A Contrastive Analysis of WH-Movement in Pakistani National Language Urdu and English: A Syntactical Perspective

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Abstract: The current study investigates the contrastive analysis of grammatical variation between Urdu and English in the sense of WH-movement. The basic purpose of this study is to explore, the structural patterns of WH-movement in Urdu and English and Urdu language terminologies and syntactic variations related to WH-movement. Furthermore, similarities and differences between Urdu and English studied. In conclusion, this study claimed that WH-movement is obligatory in English but not in Urdu. The sentences in English are moved with the WH-movement but in Urdu, it is optional. The movement of the sentences was not openly shown in Urdu on the other hand clearly shown in English. The results show that the element of [+WH, Extended projection principle] provokes the development of WH-movement. This study provides an exciting opportunity to advance our knowledge of WH-movement and is also valuable for the students and researchers to understand the idea of linguistic structure overall and especially in the WH-movement.

INTRODUCTION

Language shift is not just regarding the place of WH-words or expressions, but also deals with imperatives administering development cycle, overall. Furthermore, there are various types of language development that are (topicalization, extra position, WH-development, weighty NP-shift and so on), all of such syntactic peculiarities in all actuality do share a typical property, the development of a class from one spot to another. However its underlying foundations started some time before, the brought together hypothesis of WH-development appeared through Chomsky's research paper WH-development 1977. The study has opened a new horizon for researchers on the WH-expressions in different languages around the world. A review of the writing shows that few syntactic methods and techniques have been utilized to examine WH development, including the Transformational Grammar, Principles and Parameters Theory, the standard syntactic theory of structure, Minimalist Program and Optimality Theory.

The researcher attempts to examine the parametric variety between Urdu and English as far as the WH question. Transformational grammar minimalist program technique used for examining the relative idea of WH-development (a sort of development activity with the assistance of which a Wh-question goes its real place towards the fronting position of the sentence) in Pakistani Urdu overtly but in English covertly.

The current review centers around the examination of WH-development in the Urdu and the English languages. Moreover, it focuses on exploring what the development

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of WH-expression means the syntactic structure of the sentence and why it is set off all of the time towards the starting position in English as contrasted with Pakistani Urdu. The result of the study is valuable for the students and academicians to understand the idea of linguistic structure overall and WH-movement especially.

The construction of WH-movement is a complex system most foreign language learners face difficulty with, especially when their mother tongues have not had the same pattern. If we saw Urdu and English, the normal sentence structure of Urdu is S-O-V where as the English structure is S-V-O. This has a great impact on question formation. In this study we will contrast the WH-movement in English to the WH-movement in Urdu we will try to find that English has overt WH-movement, whereas Urdu is more suitable for in-situ WH-movement or optional WH-movement in English are two kinds- "polar" and "non-polar" WH-questions focus on particular parts of sentences and not on the whole sentence the way that yes-no questions do. WH-questions are shaped by embedding a WH-word into a sentence in the spot of over looking data. WH-inquiries regarding the subject of a sentence have easier syntax than WH-inquiries concerning anything in the predicate. If WH-questions are about the S of a sentence simply embed who for sure and keep a similar word request S-V-O. If WH-questions are tied in with anything in the predicate embed a WH-word and afterward control the word request by moving that WH-word to the start and afterward moving the administrator before the subject. 6. If there's no administrator in the action word express, one must be added. Like Yes/No inquiries and negatives with not in the action word state, WH-questions that need to add an administrator use do. The word request of Urdu is SOV. All fundamental constituents are equipped for scrambling.

LITERATURE REVIEW

As of late many examinations have been directed on WH-development thinking about alternate points of view. From Fakih's point of view "WH-expression in Hodeida Arabic: A stage-based methodology" attempted to give a good record of their grammatical pattern in terms of Chomsky's perspective. The researcher demonstrated that the development of the WH question is mandatory in Hodeida Arabic language. The researcher additionally demonstrated that the development of the WH-question fulfills Noam Chomsky Phase-based methods and Phase-Impenetrability Condition Mowarin and Oduaran[1] .et, said" A contrastive Inquiry into WH-interrogatives in English and Nigerian Pidgin" took Noam Chomsky's MP of groundbreaking punctuation as the hypothetical system, to research the WH-interrogatives development. They involved an educational methodology for the review. The discoveries of their review outlined that the issues of language shortage in English looked by Nigerian understudies can be diminished by assuming English as

the subsequent language was educated by contrastive strategies for instructing. Abedi *et al.*[2] led their review on "the development of WH-articulation in English and Persian in the light of the structure of GBT". They did a relative investigation of development as far as Wh-movement. For this reason, they utilized Chomsky's GB hypothesis as the hypothetical structure in their perspective.

