

**ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE CONSTRUCTION IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH
IN THE EXAMPLE OF INTERROGATIVE-COMMAND SENTENCES**

Khasanova Akida Rakhimjon kizi

Assistant of the Department of Philology of NOTM

Andijan University of Economics and Pedagogy

Abstract: The article discusses the study of interrogative sentences in the Uzbek and English languages, as well as the features of the spoken and written speech of the Chinese language. During the research, the ways of expression of interrogative sentences and the similarities and differences of these types of sentences in comparative languages are considered. In particular, the methods of expression of interrogative-command sentences found in textbooks, manuals and works of several Uzbek and English scientists are given with examples.

Keywords: interrogative sentences, oral speech, dialects, written speech, similarities, differences, linguistic features.

INTRODUCTION

Under the topic of interrogative sentences, the structural and semantic features of interrogative-command sentences are comparatively analyzed, first of all, the characteristics of interrogative-command sentences in Uzbek language, that is, interrogative-command sentences express surprise, surprise, It is explained that it also expresses different emotions and feelings, doubt, suspicion, guess, idea, and the differences and similarities in its study in English and Uzbek languages are explained.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the Uzbek language, interrogative-command sentences show the form of command by question:

-Darsga o'z vaqtida kelmaysanmi?

Scientists such as P. F. Fortunatov, A. M. Peshkovsky considered interrogative sentences to be one of the types of commands in speech. I.P. Raspopov talks about a certain similarity between interrogative and imperative sentences: interrogative sentences also contain an expression of will that prompts an answer. L.F. Berdniki notes, "Some interrogative sentences are similar to imperative sentences because they contain an expression of command, require a response, and are linguistically understood."

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Some types of interrogative sentences and the conceptual essence of interrogative sentences can be seen in the following passage from the American writer James Patterson's "When The Wind Blows":

"He brushed off his slouchy hat, and a lot of sandy-blond hair shifted and gleamed. Then he was standing in front of me, all six of him, like a glossy photo from an L.L. Bean catalog, or maybe Eddie Bauer's. Very serious-looking, though." "I've come from Hollander and Cowell." "You're a real estate broker? I croaked."

"Did I catch you at a bad time?" he asked. "Sorry." At least he was polite.

"What makes you think that?" I asked. I was all too aware that my jeans were soaked in blood. My sweatshirt looked like a Jackson Pollock painting.

"I would hate to see the guy who lost the fight", he said, surveying my appearance. "Or do you dabble in witchcraft?"

"Some people call it veterinary medicine", I said. "So, what's this about?" Why did Hollander and Cowell send you at this time of night?"

In the process of analyzing this passage, we come across the following types of interrogative sentences and the pragmatics of interrogative-command sentences:

The first question in the text is "You're a real estate broker?" (Siz ko'chmas mulk vositachisimisiz? Vositachisi emassizku) is a rhetorical question, and the answer to the question is understood through tone. In addition, the passage shows pure question, question-negation, question-surprise, question-concern, question-sarcasm, and the type of question-command sentence is as follows expressed by the differential structure:

"Or do you dabble in witchcraft? (Siz jodugarlik bilan shug'ullanasizmi endi?! Jodugarlik bilan shug'ullanmang!) If we pay attention to the pragmatics of this sentence, the author is actually saying "Don't practice witchcraft!" is giving a strict order. The fact is that this interrogative sentence has a strong imperative.

In this article, we analyzed the linguistic and cultural features of the interrogative-command sentences found in *When The Wind Blows* by the American writer James Patterson. It is known that we choose the form of an interrogative sentence to get information about an event unknown to us. Interrogative-command sentences mean different meanings, command, request, depending on the tone of the sentence, this feature was discussed using examples in Russian, English and Uzbek languages.

-“Will you get out of the room, Tinkerbell?” Matthew said angrily, “or will I throw away you?” [J.Patterson. *When the Wind Blows*. p.27]

-“Xonadan chiqib ketasanmi, Tinkerbel?” Matthew jahl bilan dedi, “yoki o’zim uloqtiraymi seni?”.

The most common ways of expressing interrogative-command sentences in English are Will/Would, Can/Could + S+Inf. It is represented by the structure:

-“Will you get me a taxi, David?” [J.Patterson. *When the Wind Blows*. p.123]

-“Menga taksi chaqirib berasanmi, David? (Menga taksi chaqirib ber!)”

The English imperative "Tell me" is used with several types of interrogative sentences. No matter which type of interrogative sentence is used with this phrase, it prompts the listener to respond. This type of sentences can be expressed in Uzbek languages as follows:

-“ Tell me, Kit, who was this man?” said Angelo. [J.Patterson. When the Wind Blows. p.165]

-“Menga aytsi, Kit, bu odam kim?” dedi Angelo.

CONCLUSION

Not only in Uzbek, but also in English works, interrogative sentences are very actively used. Interrogative sentences, like other types of interrogative sentences, are clearly delivered by expressing their thoughts and experiences in the monologic and dialogic speeches of the characters of the work. By studying the linguistic and cultural aspects of the interrogative-command sentences used in Uzbek and English, it became clear that the interrogative sentences expressing the meaning of the command in the form of a question are interrogative-command are sentences.

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