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QUALIFICATIVE FORMS OF INTERROGATIVE MEANS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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In linguistics, interrogative syntaxes, which express the quality of objects or phenomena in the form of a component, mainly have a qualifying feature, and in the semantic field have the characteristics of stativity, quantization, locativity, and a number of other non-categorical features. Syntactic-semantic signs, as a rule, are also manifested in two categorical signs, in particular, in the combination of substantiality and qualificative signs.

Sometimes it is more difficult to characterize syntaxes expressed by a particular interrogative pronoun in terms of categorical syntactic-semantic features. From this point of view, they represent a specific research material, initially consisting of identifying two main categories of syntaxes - substantial and qualifying categories. Determining the distributive (distributive) properties of interrogative syntaxes with the category of qualification, which occupies an important place, requires conducting a syntactic experiment in their study.

As mentioned above, in syntax, syntaxemes mainly express two categorical features (substantiality and qualitiveness) and several types of non-categorical features. Based on categorical features, general categories of syntaxemes or non-categorical features are distinguished. Syntaxemes with a non-categorical feature have the property of being limited in the semantic field of categorical features of this main category.

The categorical feature of qualitiveness is connected with the determination of one or another quality of syntaxemes. This feature, in essence, consists in the clarification of quality, quantity, state, and location.

In order to clarify the qualification feature, the interrogative syntaxemes studied in English are distinguished by the fact that they represent the interrogative words "**what**" in Uzbek, and in English they have both substantiality and qualification status, while in Uzbek they have only the category of substantiality "**nima**".

In English, interrogative pronouns are divided into variable and unchanging pronouns in relation to their change of form in a sentence. When used substantively, pronouns in English do not change, while pronouns in Uzbek take plural, possessive, and case suffixes. One of the distinctive features of the Uzbek language from English is the wide use of internal capabilities in the Uzbek language.





Thus, if in English the interrogative syntaxeme **what** has the property of not changing form when expressing the qualifying category and expresses interrogativity in a stable state, then in Uzbek interrogative syntaxemes expressing the qualifying category are expressed through the interrogative elements **qanday, qanaqa, qancha**. In the English language, what in interrogative sentences has a qualitative categorical feature, and in its field, it represents a syntaxeme with a qualitative non-categorical feature and has its own distributive state as a non-nuclear dependent component in the sentence. As an example, we will cite some.

What have you done for me? (T.D.S.C. 220)

Menga **qanday** yaxshiliklar qilgansan? (T.D.B.K. 20)

What, which syntagms in the given example are assigned a qualitative non-categorical feature, which we can determine by means of verbalization transformation:

What have you done for me? → **Goodness** have you done for me.

Menga **qanday** yaxshiliklar qilgansan? → Menga **ajoyib** yaxshiliklar qilgansan.

According to the derivative of transformation, the syntaxemes Goodness and wonderful express qualitiveness, and as a result, the syntaxemes what, what are qualitatively loaded. According to the results of the analysis, one can also find that interrogative qualitative syntaxemes in the English language differ from qualitative syntaxemes in the Uzbek language in terms of their expression through other subordinate elements.

When interrogative pronouns, as interrogative syntaxemes, participate in the interrogative sentence as a non-core dependent component, we can also observe the non-categorical sign of stativity according to their syntactic-semantic distributive feature in the field of the qualification category.

How do you go back? [AD.S.S. 318]

How is Mr. Holmes, sir? [AD.Sh.S. 137]

U hovuzga **qanday qilib** tushib qolgan? [AD.ShH. 222]

O'zingiz **qalaysiz**, Franko? [EH.AQ. 43]

In the first and second sentences of the given examples, the syntaxemes how in English, how, how in Uzbek express actional interrogative stativity in relation to the syntaxemes functioning as a nuclear predicative² in the sentence, while the syntaxemes how and qalay in the third and sixth sentences express a qualitative sign in relation to the nuclear predicative¹.

In order to clarify the quantitative feature based on the qualification categorical feature, when the syntaxemes denoting the quantitative feature were replaced with the syntaxemes how much, how many, how large, how much, nechta with the syntaxemes **a lot, five, 20 km** in Uzbek **ko'p, beshta, 2 million**, the syntaxemes retained the quantitative feature and the interrogative form of the sentence. The quantitative interrogative syntagms in these sentences impose a sign of identification in relation to the syntagms





functioning as a nuclear predicative. The syntactic-semantic feature of the qualification of interrogative syntaxemes is manifested in the distributive features of this syntax.

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