Malhotra[3] examined "Intercession Effect and WH-development" in which the specialist contended that mediation impacts are apparent in numerous normal dialects, which has turned into a far from being an true issue in the semantic and syntactic writing somewhat recently. In the momentum study, the scientist attempted to feature the limits in the previously proposed model with regards to intercession impacts and WH-development to propose a reanalysis of mediation impacts as far as head-moved. Research gave an option WH-development approach for certain languages that show intercession impact regarding WH-in-situ dialects. The specialist additionally asserted that the idea of WH development in normal language has an immediate outcome on the idea of WH-quantifier connections. To accomplish the targets of the review, the specialist inspected information from various dialects especially Hindi, English and Chinese with the goal that the idea of WH-development in these dialects can be utilized to foresee the mediation just as Island impacts. Hassan and Jarad[4] concentrated on a pattern of WH development in their review "WH-development in Palestine Arabic". Discoveries delineated that WH-administrators fill two roles in Palestinian Arabic based on the kind of WH administrator possibly it is WH-contention. In research work, he upheld his contention that "WH-subordinates go through syntactic development, while WH-contention does not go through" considering Wabha Cheng et al. proposed works. Cheng[5] "Partial WH-movement" partial movement refers to the WH qualities" Halfway WH-development" and reevaluated the thought of WH-development as far as its incomplete development. Fractional WH-development alludes to a kind of development which have the accompanying qualities.

The review would gauge extraordinary importance since it is a grammatical pattern and assuming we examine the Pakistani setting there are not many investigations directed in this specific setting (sentence structure) or then again if any, in those concentrates on no endeavor was made to concentrate on the similar idea of Urdu and English not with standing the way that these two dialects are viewed as reverberation dialects to each other. The utilization of the Chomskyian syntactic hypothesis of MP appeared to be uncommon in the Pakistani setting particularly if there should arise an occurrence of Urdu language, because of which it is trusted that the review could appreciate great notoriety by bringing into the spotlight this specific peculiarity. The present study has significance it focuses on giving

auxiliary writing connected with the peculiarities of development of WH-movement in English just as in the Urdu language when contrasted with different examinations completed at the named issue specifically. Moreover, the current work would assist the specialist and peruser in the overall comprehension of the transformational grammar and Parameters by drawing closer (1981) to the investigation of patterns. This research is we could say a further part of a comparative analysis of WH-movement in Urdu and English: A Minimalist Perspective. In the previous studies, researchers only examined the syntactic patterns of both languages but the recent study has investigated the Urdu language's uniqueness its terminology and syntactic variation regarding WH-movement. It is trusted that the discoveries of the current review will be productive in settling the discussion about the situation with Urdu as far as head-last or head-introductory language. The result of the study is valuable for the students and academicians in understanding the idea of linguistic structure overall and WH-movement especially.

Research question: This research seeks to address the following questions:

- What type of WH-movement and terminologies are used in the Urdu language?
- What type of WH-movement is used in English?
- What are the similarities and differences between Urdu and English and their structural patterns of WH-movement in the perspective of Chomsky's Transformational MP approach?

These three questions would be investigated in this study. In the previous research, most of the researchers ignored the Urdu language's language unique terminology and syntactic variations. So, we would try to cover this aspect of language in a way that this work would be unique.

