

FORMATION OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN UZBEK AND FRENCH
LANGUAGES AND PROPERTIES OF ASSESSMENT

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Abstract: *In this article, interrogative words in Uzbek and French languages and their characteristic features are analyzed. The article defines the concept of possessive sentences, their difference from borrowed sentences, and compares interrogative sentences in Uzbek and French languages on the basis of examples. Also, the advantages of possessive sentences compared to derived sentences are clarified.*

Key words: *interrogative words, borrowed sentences, borrowed sentences, Uzbek language, French language.*

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ НА УЗБЕКСКОМ И
ФРАНЦУЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ И СВОЙСТВА ОЦЕНКИ

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Аннотация: *В данной статье анализируются вопросительные слова в узбекском и французском языках и их характерные особенности. В статье определяется понятие притяжательных предложений, их отличие от заимствованных предложений, а также на основе примеров сравниваются вопросительные предложения в узбекском и французском языках. Также выясняются преимущества притяжательных предложений по сравнению с производными предложениями.*

Ключевые слова: *вопросительные слова, заимствованные предложения, заимствованные предложения, узбекский язык, французский язык.*

O'ZBEK TILIDA VA FRANSUZ TILIDA SO'ROQ GAPLARNING YASALISHI VA
O'ZLASHTIRMALIK XOSSALARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o'zbek va fransuz tillarida so'roq so'zlar va ularning o'zlashtirma gaplarga xos xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada o'zlashtirma gap tushunchasi, ularning ko'chirma gaplardan farqi aniqlanib, o'zbek va fransuz tillaridagi so'roq gaplar misol asosida taqqoslanadi. Shuningdek, o'zlashtirma gaplarning ko'chirma gaplarga nisbatan afzalliklari oydinlashtirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: so'roq so'zlar, o'zlashtirma gaplar, ko'chirma gaplar, o'zbek tili, fransuz tili.

INTRODUCTION

Interrogative sentences and possessive sentences are important in any language. Through them, attractiveness and expressiveness can be achieved in speech. Interrogative sentences mean asking for information about something unknown and unfamiliar to the speaker. At the same time, it shows the attitude of the interlocutor to the meaning of his opinion or to the expressed opinion.[1, 103b]

Body part. Although possessive clauses are used to express other people's thoughts like quotational clauses, there are differences between them. Determining these differences makes it possible to make effective use of idioms.

In this article, the specific features of interrogative sentences and possessive sentences in Uzbek and French are analyzed and the differences between them are determined.

One of the types of the sentence according to the purpose of expression is the interrogative sentence, which expresses the speaker's appeal to the listener to find out about something unknown and uncertain. In interrogative sentences, the interlocutor is called to express his opinion or express his attitude to the expressed opinion.

Methods and literature analysis. Interrogative sentences in Uzbek are made in the following ways:

1) Using interrogative clauses (-mi, -chi, a(ya), -ku)

For example: - Until now, you couldn't finish all the work with a hoe, right? (A. Qahhor). 2) Using interrogative pronouns (when? who? what? when? where?....)

For example: In which corner were you sleeping until now? (A. Qahhor). 3) Using intonation (tone). [2, 302b]

For example: Your last name? Your name? Didn't you see me yesterday? (A. Qahhor) Interrogative sentences in French are made using the following ways. 1) Using interrogative pronouns: (quand? quel? qui? que? ou?) For example: -Ou habitez-vous? 2) Using inversion (swapping the position of possessor and participle) For example:

Question: Have fun?

Answer : Oui, j'ai compris. / Non, je n'ai pas compris.

3. Using intonation (tone).

This is the simplest form of question and is used in colloquial language. In this case, the intonation (the voice is raised) allows us to understand that this is a question.

For example: Tu aimes aller au cinéma. → Tu aimes aller au cinéma ?

Results and discussion. When forming sentences using interrogative pronouns, remember the following:

1. In sentences beginning with the interrogative pronouns *qui* and *qui est-ce qui*, the verb is in the 3rd person singular:

Qui vous la dit? "Who told you that?"

2. If the possessor of an interrogative sentence beginning with the complement *qui* is represented by a noun, complex inversion is performed:

Qui cherche ce garçon? - Who is looking for this child? *Qui ce garçon cherche-t-il?*
- Who is this boy looking for?

3. If the interrogative sentence is formed with *est-ce que*, it is not inverted: *Qui est-ce que ce garçon cherche?* - Who is this boy looking for?

4. Interrogative sentences formed with *Qui est-ce que*, *qui est-ce qui*,... are often found in oral speech.

The complex interrogative pronoun "Lequel" is translated into Uzbek by which word. It is formed by combining definite articles and the interrogative pronoun *quel*. The interrogative pronoun *Lequel* is used to indicate one of two or more subjects:

Lequel de ces livres est à vous?-Which of these books is yours? *Je voudrais prendre une de ces pommes.* "Laquelle?" I want one of these apples. - Which one?

Note: Compound interrogative pronouns are combined with prepositions *de* and *à*: *Auquel de vos camarades voulez-vous donner ces billets?* *Duquel de vos élèves êtes-vous surtout mécontent?* [3, 63b]

Analysis. In adopted sentences, the author adopts the speech of others, changing its grammatical and lexical features, and makes it into a story. The adopted sentence differs from the derived sentence by the intonation (tone) and the non-use of some verb forms. The forms of the verb to say, such as *said*, *said*, *said*, were used very often in the derivative sentence, are almost never used in the possessive sentence. The verbs to say, to speak are used instead.

For example: *Astakhov said that he wanted to talk to the old man for a long time, but he never got around to it.* (Oybek)

When learning speech, the author's sentence and quoted sentences are connected by means of *que*, *si*, *de* and other lexical units acting as connectors [4, 69b]. In French, there are several ways and rules for turning a possessive sentence into a derivative sentence:

1. If the subject sentence is connected with the possessor and if it is a descriptive sentence, the possessive sentence is connected with the conjunction "que".

For example: *Il dit: "Il fait beau aujourd'hui"*

→ *Il dit qu'il fait beau aujourd'hui*

2. If there is an est-ce-que, inversion or interrogative clause in the sentence, it is connected with the conjunction "si".

For example: Je te demande: "Est-ce-que tu iras au musée avec nous"

→ Je te demande si tu iras au musée avec nous.

3. If there are interrogative words (pronouns) in the extract sentence, the sentence will be assimilated with those interrogative pronouns.

For example: Mon ami m'a demande: "Quand viens-tu chez moi"

→ Mon ami m'a demande quand je venais chez lui.

4. If the derivative sentence is in the imperative form, the possessive sentence is acquired in the form of de + infinitive.

For example: Le professeur nous dit: "Ouvrez vos livres et écrivez la dictée"

→ Le professeur nous dit d'ouvrir nos livres et d'écrire la dictée

Conclusion. When sentences are mastered in both languages, the idea in the sentence is preserved, but its form changes. When learning speech, the author's sentence and quotation sentences are connected by means of que, si, de and other lexical units that act as connectors. When sentences are mastered, their form becomes simpler, more compact and easier to understand. The author's personal attitude to the idea is expressed.

In conclusion, it can be said that both languages have their own ways of making interrogative sentences and evaluating information through questions. Understanding these structures and features is essential for effective communication in both languages.

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