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QUESTION WORDS 'WHAT' AND 'WHO' IN DIFFERENT SYSTEM LANGUAGES

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Abstract: In this article it is analyzed, the status of interrogative words "Who' and 'What' (WH-words) for interrogative interpretations in English and Uzbek, including the derivation of constituent questions evolves from a specific interplay of syntactic representations with pragmatics. The given examples in English and Uzbek to compare the interrogative pronouns in morphological usage verify the evident distinctions. However, one perceives many differences when examining the morphologic characteristics of interrogative pronouns 'Who' and "What' in both English and Uzbek languages. In a cross-linguistic overview, we discuss the characteristic elements contributing to the derivation of interrogatives in Uzbek. It also replies in the article that WH-words can form a constitutive part not only of interrogative, but also of exclamative and declarative clauses. Based on this, characteristic of interrogatives in exclamation and rhetoric usage the question usage does not solicit an answer.
Keywords: semantics, similarities, semantics, pronoun, language, English, Uzbek, correspond, typology, substitution, syntactic.

Introduction

English and Uzbek are the languages that have many differences and some similarities in their typological units. According to their typological classification English is in the group of fusion and Uzbek is in agglutinative group. However, there is a typological connection due to fact that both of them are analytic languages.[2] One of the most prominent characteristics of the interrogative pronouns of English, namely the so-called 'wh-movement', appears to go against the contention that they are indefinite.[1] These questions cover the questions beginning with wh-words like when, where, why, how many, how much they are also called content questions and require some substance or content in the reply. In morphology these words are called interrogative pronouns in both English and Uzbek languages.

According to the morphological formation of English and Uzbek interrogative pronouns do not correspond with one another. Due to their morphological characteristics interrogative pronouns in Uzbek are more different.

The studies have produced some regarding analysis of this issue. Accordingly, the present work examines the interrogative pronouns of morphological formations in two languages. To study the comparison of interrogations based on grammatical characteristics and syntactic relations in sentences. Furthermore, based on these results, this study intends to reconsider the differences and similarities of question forms in English and Uzbek from the grammatical means.

Objectives of the study

To investigate the similarities and differences of 'who' and 'what' in Uzbek and English languages.

To investigate the morphological differences of interrogative question words 'who' and 'what' in interrogative sentence.

To study principles and functions of interrogative pronouns' 'who' and 'what' in English and Uzbek languages. To analyze using the interrogative words 'who' and 'what' in speech acts.

In order to achieve the objectives which are mentioned above we will carry out the study conducting comparative and contrastive methods of linguistics.

Method

In world linguistics, interrogative pronouns has been studied so far in the monographs of major linguists, in scientific articles and pamphlets on language learning. Below we discuss the grammatic and semantic peculiarities of the pronouns 'who' and 'what' in language, which are most commonly used in speech.

Among the groups of pronouns, the interrogative pronouns have the broadest grammatical meanings which are studied in the scientific works of many linguists, such as D. O. Jesperson, M. Changhak, H. Wiesi, M. Baltin, N. Y. Shvedova, A. M. Mukhin, A. I. Smirnitsky, V. N. Jigadlo, J. Buranov, G. Abdurakhmonov, A. Nurmonov.

As a result of our observations of the opinions of scholars', we can say that in all languages interrogative pronouns are divided into pronouns of nouns, pronouns of adjectives and pronouns of adverbs according to the functions they perform in speech.

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 [10].

Studying the Wh-pronouns N. Y. Shvedova explains the conception "Pronoun 'who' occupies the main place in the structure of pronominal outcomes. This is explained by the fact that it means not just one of the global concepts of being, but an animate being and, above all, a person who places himself in the center of everything around him, cognizes the world and the connections, relationships and dependencies established in it"[8].

In view of the above, we consider Smirnitskiy and J. Boronov has the similar conception to about the pronouns 'who' 'what and 'kim' 'nima'. Thus, one of the syntactic-semantic features of interrogative pronouns with the addition of is that they are used in two different ways for human names and other names (animal, object, bird).

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[2]. 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.

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.