Methodology: The current study dealt with the contrastive analysis of grammatical variation between Urdu and English in the sense of WH-movement. The researcher has followed the post-positivist approach because research is based on a particular theory proponed by Chomsky' Transformational grammar MP Approach. Qualitative methods offer an effective way to analyze and identify Urdu and English syntactic structure similarities and uniqueness. Qualitative methods have been used for the data analysis. This was a descriptive contrastive content analysis-based study. The Urdu language data were collected randomly from newspapers, different books, comments from linguists, research articles and conversational interviewing videos. The syntactical framework of the study is adapted from Maqsood *et al.*[6], some data collected from our daily life is useable question sentences etc., کیا کہہ رہے ہو تم؟

The data have been analyzed according to the tree diagram structure. After data collection, all the data were studied thoroughly and investigated the similarities, differences and syntactic patterns of WH-movement in English and Urdu languages. Urdu language terminologies and syntactic variations related to WH-movement are especially examined. The researcher used a tree diagram to show how WH-movement sentence structure differs in Urdu from English.

Pakistani Urdu WH-movement: The Urdu language structure is SOV. The Urdu language asked questions in different ways for example content types, polar types and some questions syntactically declarative form that are distinguished only through Intonation is it declarative or e.g. علی نے امن کو مارا we can only recognize through Intonation. The Polar question commonly be expressed with for example کیاعلی نے امن کومارا؟ Urdu is not strictly verb-final, the material can appear after the verb, on the other hand, English for yes /no questions auxiliary verbs fronted. Content-type questions start with English but in Urdu can be placed at different places e.g. Will she com? آیا وہ آے گی؟ WH question comes at first in English but in Urdu based on the sentence nature. WHO is translated as (کون who) who will go to home کون گھر جاے گا؟ Which also interrogative WH-word in English and Urdu appears before noun this is the similarity between Urdu and English. Whose is WH-question comes for possession and usually comes before nouns in English and Urdu both WH-question in Urdu come before noun e.g. کس کی قلم ہے؟ Whose this pen? What interrogative pronoun, an adjective used in English and Urdu. Topics are typically discovered clause first, with a focus on the immediate preverbal positions.

- علی نے امن کو غور سے دیکھا؟ Ali had looked at Aman carefully'
- علی نے امن کو کیسے دیکھا؟ 'How had Ali managed to see Aman? Shows wonder
- علی نے امن کو کیسے دیکھاتھا؟ How had Ali looked at Aman?' (word order for a how-question)
- علی نے دھیان سےکس کودیکھاتھا؟ Who had Ali looked at carefully?

WH-constituents can appear anywhere in the clause, aside from the default position: However, word order variation appears to be associated with differences in interpretational possibilities. English isovert wh-movement Urdu wh-word goes covert movement to the appropriate operator position. Post-verbal WH: علی نے دھیان دیکھاتھاکس کو؟ Ali had looked carefully at who? Thus, post-verbal wh appears to be unable to follow from the background/old information connection, but rather from the category of "added emphasis/new information.

The Urdu language has a common noun and proper nouns each noun category is divided into further categories and subcategories. One of the proper noun categories is called (اسم ضمیر) it has of subcategory that is used for WH-moment asking questions through pronouns is calledضمیراستفھام (کون) Who) and (what)کیا who is used for living things and what for non-living things e.g.کیا پانی ہے؟It کون آیا؟ who came? Is there water? It has subjective case, فاعلی حالت objective case, اضافی حالت possessive case مفعولی حالت Similarly, the common noun has three categories of WH-moments استفھام استنجباری this noun isused for WH-questions for getting new information آج کیا تاریخ ہے؟ استفھام اقراری wh-moment has been used when somebody wants to sure something in the form of questionsکس Who helped you کس نے تمھاری مدد کی؟,میں نے تمے کہاں کہاں تلاش نہ کیا؟ I search you everywhere.

استفھام انکاری WH-moment has been used for negation in Urdu. جاہل آدمی کی کون قدر کرتا ہے who values the ignorant man?

