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COMPARATIVE STRUCTURE OF INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Annotation. *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 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.*

Key words: *syntax, interrogative, pronouns, language, meaning, analysis, semantics, case, category, speech, analyze, grammatical.*

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INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA SO‘ROQ OLMOSHLARINING QIYOSIY TUZILISHI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada so‘roq olmoshining semantik shakllari va so‘roq savollarining aloqa dizaynining bir qismi sifatida ishlatilishi ifodalangan. Shuningdek, so‘roq olmoshlarining turlicha faollashishi va sintaksisning boshqa variantlari bilan bog‘lanishi ham kuzatiladi. “Kim, nima, qaysi” so‘roq so‘zlarining turli xil sintaksislarga ega bo‘lgan vazifasi aniqlangan. Shunday qilib, maxsus va umumiy masalalarda agentlik sintaksislarining o‘rni va masshtablari o‘rganiladi. Asarda tilda savol yaratishda eng keng tarqalgan turtki so‘roq olmoshi ekanligi, til o‘rganish tizimida ko‘proq ma’lum bo‘lganligi ko‘rsatilgan. Maqolada so‘roq gaplarning farqi va kategoriyalari hamda ularning predloglarda qo‘llanilishi, konnotativ bog‘lanishlar misollar orqali o‘rganiladi. Ushbu maqola olmoshlarni kuzatish va ular ustida ishlashda keng miqyosda loyihalash va amalga oshirish uchun izchil ramkaga aylantirish uchun keng adabiyotlardan foydalangan holda ushbu olmoshlarni qayta ko‘rib chiqadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *sintaksis, so‘roq, olmosh, til, ma’no, tahlil, semantika, hol, kategoriya, nutq, tahlil, grammatik.*

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТРУКТУРА ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТОИМЕНИЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. *В данной статье выражены смысловые формы вопросительного местоимения и употребление вопросительных вопросов как часть конструкции сообщения. Также прослеживается различная активация вопросительных местоимений и установление связи с другими вариантами синтаксиса. Выяснены функции вопросительных слов «Кто, Что, Который» имеют разнообразный синтаксис, обозначающий агентивную, государственную, качественную, относительную и функцию объекта. Тем самым изучаются позиции и масштабирование агентивных синтаксисов в специальных и общих вопросах. В работе выясняется, что наиболее распространенной подсказкой для создания вопросов в языке является вопросительное местоимение, более известное в системе изучения языка. В статье на примерах переданы различия и категории вопросительных слов, их употребление в предлогах, исследованы коннотативные связи. В этой статье мы вновь обращаемся к этим местоимениям, опираясь на широкий спектр литературы, чтобы объединить их в последовательную структуру для разработки и реализации крупномасштабных наблюдений и работы с местоимениями.*

Ключевые слова: *синтаксис, вопросительный знак, местоимения, язык, значение, анализ, семантика, падеж, категория, речь, анализ, грамматический.*

Introduction. In today's globalized world, the role of language in the international community is increasing rapidly, as it serves as a vital means of communication in international relations, trade, tourism, and cultural and economic cooperation among countries. In this context, the growing demand for foreign language proficiency, especially English, has created wide opportunities for young people to acquire this language effectively. Mastering English enables them not only to access global educational resources, but also to communicate freely with foreigners, exchange ideas on academic matters, and actively participate in international dialogue [4].

Literature review. Since Uzbek is an agglutinative language and English is mainly analytic, translation between these two languages requires a deep understanding of their structural nature. Each language possesses its own lexical, grammatical, syntactic, and stylistic features, which may create difficulties in the translation process. This article examines the syntactic and semantic characteristics of interrogative pronouns in English and analyzes how they are rendered in Uzbek translation. Interrogative pronouns serve as important linguistic means through which a speaker seeks to obtain new information from participants in communication, especially about an unknown person, object, or phenomenon.

The aim of the study is to identify the means of expression of interrogative pronouns in English and Uzbek, to determine their syntactic, semantic, and functional features, and to reveal both the common and distinctive properties of these pronouns in the two languages under comparison. Special attention is also paid to the peculiarities of their use in literary texts. In addition, the research investigates the activity of syntactic units that may function in place of interrogative pronouns and explores their interrelation within the system of syntactic-semantic meanings. The study further seeks to identify morphological, lexical, and syntactic means of expression that are comparable in both languages. Particular emphasis is placed on the syntactic semantics of units used in the interrogative function, as well as on their formal-distributive properties, including syntactic connection, combinability with other syntactic units, sentence position, lexical sources, and semantic-functional value.

Research methodology. Furthermore, the results of this work can be widely used in the impro-vement 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. 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 p.].

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 p.].

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 p.].

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 [3;74 p.].

Analysis and results. 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 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.

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 in not well developed, whereas in Uzbek grammar it is well organized [3;112 p.].

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 p.].

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.

Conclusion. The findings of the study show that interrogative pronouns occupy an important syntactic and semantic position in both English and Uzbek and serve as one of the main means of forming interrogative meaning in speech. The comparative analysis revealed both common and distinctive features of these units. On the one hand, such correspondences as who – kim, whose – kimning, and what – nima demonstrate semantic similarity in the two languages. On the other hand, significant differences can be observed in their grammatical structure and functional use. In English, some interrogative pronouns undergo formal variation, whereas in Uzbek they are mainly expressed through case affixes and perform different syntactic functions within the sentence. Moreover, the position of interrogative pronouns in the sentence, their combinability with other syntactic units, and their semantic load reflect the typological peculiarities of the two language systems. The study also confirms that the translation of interrogative pronouns requires not only lexical equivalence, but also careful consideration of their contextual, grammatical, and functional features. Therefore, the results of this research may be useful for further studies in comparative linguistics, translation theory, and the typological investigation of English and Uzbek.

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