

Linguacultural Features of Command and Interrogative Constructions in Uzbek and English

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Annotation. This article analyzes the linguistic and cultural characteristics of command and interrogative constructions in Uzbek and English. The use of politeness markers, modal verbs, indirect questions, and tag questions reveals the cultural differences in the importance of politeness, directness, and indirectness. Understanding these linguistic and cultural differences is crucial for effective cross-cultural communication and building cultural competence.

Keywords: Uzbek language, English language, command constructions, interrogative constructions, linguistic and cultural differences, cross-cultural communication.

Command Constructions. Language is an essential element of culture and reflects the cultural values, beliefs, and traditions of the community using it. The grammatical structures of a language, such as imperatives and interrogatives, are not only used to express meaning but also carry cultural nuances and reflect the worldview of the speakers. In this article, we will analyze the linguistic and cultural characteristics of imperative and interrogative constructions in Uzbek and English. In both Uzbek and English, command constructions are used to give instructions or orders. In English, commands are often expressed using the bare infinitive form of the verb, such as "Close the door!" or "Sit down!". These constructions are straightforward and direct, reflecting the cultural values of assertiveness and directness. In Uzbek, the use of command constructions is also common, but it is often accompanied by politeness markers. For example, the word "rahmat" (thank you) can be added at the end of a command to soften its tone, such as "Kapiyani yoping, rahmat" (Close the door, please). Similarly, modal verbs such as "boring" (should) and "kerak" (must) are often used to make the command more polite and respectful [1].

Imperative Constructions. Imperative constructions in Uzbek and English are used to give commands, requests, and instructions. In English, imperatives are often used in a direct and straightforward manner. However, in Uzbek, the use of imperatives is often accompanied by politeness markers, such as "rahmat" (thank you), "sizga" (to you), and "sog' bo'ling" (be healthy). The use of these markers reflects the importance of politeness and respect in Uzbek culture. Additionally, in Uzbek, modal verbs, such as "boring" (should) and "kerak" (must), are often used to soften the command and make it more polite [2-3].

Imperative constructions are verb forms used to give commands or make requests. They are commonly used in everyday language and are often used to express instructions or to ask someone to do something. Imperative constructions are typically formed using the base form of a verb (the infinitive form without "to").

- Examples of imperative constructions include:
- "Sit down." (command)
- "Please pass the salt." (request)
- "Take a left at the next intersection." (instruction)

Imperative constructions can be used in both positive and negative forms. To form a negative imperative, the word "don't" is usually added before the base form of the verb.

- Examples of negative imperative constructions include:

- "Don't touch that." (command)
- "Please don't forget to email me." (request)
- "Don't turn off the oven yet." (instruction)

It is important to note that imperative constructions are not typically used in formal writing, as they are more commonly associated with spoken or informal language.

Interrogative Constructions. Interrogative constructions in Uzbek and English are used to ask questions and seek information. In English, tag questions, such as "isn't it?" and "don't you?" are often used to confirm information and seek agreement. In Uzbek, tag questions are not commonly used, and instead, indirect questions, such as "meni tushunib qoldingizmi?" (did you understand me?) are more common. The use of indirect questions reflects the importance of indirectness and politeness in Uzbek culture [4].

Interrogative constructions are sentence structures used to form questions in English. They are typically formed by inverting the subject and auxiliary verb or using a question word (such as who, what, when, where, why, or how) at the beginning of the sentence.

Here are some examples of different types of interrogative constructions:

Yes/No Questions: These questions are formed by inverting the subject and auxiliary verb of a declarative sentence.

Example:

- Declarative sentence: You are coming to the party.
- Interrogative sentence: Are you coming to the party?

Wh- Questions: These questions are formed by using a question word (such as who, what, when, where, why, or how) at the beginning of the sentence.

Example:

- Declarative sentence: She is going to the store.
- Interrogative sentence: Where is she going?

Tag Questions: These are short questions added to the end of a sentence to confirm or check information. They are formed by inverting the subject and auxiliary verb of the declarative sentence and adding a tag question at the end.

Example:

- Declarative sentence: You're not going to eat that, are you?
- Interrogative sentence: You're not going to eat that, are you?

Embedded Questions: These questions are formed by embedding a question within a statement.

Example:

- Statement: I don't know what time it is.
- Embedded question: Do you know what time it is?

Interrogative constructions are a crucial part of communication and can be used to gather information, seek clarification, or confirm understanding.

Cultural Implications. The linguistic differences in imperative and interrogative constructions in Uzbek and English reflect the cultural values and beliefs of the communities using these languages. In Uzbek culture, politeness and indirectness are highly valued, and this is reflected in the use of politeness markers and indirect questions. In contrast, English-speaking cultures often value directness and assertiveness, reflected in the straightforward use of imperatives and tag questions [5].

Moreover, the cultural differences in the use of imperatives and interrogatives have implications for cross-cultural communication. Speakers of Uzbek may perceive direct commands as impolite and aggressive, while speakers of English may perceive indirect questions as confusing or evasive. Understanding the linguistic and cultural characteristics of imperative and interrogative constructions in Uzbek and English is crucial for effective communication and building cultural competence.

In conclusion, imperative and interrogative constructions in Uzbek and English carry linguistic and cultural nuances that reflect the values, beliefs, and traditions of the communities using these languages. The use of politeness markers, modal verbs, indirect questions, and tag questions reveals the cultural differences in the

importance of politeness, directness, and indirectness. Understanding these linguistic and cultural differences is crucial for effective cross-cultural communication and building cultural competence.

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