How WH-movement functions in English, and how it is similar to Urdu, have been discussed in this section. Moreover, let's take a look WH-movement similarities and differences through a tree diagram that has been adapted from[6]

- What you are saying?
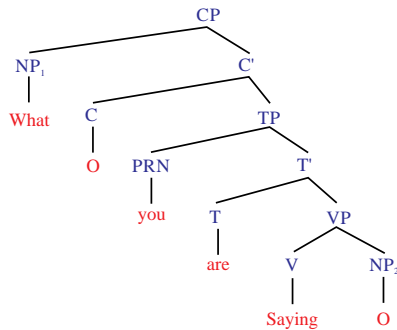
Here the auxiliary verb actual place "is" before it is raised at the degree of complementizer, as should be visible in the following diagram.
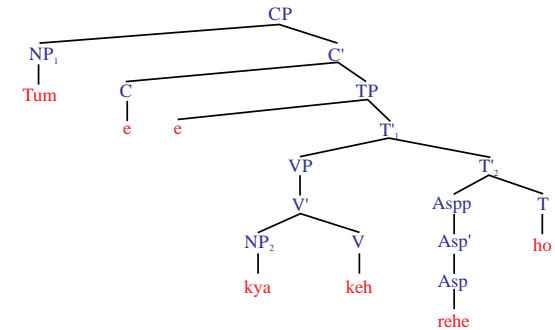
- What are you saying?
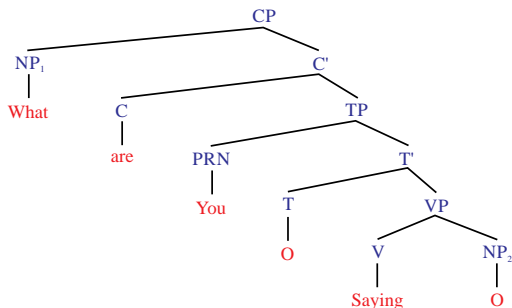
Word "what" converges with the action word "saying" to shape verb phrase getting out whatever, it merges with "are" to make T-bar which converges with the pronoun [You] to shape tense phrase The auxiliary verb "is" it tends to be used as a WH question sentence.
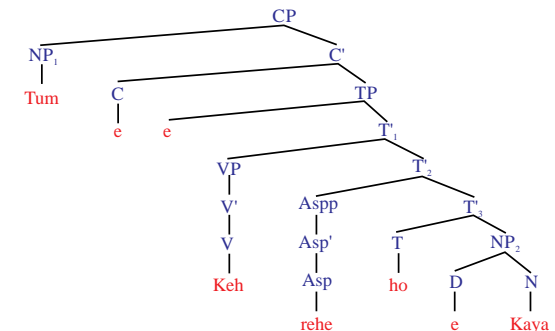
- کیا کہہ رہے ہو تم
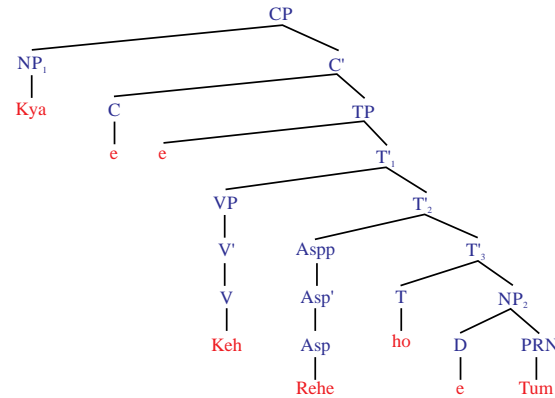
- تم کیا کہہ رہے ہو

- تم کہہ رہے ہو کیا

In Urdu sentences diagrams the WH-expression "Kaya"occurs in three unique situations to form the WH expression. The word کیا "kaya" connected with the action word کہہ "keh" in Urdu to frame VP, which further

converges with the current state assistant رہے ہو "rhy ho" to shape T-bar, which thus converges with the pronoun تم "tum" to shapethe position for the phrase. In the English language at whatever point the development of the WH-state happens, it will forever draw in the assistant action word since it contains the extended projection principle +WH highlights which necessitate that it should move to the complementizer place of complementizer phrase and complementizer should be that a WH-expression must be at complementizer phrase position but in the Urdu language is unique, here an invalid complementizer phrase is presented because the development happens secretly when contrasted with the clear development of helper in English. Since in Urdu some of the time assistants are connected with the action word itself and assuming WH-articulation in Urdu, it doesn't need to draw in the helper towards the complementizer place of the complementizer phrase. Accordingly, to make the deduction of a sentence effective, an invalid complementizer is presented in Urdu, which converges with the moved WH-articulation "kaya" to complementizer phrase having "kaya" at specifier position of complementizer phrase.

