

Comparative Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Arabic And Uzbek

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Abstract: Since people all over the world are constantly communicating with each other in their daily lives, interrogative sentences are also very important in the conversation process. Each language has its own grammatical rules, types, and construction of interrogative sentences, as well as interrogative words, suffixes, and pronouns. Interrogative sentences are intended to provide information about something, action, or situation that is unknown to the speaker, and invite the interlocutor to express his or her opinion or attitude to the idea being proposed. Based on these, in the process of communication, people ask each other questions every day about various situations, news, news, buying and selling, and so on, and they widely use the above factors. This article will discuss interrogative sentences in Arabic and Uzbek and the specific features of such sentences in both languages.

Keywords: Interrogative, sentence, intonation, pure, rhetorical, special, choice, alternative, charge, pronoun, choice.

Introduction: In Uzbek grammar, an interrogative sentence is defined as follows: A sentence expressing a question about a reality unknown to the speaker is called an interrogative sentence.

Such statements are pronounced with a special intonation. They are formed using special words, and in the Uzbek language and modern literary Arabic, interrogative sentences are ended with a question mark. Interrogative sentences are often characteristic of dialogue-like speech.

In Arabic, interrogative sentences are called *جُمْلَةٌ اسْتِفْهَامِيَّةٌ*. The following information about interrogative sentences is available in Arabic grammatical sources, including: In the scientific work of the famous Lebanese grammarian Antoine ad-Dahdah entitled *مُعْجَمُ لُغَةِ النَّحْوِ الْعَرَبِيِّ*, that is: "The Alphabetical Order of Arabic Grammar," the author writes as follows:

حَرْفٌ اسْتِفْهَامٌ: حَرْفٌ مَعْنَى يُسْتَعْمَلُ لِطَلَبِ الْفَهْمِ وَ التَّصْوِيرِ. 1. أَلْهَمَزَةٌ: أ فِي التَّيْتِ زَيْدٌ؟ 2. مَا: مَا رَأَيْكَ؟ 3. هَلْ: هَلْ جَاءَ زَيْدٌ؟

That is: the word *اسْتِفْهَامٌ* in the dictionary means request, reference, question, and in istilah, it is used as an interrogative predicate. These downloads are used

to understand, understand, imagine, confirm something by asking others. In this work, the author mentions interrogative sentences in Arabic such as *أ فِي التَّيْتِ زَيْدٌ؟* - Is Zayd at home?; *مَا رَأَيْكَ؟* - What do you think?; *هَلْ جَاءَ زَيْدٌ؟* Has Zayd come.

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In addition, in the famous work *الْعَرَبِيَّةُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْكَ*, published under the general editorship of the Egyptian grammarian Abdurrahman bin Ibrahim al-Fuzan, the authors provide the following information about interrogative words and their suffixes:

مِنْ أَدَوَاتِ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ: مَنْ - مَا - مَادَا - لِمَادَا - كَيْفَ - مَتَى - أَيْنَ - كَمْ - أَيُّ - هَلْ - أ.

The authors mentioned these question words in the manual, but did not provide any comments or explanations about the question words. However, they did provide the following question and answer examples for each question word:

مَنْ هَذَا؟ - who is this? This is my brother.

مَا هَذَا؟ هَذَا كِتَابٌ. – What is this? This is a book.
مَاذَا حَدَثَ؟ أُغْمِيَ عَلَيَّ. – What happened? Ali fainted.
لِمَاذَا أَنتَ هُنَا؟ لِأَدْرُسَ الْعُومَ. – Why did you come here? I came to study.
كَيْفَ خَالِكَ؟ بِخَيْرٍ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ. – How are you? Good, thank God.
مَتَى تُسَافِرُ؟ أَسْفَرُ غَدًا إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ. – when are you leaving Tomorrow, God willing.
أَيْنَ الْكِتَابُ؟ الْكِتَابُ فِي الْحَقِيبَةِ. – Where is the book? The book is in a folder.
كَمْ طِفْلًا لَكَ؟ خَمْسَةُ أَطْفَالٍ. – How many children do you have? I have five sons.
أَيُّ كِتَابٍ تُرِيدُ؟ أُرِيدُ كِتَابَ الْقَوَائِدِ. – What kind of book do you need? I need a rule book.
هَلْ تَسْمَعُ الْأَذَانَ؟ نَعَمْ، أَسْمَعُهُ. – Do you hear the call to prayer? Yes, I hear.
أَ أَنْتَ طَالِبٌ؟ نَعَمْ أَنَا طَالِبٌ. – are you a student Yes, I am a student.

In the Uzbek language, we can see in grammatical sources that interrogative sentences are formed using words and phrases such as kim, qanday, qanaqa, nechta, nechanchi, qancha, nima, qaerga, qaerda, qachon, nega, nima, nimaga, nima uchun, ...mikin, nahot, nahotki, ...mi, ...chi, ...a, ...ya.

