

**STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RHETORICAL
INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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Abstract: The article examines the features of rhetorical interrogatives that are common in the oral and written genres of Uzbek and English languages. Types of interrogative sentences are analyzed and the most common rhetorical questions are discussed.

Keywords: interrogative sentence, rhetoric, rhetorical question, stylistic forms.

INTRODUCTION

Interrogative sentences have a special place in the system of communicative speech. Interrogative sentences are questions aimed at understanding the truth unknown to the speaker. Such sentences are built on a special basis, pronounced separately, and a question mark is placed at the end of the sentence. Interrogative sentences are often used in dialogic form.

Interrogative sentences are divided into 3 types according to the content of the question expressed in them. Pure interrogative sentences: Who is listening? (Kim tinglayapti?)

Interrogative sentences: Can you speak slowly? (Sekinroq gapirolmaysizmi?)

Rhetorical questions: If your friend jumped off the bridge, would you do it too? (Agar sherigingiz o'zini ko'prikdan tashlasa, siz ham tashlaysizmi?)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the system of interrogative sentences, rhetorical interrogative sentences include both grammatical, logical, and stylistic relations with special meaning. In a rhetorical interrogative sentence, the answer is usually included in the question and is used as a stylistic tool to increase the effectiveness of the speech. When used in such a task, although a rhetorical interrogative sentence is in the form of a question, it does not require any answer, but is used to emphasize the information expressed in the question and to gain the listener's agreement. That is why in some cases rhetorical questions are not asked at the end of the sentence. Rhetorical interrogatives are often used as an engaging tool to start a conversation with the interlocutor or draw the speaker's attention to an issue without requiring a direct answer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Rhetorical questions are considered as a pragmatic understanding of purely interrogative sentences [3].

Who did it? (Lucy, Mr. White, a father, a friend, a doctor....) Kim qildi buni? – Lusi, Janob Wayt, ota, do'st, shifokor.....)

Who did it? (Well, me, of course.....who else?)

Kim qildi buni? – Men, albatta, yana kim bo'lardi?

Although a question carries the most important indicator of whether it is rhetorical or not, some questions are susceptible to rhetorical or non-rhetorical interpretation. For example, What time is it? question is almost always interpreted as a pure interrogative that requires an answer, whereas How can a fool know what's good for him? is rarely seen as a question that requires an answer. Many questions that don't look like these examples are hard to tell if they're rhetorical or pure interrogatives that require an answer. Such questions indicate that some rhetorical questions contain certain elements that correspond to their rhetorical nature [4].

The results of this study support the idea that rhetorical interrogative sentences consist of elements that indicate their syntactic and semantic properties.

One of the most common rhetorical questions in the English language is: "Can't you do anything right?" (Qo'lingizdan biror – bir foydali ish keladimi, o'zi?) In this sentence, the

speaker is not asking, rather, the listener is emphasizing whether he is capable of doing something useful or not. Rhetorical interrogatives are often difficult to answer when they express emphasis. Thus, rhetorical interrogative sentences appear as confirmation of an opinion in a negative sense. For example, "What have you ever done for me?" (siz men uchun nima qilib berdingiz, yoki siz men uchun nima qilib qo'yibsiz?) means "You have not done anything for me" (siz men uchun hech narsa qilib bermagansiz).

Rhetorical inquiry is used as a stylistic device to enhance the meaning of events and information in various genres of speech and writing, especially in poetry. In this case, it is often used as a metaphor for the question presented in the text. This type of rhetorical question is often called a "rhetorical narrative" and the answer to this question is determined by another joke [5]. For example,

Is the sky blue? (Osmon ko'kmi?)

Is the sun hot? (Quyosh issiqmi?)

Is the Pope Catholic? (Papa katolikmi?)

Some rhetorical interrogatives are reflected in English phrases:

What's the matter with you? (Sizga nima bo'ldi? Tuppa-tuzuk edingizku?);

Don't you know any better? (Tuzukroq javobingiz yo'qmi?, Yaxshiroq javob bera olmaysizmi?);

Do you have no shame? (Uyalmaysizmi? Sizda uyat yo'qmi?);

Are you crazy? (Jinnimisiz?);

How should I know? (Men qayoqdan bilay?)

CONCLUSION

Based on the data from this analysis, in most cases, rhetorical interrogatives and standard interrogatives have the same form, and it is correct to interpret them as rhetorical questions or pure interrogatives requiring an answer. Depending on the context in which they are used.

Although there is no formal distinction between rhetorical interrogatives and pure interrogatives requiring an answer, some rhetorical questions have a certain form that distinguishes them from standard questions.

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