WH-movement in Urdu language identical words possess both in-situ and covert situations when contrasted with English. In the sentence- تم کہہ رہے ہو کیا ؟, it stays in its covertposition however in its derivational interaction, its development is likewise outlined in the arrangement of CP as clarified above, while in this phrase تم کیا کہہ رہے ہو؟

"Tum kya Keh rhy ho?" the expression kaya is moved from its unique situation towards the C place of CP because it has [+WH] include because of which it very well may be moved from its idle area towards C situation to shape CP giving inquisitive sense to the sentence.

In the Urdu language WH-phrases (کیا, کہاں) and so on involve various situations in the sentences and it doesn't influence the grammaticality of the sentence, for example,
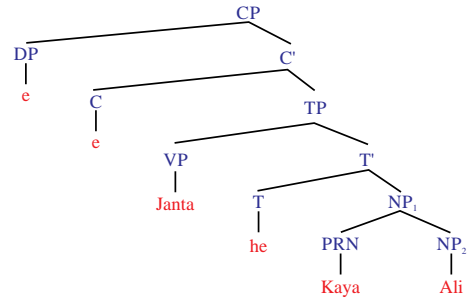
- علی کیا جانتا ہے؟ / Ali kaya Janta hy?
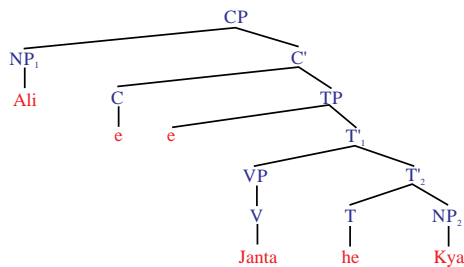
- کیا علی جا نتا ہے؟ / Kaya Ali Janta hy?
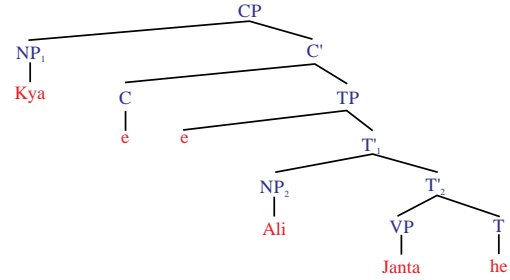
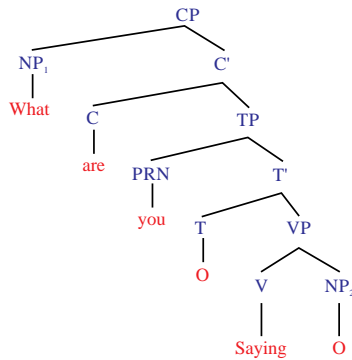- جانتا ہے کیا علی؟ / Janta hy kaya Ali?

As mentioned above the expression "kaya" WH-expression possesses various situations in all sentences that are grammatical in nature. Thus, it very well may be contended that in Urdu the development of WH-express is not mandatory that WH-expression come generally toward the start of the sentence and hold all the grammatical nature these expressions could change their place according to their grammatical nature.

WH-movement in English: WH Question is viewed as the type of "converge" with a slight distinction. In consolidate activity, the tasks consider the determination of lexical things and blending them in the syntactic design while moving activity including the modifying the syntactic constituent as indicated by the necessity of the sentence or in less difficult terms to match the comparing elements of the constituents to keep up with the grammaticality of inferred articulation. The development as far as WH-development shifts across languages. As examined over, WH-expression goes its initial position of the sentence and is also not necessary in Urdu as described in the framework. The WH-development features are quite different from each other in both languages. In English when/WH-development happens, it always goes towards the complementizer place WH-words build an ideal CP as displayed in the following diagram:

- What are you saying?

CP
- NP₁ — What
- C' — C (are), TP
  - PRN (you)
  - T' — T (O), VP
    - V (Saying), NP₂ (O)

CP
- PRN — What
- C' — C (Does), TP
  - NP₁ (Ali)
  - T' — T (e), VP
   - V (Know), NP₂ (What)

- What does Ali know?

