

## ANALYSES ON EXPRESSION OF INTERROGATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN LINGUISTICS

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**Annotation.** Analysis of studies of interrogative constructions in Uzbek linguistics was enlarged upon in this article. Also, citations were given from investigations of Russian linguist scientists to express attitude towards their opinions.

**Key words:** Interrogative constructions, declarative, negative, rhetorical questions, form and meaning, the affirmative imperative, the negative imperative.

There are a few studies of meaning content of interrogative sentences and features of expression of affirmation and negation in interrogative sentences in Uzbek linguistics.

A few scientific studies by the linguist A. Abdullaev can be included in early studies in this field. His article called “Rhetorical questions as emotional-expressive means of giving opinions” is considered as one of early exemplary analyses. He enlarges upon semantical and grammatical features of rhetorical questions in this article. The scientist announced his monograph called “Reflection of expressiveness in the Uzbek language” by compiling his studies conducted in this theme in 1983. In 1987 his monograph “Syntactical way of describing expressiveness in the Uzbek language” was published. A. Abdullaev gives detailed information about ways of reflecting expressiveness in interrogative sentences in this monograph. One more linguist scientist M. M. Haynazarova conducted dissertation research into “Inappropriateness of form and meaning in interrogative sentences”. Formal and meaning-related inappropriacy of interrogative sentences was deeply analysed in this research. She explains her analysis with the help of interrogative sentences in which the pronoun “why” was used. She expresses that underlying information guessed from meaning-related structure is in the character of the affirmative imperative and the negative imperative in interrogative sentences in which “why” was used by means of following examples – By raising stick, elderly people who heard it run to young people. Whereas, poor youth avoid stick, they say with irony by looking at each other:

-Why do you escape? Even God is giving to you, will not you take?!” (Chulpon “Night and noon”)

The sentence “Why do you escape?” is inappropriate in form and meaning, the negative-imperative information “Do not escape!” is understood by its meaning-related structure. Furthermore, the query pronoun “why” means repetitive open use of secret information after an imperative-interrogative sentence.

- Why are you standing still like a hammered stake? Sit down! (Utkir Hashimov)
- Why are you standing in front of the door? Come in! (From conversation)

Imperative information “Do not stand still like a hammered stake!” is understood from the inner structure of the sentence “Why are you standing still like a hammered stake?”. In the second interrogative sentence to explain strongly the meaning of the imperative sentence “Come in!” (not the imperative meaning “Do not stand in front of the door!”) was aimed.

Linguist Yu. V. Filippova advances the following opinion in her dissertation research into semantic and pragmatic description of versions of interrogative replica in dialogue speech:

“Peculiarities of interrogative constructions usually contain special words (query pronouns, particles and etc.), word formation based on certain pattern (various types of morphological and syntactical combinations of words in a sentence), intonation providing wholeness of a word by dividing into rhythmic groups and syntagms. In turn, interrogatives are a type of aims of particular communication and they are considered as encouraging an interlocutor to reply to address referred to him/her. However, question meaning is not expressed openly in a big group of interrogative constructions. Especially, a rhetorical question does not require a listener to answer. The answer is noticed in that address and the rhetorical question makes a reader think and sober and creates chance for him/her to be much more active in the process of communication.” For instance: “Why are you shooting yourself in the foot? Will not the police say “She is thrashing as she is sinful”?! Did Shahnoza strangle her husband?” (U. Hashimov). Question mark and exclamation mark were put at the end of the first sentence in this example. An order that is stronger than a question is expressed in this kind of situations. So the interrogative meaning takes a very passive part in this sentence. The question is enabling strict order tone to soften in this sentence. It can be noticed that meanings like thinking, getting interested in the opinion of an opposite person became reality among communicators as a result of usage of a rhetorical question. The exclamation mark in the second sentence “Will not the police say “She is thrashing as she is sinful?!” means that the view “The police will say that she is thrashing as she is sinful” is strict, but it is being alleged softly. The question particle “-mi” (in the Uzbek language) written in the declarative sentence (Shahnoza erini bo’g’ib o’ldiribdimi?) that means negation was used instead of the modal word “no” in the third sentence. “Did Shahnoza strangle her husband?” Actually this sentence is expression of emphasis “Shahnoza did not strangle her husband” in the form of a rhetorical question. Selection of this form is connected with the aim of activating and urging the listener to think and sober. “Rhetorical questions serve to form the attitude of a listener to information being conveyed as well as expressing information strongly. A rhetorical question gives a stereotypical title to speaker’s statement, as it were,

according to speaker, every person, including the listener, must come to judgement suggested by the speaker after thinking about the issue being discussed.” Filippova gives information about types of a sentence that does not require an answer in spite of being said in the tone of a query in her research: “besides a rhetorical question, there are other interrogative constructions that do not require an answer, but they are not informative openly.” Inferring from this viewpoint, we can say that interrogative constructions may contain meaning of questions, declarative information, action and state.

We can reveal inner esthetic opportunities of our language by analyzing interrogative constructions used in different forms of literary text on the basis of principles of linguapoetry, linguapragmatics and linguaculturology. Particularly, interrogative constructions are extremely valuable and important means in this regard. Detailed study of meaning and representative power of interrogative constructions in Uzbek belles-lettres will contribute to the development of certain branches of our linguistics substantially.

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