The interrogative pronoun 'nega' is used as a synonym 'nima ga' in a dialectic or publisistic way as the interrogative pronoun. In Uzbek, such constructions are formed in the form of morph + suffix 'nima + ga', whereas, in English we can observe the case of the substitution of the pronoun for 'what' with the pronoun 'why'.

Нима+**га** менга жуда тикилиб қолдинг?

Stand up, **why** don`t you?

Не+**га** ўрнингиздан турмаяпсиз?

According to the classification of typology of the languages Uzbek belongs to the agglutinative language whereas English belongs to the fusion language. One of the commonality of English and Uzbek languages is their corresponding to the analytic group.

Observing interrogative pronouns peculiarities H. Wiese argues that WH-pronouns are not 'interrogative'. Rather, they are underspecified elements; due to this under specification, WH-words can form a constitutive part not only of interrogative, but also of exclamative and declarative clauses.

Results and discussion

This study carries out the work on morphological characteristics of interrogative pronouns what and who, thus to examine the derivations and use them in English and Uzbek languages. As mentioned above, the interrogative pronouns who and what possesses commonality in semantic due to the existence of formation there some differences. As Uzbek language is related to agglutinative there are more words derived through the affixes. There is a similar kind of variation among languages regarding the number of rows that occur among the paradigms of proforms. It derives from the fact that different languages use different sets of categories (word classes) or general concepts (like person, thing, place, time, manner, amount, type, etc.) among their proforms[1]. For example, the interrogations what/nima and who/kim can possess six grammatical category of case endings in Uzbek to query in different purposes: to know about the object - *nima,* to identify the transitivity *nima – ni,* to identify the owner of a thing *nima –ning,* to be concise about the reason of action *nima – ga, nima – da, nima – dan.* Meanwhile, the pronoun *what* does not possess case endings in sentences and is not changeable word in English. Due to English and Uzbek are in different language systems in morphological point of view, they are varied in their category of case[2]. 6 categories of cases are compared with common case and possessive case in English. To say that,

prepositions, postpositions and linking words are the signal structures applied to denote the case endings in the sentences displayed below.

1. a.   **What** should I think about?

2. b.   Xo'p **nimani** o'ylayin bo'lmasa?

3. a.   **What** are you eating meat for?

   b.   **Nimaga** siz go'sht tanovul qilayapsiz?

This study verifies the morphological characteristics of interrogative pronoun – *what* in English and Uzbek. As shown above, in 1 (a) and 2 (a) in English the interrogation *what* is employed through the linking word *about* and the preposition *for* while in Uzbek 1 (b) and 2(b) word type is being merged in inflectional suffixes – ***ni*** and – ***ga*** referred to as word -final suffixes in Uzbek linguistics. One of the most features of interrogation *what* in English is that the question word is in front of the sentence but it can be interpreted in the second position when there is a preposition or an adverb in the sentence. One accepted system organizes interrogatives according to the syntactic role of the question expression: whether a subject, an object or an adjunct [7]. Many linguistic descriptions of question words characterize in the interrogative sentences types by changing them in word order corresponding components. For example, in above sentences 1 (a) and 2 (a) the question word *what* is in front of the sentence. It is acceptable when preposition or an adverb are in the beginning point of the sentence in English.

4. a. **About what** should I think?

   b. **For what** are you eating meat?

 Based on 3 (a, b) although there is resumptions syntactically the meaning of the sentences are kept in the sentences. Conversely, it is not acceptable in Uzbek linguistics.

Comparing the semantic features of the interrogative words *who/kim* and *what/nima* are mean the similar cognition in both two English and Uzbek languages and interrogations *who/kim* and *what/nima* possess the substantial category in syntactic semantics. Although, interrogative pronouns what/nima can stand for adjectives, adverbs, or even verbs each language family, each language has its individual grammatical mechanism [9]. As we mentioned above, according to the morpho – syntax the interrogative pronoun *what* is unchangeable whereas Uzbek interrogative pronoun *nima* changes its word formation when it is translated into Uzbek. As shown below, the difference is that to employ the interrogation in English interrogative sentences it is expressed the word *what* by keeping it stabile formation.