Turning to the analysis of interrogative sentences in the Arabic and Uzbek languages, while Arabic grammarians did not provide much information about how they are formed in their works, Russian and Uzbek Arabist-linguist scholars paid special attention to this topic in their sources and textbooks. Based on this, we will attempt to analyze interrogative sentences in both languages in detail below. We will begin the analysis process with interrogative sentences in Uzbek.

There are the following types of interrogative sentences in the Uzbek language. Interrogative sentences are divided into three types according to the nature of the question: pure interrogative sentences, rhetorical interrogative sentences, and interrogative-command sentences. Of these, pure interrogative sentences are the most commonly used.

1. Pure interrogative sentences elicit a specific response from the listener. For example: Who participates in the Rubobchilar circle? Has the concert started? What books did you read during your summer vacation?

Sometimes these types of questions can be repeated. This happens when the question is not answered quickly. For example: Why were you late for class? Why?

In pure interrogative sentences, along with the

question, additional nuances such as surprise, suspicion, and doubt can also be expressed: a) pure interrogative sentence with a nuance of surprise: What if a person with a higher education also commits indiscipline?

b) suspicion - a pure interrogative sentence with a shade of doubt: Will the director go and tell about the hidden Power?

2. In rhetorical interrogative sentences, the answer to the question is also implied. A rhetorical question serves as a stylistic device for emotional (affective) speech. For example:

Two waves are fighting, watching?

Will the iron hand of young history go away?

3. Interrogative - imperative sentences contain an imperative tone. For example: Don't you write quickly?

Such an interrogative sentence is formed using the following means:

1. With interrogative pronouns. Interrogative pronouns (such as - mi, - chi, - a, - ya) actively participate in expressing a question. In interrogative sentences formed with interrogative pronouns, the speaker often requires confirmation or denial from the listener. For example: That day we sat in your class with Sultanova - huh?; "Many students in our course are working hard to become excellent students", - "What about Lazokat?" - "He too."

2. With interrogative pronouns. Interrogative sentences formed with the participation of interrogative pronouns (who? what? why, where? when? and others) require an answer that serves to determine some unknown element of the thought being expressed. For example: What are you doing?; When did Mahmud leave?

3. Interrogative sentences can also be formed with the help of prepositions such as nahot, nahotki. In this case, interrogative sentences also express shades of surprise and doubt. For example: Nahotki, will it rain today?

4. Through interrogative intonation. In interrogative sentences, the intonation is rising, falling, and rising-falling.

Rising intonation. In this case, the logically separated part of the sentence is said at the end in a loud voice with a rising intonation, for example:

Are we going on an excursion tomorrow?

Falling intonation. In this case, the logically separated part is at the beginning of the sentence, and the sentence is said with falling intonation; for example:

Are we going on an excursion tomorrow?

Expectant falling intonation. In this case, the logically

separated part is inside the sentence, for example:

Are you not going to attend the seminar tomorrow?

Regarding the formation of interrogative sentences in Arabic through these and similar factors, Russian and Uzbek Arabists have discussed in their textbooks and scientific works that there are general interrogative sentences, alternative interrogative sentences, and special interrogative sentences in Arabic, and have expressed the following thoughts and opinions about them.

In particular, one of the prominent Russian Arab scholars, B.M. Grande, in his influential scientific work "A Course in Arabic Grammar in Comparative-Historical Light," explains interrogative sentences in Arabic as follows:

About general interrogative sentences: 1. When asking a general question, the particles **هَلْ** and **أَ** are used, which are placed at the beginning of a sentence, for example: **هَلْ أَتَفْعَلُ هَذَا؟** will you do this?; **هَلْ تُرِيدُ الْحَجَّ؟** do you wish to go on Hajj?

2. In a double or alternative question, the first part of the question is preceded by the same particles, and the second part by the particles **أَمْ** or **أَوْ**, for example: **أَزَيْدٌ هَلْ فِي الدَّارِ أَمْ عَمْرُو؟** - And in the house is Zayd or Amr?; **هَلْ فَعَلْتَ هَذَا أَمْ لَا؟** - Did you do it or not?

3. The particle **أَ** with negation - **أَلَمْ**, **أَمْ**, **أَلَا** expresses a negative question, for example: **أَلَمْ يَكْتُبْ هَذَا؟** - He did not write this?; **أَلَمْ يَجِئْ؟** - He did not come?.

4. The particles **أَلَمْ** and **أَمْ** also serve to express attention with a hint of a question, as well as motivation, for example:

أَلَا تَبْكِيَانِ لِصَخْرٍ الْفَدَا أَلَا تَبْكِيَانِ الْجَرِيءَ الْجَمِيلَ؟ - Will you not [oh, my eyes!] mourn the generous Sakhr, will you not mourn the brave, the beautiful!; **أَلَمْ تَرَى الشَّمْسَ حَلَّتْ الْحَمَلُ؟** - Can't you see that the sun has already reached the constellation Aries!

