



Functional-semantic features of the interrogative pronouns who and what

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ABSTRACT

With the feature of pronouns, it cleans our speech from redundant repetitions and provides a concise statement of the idea. Each word has its own meaning. This is a lexical meaning. Although the lexical meaning is a whole semantic whole in the content plan of the lexeme, later it is determined that this whole contains certain parts of meaning - semes. Atash schemas (denotative schemas), expression, image additional meaning schemas (connotative schemas), task schemas (functional schemas).

Keywords:

Functional-semantic, expresses meaning, expresses a question, is used instead of a word.

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The place where the functional-semantic meanings of words arise is the speech process, because the speech process is not limited to words recorded in dictionaries under certain conditions. The speaker may not use words depending on his mood and mood, but instead use words with functional-semantic meaning.

Below we want to think about the functional-semantic features of the interrogative pronouns **Who** and **What**.

The interrogative pronoun **who** is used to refer to a person. It has several meanings:

1. "**Which person**" means: **Who did you ask?**

2. "**one**", "**some**" are used at the beginning of several sentences in a row: **All of them hold the injured person's head, someone's back.** (Oybek).

3. Expresses the meaning of "**disdain**":

Asadbek: "Who am I, who is he?" He didn't want to talk because he thought, "If only he had one." (T. Malik).

- **Who is this? He shouted at me.** (O. Hoshimov).

4. The pronoun "**Kim**" in **-san** means "**higher in position**":

Kimsan, if Asadbek has an only daughter, he does not look at the ground, he humiliates her. (T. Malik)

The pronoun "**Kim**" can also express such a meaning: **Hanifa was in Alamza. There were many buyers, but the woman chose Dilshad among them. Because the young man has a higher status than others. She thought to her ex-husband: Look, ungrateful, who will still take me.** (D. Murad)

5. Expresses the meaning of "**clarification of kinship relations**" by means of possessive suffixes:

- **Who will you be, Usmanov?** (O. Hoshimov). **Who knows your pain, who knows your value?** (M. Yusuf).

6. The pronoun "**Kim**" expresses the meaning of "**different**", "**unknown**" (**people**) in the means of **repetition**

I have done good to others, but I have not heard about the condition of my liver.

7. The plural meaning is understood by repeating the pronoun "**who**". **Who-who came to the party?**

8. It means a rhetorical question: **Who doesn't want to achieve all their dreams?**

9. Irrial makes a question: **I could not make out who came.**

10. It is used as a relative word in compound sentences with a follow-up clause. Sometimes, to strengthen the meaning, after the pronoun **kim**, the auxiliaries **-ki** or **-da**, **-ki(m)** are added: **Kimki ota-onasini hurmat qilsa, u albatta, kamol topadi.**

The pronoun **nima** expresses a question about objects or events, animate and inanimate things. It expresses the following meanings:

1. Expresses a question about objects: **What did you get? What's on your mind? - he says with a smile.** (O. Hoshimov).

2. Animals express a question about animals: **What fell into the trap today? What sleeps long in winter. What's in the cage? - asked little Akbar**

3. Expresses a question about the sign of the object: **What have I done wrong to you?**

4. The word "**which**" is used instead: **Why should you die while I stay? What's wrong with you? Bright!** (O. Hoshimov).

5. It is also used to define kinship relationships: **What will he do with you?**

6. It expresses a question about the events that took place by means of **-s**: **What did father Suyun tell the children about.**

7. It is also used in place of the word "**who**" and enhances emotionality:

- **Hey, are you interested? - Brother Yoldoshkhan quickly opened the suitcase and took out a bottle of vodka and a cup. What are you talking about Muzaffar! Boy!** (O'. Hoshimov).

8. As a result of not fully understanding what was said, it means "**repeat**" (**what did you say**): **-...that person asked you. Asadbek asked his brother.**

-What? (T. Malik).

9. At the beginning of the interrogative sentences, the word indicating the question appears as a sentence and strengthens the emphasis of the question: - **Why didn't you believe in my man?**

- **What did you say, brother? Your own brother?** (T. Malik).

10. It is also used to identify proper nouns (**names of people, places, etc.**): **What is your name? What is the family of the person who came? What is the name of that village? What is the name of the river near the mountain?**

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