Conversely, the interrogation *nima* in Uzbek is given in different word formation. Thus, pronouns in Uzbek are well developed in their morphological unit.

5. a.   **What** can I do for you, miss?

   b.   Bizga **qanday** xizmatlar bor miss?

   c.   **What** is your address?

   d.   **Qayerda** turasiz?

   e.   **What** sort of work do you want to do?

   f.   Siz **qanaqa** ish qidiryapsiz?

Based on 4 (a – f) the semantic features of interrogative pronouns' denotations are similar. In 4 (a, b) *what* and *qanday* denote the qualitative utterance concerning to the words *do* and *xizmatlar*. In 4 (c, d) the interrogative pronouns *what* and *qayerda* possess the locative utterance and in 4 (e, f) *what* and *qanaqa* possess the sign of qualitative utterance.

Comparing the similarities and differences of the pronoun *who/kim*, the article tries to achieve the combination of phenomenon description explanation. In Uzbek linguistics *kim* is defined to as an indefinite personal pronoun and the English *who* is in the same word category and has similar usages [9]. Working on literary examples, they share similar interrogative usages but they differ according to their syntactic restrictions.

6. a. **Who** won the fighting this summer?

   b. Yozgi urushda **kim** yutdi?

6.   a. But **whom** could he ask?

   b. Siz bu ishni **kimdan** ko'rasiz?

The study shows that the interrogative pronoun *who/kim* is the subject in 5 (a, b) when the answer of the verb. In 6 (a, b) it is merged *whom/kimdan* when the answer is object. As the category of case is well developed in Uzbek they express the syntactic relation and defined affixes concerning grammatical means according to the character of the components in sentences [10]. As English and Uzbek languages are in different language systems the category of case varies naturally by using them in the sentences. Common case and possessive case are contrasted with six cases in Uzbek: in common case *kim*, possessive *kim - ning*, genitive case dative *kim - ni*, vocative case *kim - da*, *ga*, ablative case *kim - dan*. Thus, interrogative pronoun *kim* is variable due to its morphological mechanism in Uzbek meanwhile question word *who* is expressed in two forms in English. Studying question words *who/kim* and their morphological differences we found out that while the question word *who* alters its

stem to *whom* when it is an object in English it accepts the case ending suffixes in Uzbek *kim - ning, - ni, - ga, da, - dan*.

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 muhum 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]

The exclamation usage of 'what' such as in 15 (b) not only demonstrates speaker's attitude to make a judgement regarding information on the proposed content but is also derived from a speaker-oriented exclamative sentence that does not request information from the proposed content. As shown above, the question words' 'what' and 'qanday' employment in exclamation usage is similar in English and Uzbek. Sometimes it achieves the nuance of the exclamation based on its nature as a object – oriented – interrogative sentence. However, -keyss-nya in 16 (a) contrary to cannot be employed in "exclamation" usage, and thus, does not mark a object-oriented interrogative sentence. As stated above, the characteristics of the rhetorical questions of 'kim and 'nima' in Uzbek, 'who' and 'what' in English seem to be similarity in rephrasing the interrogative sentences to declarative sentences. Meanwhile, the rhetoric is a social phenomena it has it is significant peculiarities in different social groups and conditions in sociocultural point of view as lightly analyzed above.

Conclusion

As Uzbek language is related to agglutinative there are more words are derived through the affixes. Thus, The interrogative pronouns 'kim' and 'nima can be declined in category of case via the different inflectional suffix – ni, ning, ga, da, dan. In English, the pronoun 'what' does not manifest the characteristics of a case in grammatical category, but is generally regulated by the semantics and meaning. There are six grammatical category 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.

Within the linguistic representation, it is the elements in the end of the words – interrogative particles or that bear on the interrogative aspect. However it is the elements in the head of the sentences that constitute interrogative aspect in English. WH-words, can appear in interrogative, exclamative and declarative contexts alike in English and Uzbek; they are semantically underspecified lexical items that introduce a variable of a particular conceptual domain into the semantic representation.

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