns, occurring in different languages. All these involve the derivation of marked indefinite pronouns from unmarked indefinite pronouns through their association with some specific notion. For example, according to Uzbek grammar a distinction among its indefinite pronouns concerning the knowledge of the speaker. It has a- *dir* series of indefinites derived stem word *kim/nima* (*kim+dir* 'someone', *nima+dir* 'something', etc.) that can be used only if the speaker cannot identify the referent. **Uzbek** 13. a. *Duyoga kelib nima karomat ko'rsatdik.* [Question word in directive] b. *Har kimga xiyonat qilishi mumkin* [Question word in directive] c. *Kimdir k'otarmoqchi bo'lgan edi Shayx siltab yubordi.* [Question word in speculative] d. *U nimanidir, juda muhim narsani aytishga ikkilanar edi* [14]. [Question word in speculative] **English** 14. a. *What one thing to take up and master* [interrogation of directive] b. *As he knew who would speak for him*[15]. [Interrogation of directive] Based on (13 a. b) and (14 a. b), the subject of analysis in this study— declarative forms in Uzbek and English — organized based on a similar sentence style. In 13 (c. d) in Uzbek the interrogative words *kimdir/nimadir* possess the means of speculation. Here, interrogative words *kimdir* and *nimadir* denote unknown person and unknown thing meanwhile, in English it is used the indefinite pronouns *someone* and *something* in that situational style. Exclamation usage *What*, as shown in (15b a), accompanies

degree or frequency interrogatives and may demonstrate the speaker's exclamatory attitude by implying a high degree or frequency.

15. a. What a nice day!

Qanday ajoyib kun!

In 15 (a) the exclamative, the realization of the entity that is marked by the word What/qanday are above the norm for this context. So in 15 (a), the emphasis lies on the degree of a day at which in nice or lovely in both two languages. However, what is combined with the indefinite article in exclamative 15 (b), but not in interrogatives 15 (c) (cf. Huddleston, 1993):

b. What a / what proposal he made!

c. What / what a proposal did he make?

16. a. What's that? A note? [15] Nima ekan? Xatmi? [16]

In conclusion we may summarize there are similarities and differences in the usage of the interrogative pronouns in both languages. The main similarity is that the interrogative pronouns who/ what can be the subject of the sentence in both languages. As for differences, there are six grammatical categories of case in Uzbek language which are greatly influence the word defining. English interrogative pronouns do not change as generally happens in language and they remain unchanged, in both the number and gender.

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