7. In the meaning of general interrogative particles, the words "you see", "it seems to you", and also "what do you think?" are sometimes used, and the meaning of these words takes on the connotation of "what do you think?", "what do you suppose?". More often, they are almost equated with the particle **هَلْ**, for example: **تَرَى هَذَا الزَّرْعَ قَدْ أَكِلَ أَمْ لَا** - Do you think that this crop has already been eaten or not?; **أَتَرَى خَصْمَكَ قَدْ بَلَغَ مَوْضِعَ الشَّجَرَةِ؟** - Do you think that your plaintiff has already reached the place of the tree?; Then how is it that if you had refrained from speaking out, would they have shed your blood?

Our Uzbek Arabist-linguist teachers, Academician Nematullo Ibragimov and Muhammad Yusupov, in their textbook "Grammar of the Arabic Language" discuss interrogative sentences in more detail, explaining them

under the heading "Interrogative Sentence and Its Types" as follows:

Depending on the meaning of the question in its content, interrogative sentences are divided into three types:

1. General interrogative sentence. A question that can be answered with the words "yes" or "no" is a general interrogative sentence. General interrogative sentences are formed using the suffixes **هَلْ** or **أَ** placed at the beginning of the sentence:

هَلْ أَنْتَ طَالِبٌ؟ - Are you a student?; **أَ هِيَ فَلَاحَةٌ؟** - Is she a peasant woman?

General interrogative sentences begin with a low intonation and end with a high intonation. **هَلْ هُوَ مُدَرِّسٌ؟** - Is she a teacher?

Sometimes a general interrogative sentence is formed without the participation of interrogative clauses. In this case, the fact that the sentence is interrogative is indicated by intonation. For example:

هُوَ مُدَرِّسٌ. He is a teacher. **هَلْ هُوَ مُدَرِّسٌ؟** - Is he a teacher?

2. Special interrogative sentence. Interrogative sentences that are formed using certain interrogative pronouns and require a complete answer are called special interrogative sentences.

Special interrogative sentences usually begin with interrogative pronouns. The following interrogative pronouns exist in Arabic: **مَا** or **مَاذَا** – what, **مَنْ** – who, **كَيْفَ** – how, **أَيْنَ** – where, **مَتَى** – when, **(أَيُّهُ)** – which, **كَمْ** – how much, how many, how many.

These pronouns are preceded by various prepositions, forming new interrogative pronouns: **لِمَاذَا** or **لِمَ** – for what, why, because of what, for what reason, **مِمَّنْ** – from whom, **مِمَّا** – from what, **إِلَى أَيْنَ** – to where, **مِنْ أَيْنَ** – from where, **إِلَى مَتَى** – until when, **بِكَمْ** – how much money, how much, etc. For example: **أَيْنَ أَبُوكَ؟** - Where is your father?

Among these interrogative pronouns, the pronouns **أَيُّ** and **كَمْ** have a unique character:

1. The pronoun **أَيُّ** agrees in gender with the word with which it is combined: **مَزْ** – **أَيُّ**, **مَنْ** – **أَيَّةُ**. Also, it forms a suffix with the word with which it is combined, and in this case **أَيُّ** is a plural, and the combined word is in the indefinite case, in the singular it is a plural:

2. The pronoun **كَمْ** requires the following noun to be in the accusative case in an indefinite case. For example: **كَمْ طَالِبٍ هُنَا؟** - How many students are here?

Kamm magazine? - How many magazines are there in the library?

Sometimes the pronoun **كَمْ** can introduce the word that follows it in the demonstrative case (sometimes with

the preposition مِنْ). In this case, the pronoun كَمْ expresses the meaning of "how many", which expresses surprise and amazement. For example:

How many children are there in the yard? كَمْ مِنْ طِفْلِ فِي الدَّارِ – How many are there in a small group... كَمْ مِنْ فَنَّةٍ قَلِيلَةٍ!

3. Alternative interrogative sentences. Interrogative sentences that suggest one of two or more subjects or ideas are alternative interrogative sentences. Such interrogative sentences begin with the preposition هَلْ or أ and the preposition أَوْ or أَمْ is placed between the subject (idea) being suggested.

For example

Are you a doctor or an engineer? هَلْ أَنْتَ طَبِيبٌ أَمْ مِهْنَدِسٌ؟
Is the girl at school or at the library? أَمْ هِيَ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ أَوْ فِي الْمَكْتَبَةِ؟

In turn, another of our teachers, Professor E. Talabov, also asks questions in his textbook "Arabic Language": Those who have explained the above-mentioned interrogative sentences through various examples say that interrogative sentences are used to obtain information about something or an event that is unknown to the speaker.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the above data show that although interrogative sentences in Arabic and Uzbek are not exactly the same in terms of structure, they have some similarities. The analysis also shows that each grammatical category and style of presentation in each language has its own unique content and charm. We witnessed this once again in our analysis of single interrogative sentences in Arabic and Uzbek. We hope to analyze interrogative sentences in Arabic and Uzbek in greater depth in our future scientific research.

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