

## Interrogative Sentences in French and Uzbek Semantic-Structural Analysis

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### ABSTRACT

*The article analyzes the structures of interrogative sentences in French and Uzbek, their formation and meanings. By comparing the interrogative constructions of both languages, we try to identify mutual differences and similarities. The article also discusses the communicative functions, syntactic structure and semantic aspects of interrogative sentences. As a result, it will be possible to better understand the features of interrogative sentences in French and Uzbek languages, which will create a basis for new research directions in linguistics.*

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**Introduction.** Interrogative sentences have an important place in linguistics, because they play an important role in the process of effective organization of communication, exchange of ideas and information. The structural-semantic features of interrogative sentences in French and Uzbek languages are manifested in their grammatical structure, lexical structure and use in context. In both languages, interrogative sentences can be expressed in different forms, which determines their uniqueness. Auxiliary verbs, intonation, and question words (eg "qui", "quoi", "où") are important in the structure of interrogative sentences in French. In the Uzbek language, the structure of interrogative sentences is made through more syntactic signs and interrogative affixes. In this article, we will study the structure and semantics of interrogative sentences in French and Uzbek. Our goal is to identify the differences and similarities between interrogative sentences of both languages and to analyze their communicative functions. Through this article, we will deeply analyze not only the structural aspects of interrogative sentences in French and Uzbek, but also their meaning. This helps to better understand the linguistic connections between the two languages.

**Main part.** In Uzbek, interrogative sentences can have different structures. In general, interrogative sentences are made to ask a question, and they have special marks that indicate a question. Here are the main structures of Uzbek interrogative sentences:

1. Simple interrogative sentences: such interrogative sentences are often made using auxiliary words or question words. For example:
  - "Siz kelasizmi?" - "U qayerda?" (-Are you coming? - Where is he?)
2. Interrogative sentences made up of question words. In this type of sentences, question words (who, what, when, where, how, why) are used. For example: - "Kim keldi?" - "Nima qilayapsiz?"

3. "Who came?" - "What are you doing?"
4. Interrogative sentences with auxiliary verbs. Usually an auxiliary verb (for example "have", "has") can be added: - "Bu kitob bormi?" - "O'zingizni yaxshi his qilyapsizmi?"(- "Do you have this book?"  
➤ "Do you feel OK?")
5. Interrogative sentences in reverse order. In some cases, it is also possible to ask questions in the reverse order:  
➤ "Keladimi u?" - "Boramanmi men?"( "Is he coming?" - "Shall I go?")
6. Positive and negative forms. Interrogative sentences can be positive or negative. Positive: "Siz buni bilasizmi?" (Do you know that?)

Negative: "Siz buni bilmaysizmi?" (Don't you know that?)

In this way, the structure of interrogative sentences in Uzbek is very diverse, and their meaning and context differ depending on the question being asked. There are several ways to make interrogative sentences in French.

1. Inversion: In this method, the verb and tense are interchanged:

"Tu vas à l'école." (You go to school.)

"Vas-tu à l'école ?" (Are you going to school?)

2. With interrogative words: Interrogative words are added if you are asking a specific request or question.

"Où vas-tu ?" (Where are you going?)

3. "Est-ce que" method: This is a simple and convenient method, adding "Est-ce que" to the beginning of the sentence. Example: "Est-ce que tu vas à l'école ?" (Are you going to school?)

4. With tone: A question can also be asked by raising the tone at the end of a sentence, which is often used in informal settings. For example: "Tu vas à l'école ?" (Are you going to school?)

Using these structures, you can ask different questions in French. Thus, the structural-semantic features of interrogative sentences in French and Uzbek differ from each other, but both languages have their own rules for creating interrogative sentences. Below are the main features of interrogative sentences in both languages:

1. Structural feature. Interrogative sentences in Uzbek usually begin with question words (who, what, when, where, etc.). A question can be a noun or a verb. For example: -"Kim keladi?"("Who is coming?" (horse)

"Siz buni qilasizmi?" ( "Will you do it?" (verb)

2. Semantically. The purpose of the question is to get a clear answer. This information can be about a person, place, time or action. Types of questioning: general (yes/no), specific (with question words), alternative (offering two or more options).

In the process of comparison, we were convinced that the structure of questions in both languages can be simple and complex. In Uzbek, there are more verb-based questions, and in French, inversion is used a lot.

Semantically, in both languages, questions are asked to achieve a specific goal. Lexical aspects play an important role in their formation.

The structural-semantic analysis of interrogative sentences in French and Uzbek is an interesting topic and helps to study the similarities and differences in the grammar and semantics of the two languages. Below we will touch on some of the main similarities and differences about interrogative sentences in these languages.

### **Similarities.**

- a) Question structure: Interrogative sentences in both languages have a specific structure. For example, questions are created using interrogative words or adverbs in both languages.
- b) Forms of answers: affirmative or negative answers are used to answer questions in French and Uzbek. For example:

In Uzbek: "Ha(Yes)" or "Yo'q(No)". In French: "Oui" or "Non".

- c) Interrogative words: Both languages have special words for asking questions, for example, words like "kim", "nima", "when" in Uzbek and "qui", "quoi" in French, matches words like "quand".

### Differences.

- a) Grammar structure: To ask a question in French, the order of the verb often changes (for example, the verb may come first). In Uzbek, questions are asked through more intonation and adverbs.
  - French: -Viens-tu?" (Are you coming?)
  - Uzbek: -Sen kelayapsanmi? "Are you coming?"
- b) Interrogative suffixes: In Uzbek, questions often end with "-mi/-mi" suffixes, while in French, this process can be more complicated (for example, inversion).
- c) Ways of expressing questions: while in French there are different ways (inversion, est-ce que) depending on how the question is expressed, Uzbek language uses more simple intonation and structure.
- d) Semantic nuances: In both languages, questions can have different semantic meaning, which varies from language to language.

**Summary.** In short, in French, interrogative sentences are often created through intonation or with the help of special auxiliary verbs, while in Uzbek, they are mainly made through auxiliary verbs and word order. In general, the article provides a deep understanding of the linguistic relationship between the two languages and is important in translation and communication processes.

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