In the tree diagram, the assistant action word moves from its strained situation towards the complementizer place of complementizer phrase to shape C-bar having a WH-articulation at the specifier position to frame CP. Urdu words are not drawn in towards the C place of CP because it is not required that it should go towards this position. In Urdu, an invalid complementizer is presented at the C place of CP rather than a helper action word.

- What you are saying?

CP
- NP₁ — What
- C' — C (O), TP
  - PRN (You)
  - T' — T (are), VP
   - V (Saying), NP₂ (O)
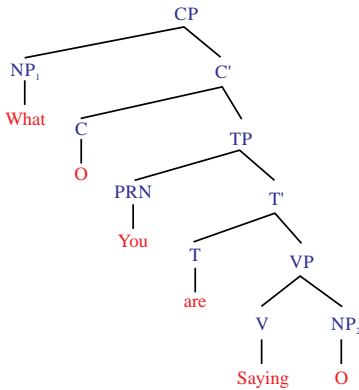
The movement of WH-phrases shows the use of the C-order guideline which is recognizable in the union activity because the lexical constituents converge with one another to build a fruitful tree of the induction as displayed beneath the WH-expression goes out from it is contention position. The extricated WH-state shows C-orders over its impact, which can be seen in the lower thing phrase position. The development of WH-express from profound construction towards goes initial design does not influence the syntactically of the sentence.

- What does Ali know?

CP
- PRN — What
- C' — C (Dose), TP
  - NP₁ (Ali)
  - T' — T (e), VP
    - V (Know), NP₂ (What)
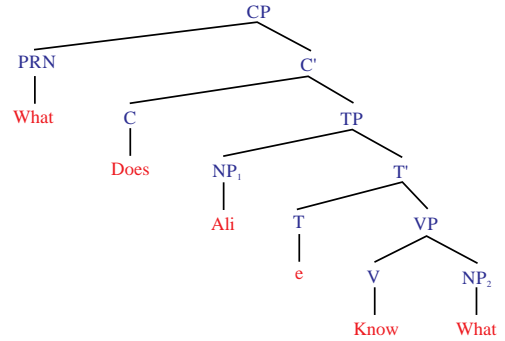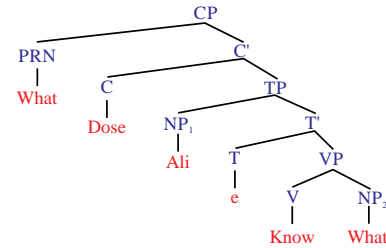
WH-movement varies in both languages and also has significant differences:

- English is obligatory in nature of WH-expression on the other hand it is the opposite
- The development of tense structure in English is required alongside the development of Wh-movement when contrasted with Urdu in which it is optional
- C-order standard is seen in the development of WH-articulation in both languages

As delineated, the development of WH-Question affects the syntactic pattern of sentences yet here likewise the two dialects are interesting, in one another. If there should be an occurrence of English, the snapshot of WH-articulation is generally toward the start of the sentence to convert the sentence inquisitive and in doing as such the syntax of the sentence is not impacted by the fundamental idea of the theory. Be that as it may, assuming we move a WH-expression at different places of the sentences then the sentence becomes unstructured as mentioned diagrams. However, in Urdu, the sentence does not grammatically effect, which infers that in the Urdu language a WH-expression can be moved at any point middle, end starting it would be comprehending sentence WH-question. As described in the first three diagrams WH-expression "kaya" from Urdu has three unique positions and all sentences are syntactically correct.

CONCLUSION

From findings, shows that the development of WH-movement in Urdu and English show that the development of WH-expression fluctuates across the languages. In English, WH-expression goes all of the time towards the start of the sentence to frame an inquisitive sentence when contrasted with Urdu in which this development occurs in a complex way. The development of WH-movement influences the sentence structure in English assuming it goes in various situations when contrasted with Urdu. There are sure highlights, for example, the EPP component and +WH include, which set off the development of WH-expression. There are some limits of the study that have been mentioned here, the data of the study was limited this was a descriptive based study is opened a new opportunity for the researchers in the comparative content analysis overall and especially in WH-movements.

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