



STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC TYPES OF INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

This article discusses semantic features and structural types of interrogative pronouns and their usage in English and Uzbek. Interrogative pronouns, just as the term suggests, are pronouns that express information of interrogations. They are the important means of transmitting enquiring information and the study of interrogative pronouns is now playing a decisive role in the linguistic field.

Keywords: pronouns, questions, semantics, grammatical mechanism

Introduction

Different languages have different ways of forming questions, including the use of different word order and the insertion of interrogative particles. Questions are also frequently marked by intonation, in particular a rising intonation pattern – in some languages this may be the sole method of distinguishing a yes–no question from a declarative statement.

According to the classification of Iriskulov M all varieties of questions may be structurally reduced to two main types, general questions (also called “yes-no” questions) and pronominal questions (otherwise called “special” or “wh” - questions). Both are graphically identified by a question mark.

The two main types have a number of structural and communicative modifications. Under the blanket term of interrogatives, there are four distinct types. It is important to identify and correctly form each type of questioning sentence, as they serve different purposes. Scholars at home and abroad all have done tremendous descriptions, explanations and researches in this field. Most domestic linguists lay more emphasis on the description and classification of linguistic phenomena.

Methodology

Detailed as the classifications are, “they haven't reached a consensus on a united opinion; on the contrary, western scholars usually pay more attention to the formulation of the theoretical structure in the hope that it may be suitable for all languages.





Their formulae are well-knit, but the disadvantage is obvious". Each language family, its branch or even each language has its individual grammatical mechanism. If we apply the same structure to all languages mechanically and leave all exceptions aside, then it is hard to avoid mistakes.

Combining the domestic and international achievements, we try to make descriptions and explanations to English and Uzbek interrogative pronouns, especially who and kim using the general theories of contrastive linguistics and cognitive linguistics.

Then the reasons and trends of their development are expounded on the basis of grammaticalization. Contrasting their similarities and differences, the thesis tries to achieve the combination of phenomenon description and theory explanation. Kim and who both enjoy the high rate of usages.

In Uzbek, kim is defined as an indefinite personal interrogative pronoun, and the English who is in the same word category and has similar usages [2.32]. Therefore, from the perspective of contrastive linguistics, who and kim satisfy the essential basis of comparison.

The thesis makes a comparative analysis to kim and who from two aspects: interrogative usages and non-interrogative usages. Through plenty of linguistic examples, we find that they share similar interrogative usages, but differ in their non-interrogative usages due to different syntactic restrictions [3.42].

What's more, because of the same cognitive model shared by human beings, kim and who have gone through similar developing paths in their usages. That is, interrogative usages are their basic usages, and non-interrogative usages like arbitrary reference and subjunctive reference are extended through the progress of grammatization.

This process is a process in which objective meanings gradually reduce, subjunctive meanings increase and interrogative signs disintegrate.

The interrogative pronouns and adverbs which function as question words are as follows: what, which, who, whom, whose, where, when, why, how and the archaic whence (= where from), whither (= where, where to), wherefore (= what for, why).

Adverbial phrases such as how long, how often may also function as question words. Each of wh question words has their special function in the sentence.





In the table below, the function of each question words are given.

Question word	Function	Example
Who	Asking what or which person or people (subject)	Who opened the door? Who is he?
What	Asking for information about something; asking for repetition or confirmation	What is your name? What? I can't hear you. You did what?
Where	Asking in or at what place or position	Where do they live?
When	Asking about time	When did he leave?
How	Asking about manner; asking about condition or quality	How does this work? How was your exam? How is it going on?
Why	Asking for reason; asking what...for	Why do you say that? Why didn't he come?
Which	Asking about choice	Which color do you want?
what...for	Asking for a reason; asking why	What did you do that for?
Whom	Asking what or which person or people (object)	Whom did you see?
whose	Asking about ownership	Whose are these keys? Whose turn is it?
how far	Distance	How far is Tashkent from Fergana?
how long	Duration, length (time or space)	How long will it take?
how many	Quantity (countable)	How many cars are there? How many students came?
how much	Quantity (uncountable) Price	How much money do you have? How much does it cost?
how old	Age	How old are you?
how come (informal)	Asking for reason, asking why	How come I can't see her?
how often	Frequency	How often do you go to the gym? Twice a week.
why don't	Making a suggestion	Why don't I help you? Why don't we go to cinema?

In this process, interrogative pronouns come through usages in certain highly restrained local contexts to be reanalyzed as having non-interrogative usages or pragmatic functions. Making a relatively comprehensive comparison of interrogative and non-interrogative usages between *kim* and *who*, this thesis gives a full analysis to their similarities and differences in usages. Moreover, it reveals the deeper reasons of their usages change, which gets to the height of human cognition. It also provides the interrogative word study and contrastive linguistics with a new perspective, offers new





materials for relevant studies, and achieves the combination of phenomenon description and theoretical study.

Pronouns are a relatively small, closed class of words that function in the place of nouns or noun phrases. They include personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, relative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, and some others, mainly indefinite pronouns.

The interrogative pronouns are who, what, which, and all of them can take the suffix -ever for emphasis. The pronoun who refers to a person or people; it has an oblique form whom though in informal contexts this is usually replaced by who, and a possessive form the pronoun or determiner whose. The pronoun what refers to things or abstracts. The word which is used to ask about alternatives from what is seen as a closed set: which (of the books) do you like best? (It can also be an interrogative determiner: which book? this can form the alternative pronominal expressions which one and which ones.) Which, who, and what can be either singular or plural, although who and what often take a singular verb regardless of any supposed number.

We consider that language learners should keep in mind the above 10 interrogative pronouns are frequently seen as relative pronouns (pronouns that link phrases and clauses together) as well. The difference is that while it's possible to find a relative pronoun used in a question, interrogative pronouns only appear in a question. Here are more sentence examples of Interrogative Pronouns. In the following sentences the interrogative pronoun is underlined.

Sum up the article comparative study of the interrogative pronouns in Modern English and Uzbek. There we showed structural and semantic types of the interrogative pronouns and allomorphic and isomorphic features of the interrogative pronouns. From the above study it appears that there are points of similarity and dissimilarity between English and Uzbek Interrogative Sentences. The principal similarity is seen when the interrogative pronoun "who" acts as the subject of the sentence in both languages. And also the functions of the interrogative pronouns "whose", "which", and "whom" are the same with Uzbek interrogative pronouns kimning, qaysi, kimga, kimda, kimdan, and kimdan.

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