

REAL AND IRREAL QUESTIONS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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The article explores the distinctions between real and irreal questions in the Uzbek language, emphasizing their structural and functional characteristics. Real questions are defined as inquiries that seek specific information, typically formed with interrogative pronouns like “kim” (who) and “nima” (what). They follow a direct Subject-Object-Verb order and are characterized by a rising intonation, indicating that a response is expected. In contrast, irreal questions express hypothetical scenarios or uncertainty, often utilizing conditional structures and modal verbs, such as “agar” (if).

The article provides examples of both question types, illustrating their usage in everyday conversation. It also includes a comparative analysis highlighting the differences in purpose, structure, and intonation between real and irreal questions. Furthermore, the cultural implications of these question types are discussed, noting how they reflect communication styles within Uzbek society. The conclusion underscores the importance of understanding these distinctions for effective communication in Uzbek.

INTRODUCTION. The Uzbek language, a prominent member of the Turkic language family, serves as the official language of Uzbekistan and is spoken by millions of people

worldwide. As with any language, the way questions are formed and understood plays a crucial role in communication. Among the various types of questions, real and unreal questions stand out due to their distinct characteristics and functions.[2]

Real questions are straightforward inquiries that seek specific information, often leading to clear and factual responses. They are essential in daily interactions, enabling speakers to gather necessary details about their environment or clarify uncertainties.[1] In contrast, unreal questions delve into hypothetical situations, allowing speakers to explore possibilities and express uncertainty. This distinction is not merely grammatical; it reflects deeper cultural nuances and communication styles prevalent in Uzbek society.[4]

Understanding the intricacies of real and unreal questions enriches one's grasp of the Uzbek language and enhances conversational skills. By examining how these question types operate within the framework of Uzbek grammar and syntax, learners can improve their ability to engage meaningfully with native speakers. This article aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of real and unreal questions in Uzbek, highlighting their structural features, usage, and cultural implications.[3]

Methodology

Real questions are inquiries that seek specific information, often requiring factual answers. They are typically formed using interrogative pronouns or adverbs such as “kim” (who), “nima” (what), “qayerda” (where), and “nimaga” (why). The structure of these questions often follows the Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order typical in Uzbek sentences.

[10] Examples of Real Questions:

1. Who is this? - Bu kim?
2. What is that? - Bu nima?
3. Where are you going? - Sen qayerga boryapsan?
4. Why are you late? - Nima uchun kechikding?

These questions are characterized by their directness and clarity, aiming to elicit specific information from the respondent. The intonation used in real questions often rises at the end, signaling that a response is expected.

Unreal questions, on the other hand, do not necessarily seek factual answers but rather express hypothetical scenarios or inquire about situations that may not exist. These questions often involve modal verbs or phrases that indicate uncertainty or speculation.

Examples of Unreal Questions:

1. What if he doesn't come? - Agar u kelmasa nima bo'ladi?
2. Would you help me if I asked? - Agar so'rasam, yordam berarmiding?

3. What would happen if it rained tomorrow? - Agar ertaga yomg'ir yog'sa nima bo'ladi?[5]

Result and Analysis

Irreal questions often employ conditional structures and may include particles like “agar” (if) to indicate the hypothetical nature of the inquiry. The intonation in these cases may vary, often reflecting the speaker’s uncertainty or contemplation.[9]

Comparative Analysis

Feature	Real Questions	Irreal Questions
Purpose	Seek specific information	Explore hypothetical scenarios
Structure	Direct SOV order	Often conditional
Example	Bu nima? (What is this?)	Agar u kelmasa nima bo'ladi? (What would be if he doesn't come?)
Intonation	Rising at the end	Variable, reflecting uncertainty

Here we will indicate some more examples. Real Questions Examples:

- a) Where do you live?
Uzbek: Siz qayerda yashaysiz?
- b) How much does this cost?
Uzbek: Bu necha pul turadi?
- c) Why are you learning Uzbek?
Uzbek: O'zbek tilini nima uchun o'rganyapsiz?
- d) Who is your favorite author?
Uzbek: Sizning sevimli muallifingiz kim?
- e) How do you go to the market?
Uzbek: Bozorga qanday borasiz?
- f) Is he coming to the party?
Uzbek: U bayramga keladimi?

g) What time does the train arrive?

Uzbek: Poyezd qachon keladi?

Irreal Questions Examples

a) What would you do if it rained tomorrow?

Uzbek: Agar ertaga yomg'ir yog'sa, nima qilasiz?

b) Would you travel abroad if you had the chance?

Uzbek: Agar imkoniyat bo'lsa, chet elga sayohat qilarmidingiz?

c) How would you feel if you won the lottery?

Uzbek: Agar lotereyadan yutsangiz, qanday his qilasiz?

d) What would happen if we missed the bus?

Uzbek: Agar avtobusni o'tkazib yuborsak, nima bo'ladi?

e) If you could change one thing about your life, what would it be?

Uzbek: Hayotingizda bir narsani o'zgartira olsangiz, nima bo'lardi?

f) What would you say if someone asked for your opinion?

Uzbek: Kimdir fikringizni so'rasa, nima deysiz?

g) If I were in your position, what would I do?

Uzbek: Sizning o'rningizda bo'lsam, nima qilardim?

h) How would you react if your friend moved away?

Uzbek: Do'stingiz boshqa joyga ko'chib ketsa, qanday munosabatda bo'lasiz?[8]

These examples illustrate the differences between real and irreal questions in Uzbek, providing learners with practical phrases for various conversational contexts.

Cultural Implications

The use of real and irreal questions in Uzbek reflects cultural nuances related to communication styles. Real questions are straightforward and emphasize clarity, while irreal questions highlight politeness and indirectness, which are valued in Uzbek culture. [7] This distinction is particularly important in social interactions where maintaining harmony and respect is crucial.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the exploration of real and irreal questions in the Uzbek language reveals significant insights into both linguistic structure and cultural communication practices. Real questions serve as vital tools for obtaining specific information, characterized by their directness and clarity. They facilitate effective dialogue and understanding in everyday conversations. On the other hand, irreal questions introduce a layer of complexity by allowing speakers to consider hypothetical scenarios and express uncertainty. This aspect

not only enriches conversations but also reflects a cultural preference for politeness and indirectness.

The comparative analysis presented in this article underscores the importance of recognizing these distinctions for anyone learning or using Uzbek. By mastering both real and unreal questions, learners can navigate social interactions more adeptly, fostering better relationships with native speakers. Furthermore, this understanding contributes to a broader appreciation of how language shapes thought processes and cultural norms.

Ultimately, the study of question types in Uzbek is more than an academic exercise; it is a gateway to understanding the rich tapestry of communication within Uzbek culture. As language learners continue to engage with these concepts, they will find themselves better equipped to participate in meaningful conversations that respect the nuances of this beautiful language.

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