

The Role of Rhetorical Interrogative Sentences in the Expression of Communicative Intention

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Abstract: This article will talk about rhetorical interrogative statements and their pragmalinguistic peculiarities. The issues of its place in various psychological contexts are analyzed using the example of Chulpan's novel Day and night.

Keywords: rhetorical interrogative sentences, psychological context, communicativeness, pragmatics, syntactic means, Speech Communication.

In Uzbek linguistics, the emphasis on the study of the linguopoietic, sociolinguistic, linguopragmatic, linguistic features of the literary text is growing every year. The weight of the work done in this regard is great. The increase in such studies in linguistics is directly explained by the increased attention to the social nature of the language. In the coverage of the pragmatic characteristics of language units, the artistic text is the main tool.

Through speech activity, a person acquires information about what he does not directly witness-phenomena, Action-State, character-features. The ancestors will collect the acquired life experiences and deliver them to the future generation .

The main function of language is its communicativeness. It is possible to receive information and transmit information through the language. Communicativeness as a derivative of speech communication has long performed the main task. An important place in this process is occupied by the relations of the speaker and the listener. But speech communication does not consist only in the exchange of information. In this process, the subjective relationship of both the speaker and the listener is realized.

The person who uses linguistic signs in communication is in some kind of emotional state of mind, his behavior is reflected in his social background, culture. The inclusion of the characteristics of this type of communication participants in the range of tasks performed by the linguistic system leads to infinity of this line and causes the inefficiency of scientific analysis.

Already, each person is assessed by a separate universe, its spirituality, moral level, character and behavior through the image of this inner world, the appearance of the inner world.

The resourcefulness, internal capabilities of the language as a linguistic sign led to the improvement of a relatively new approach in its study-a pragmatic approach.

The question of the process of communication-intervention and its perception by communicants caused the emergence of a pragmatic orientation in linguistics. Pragmalinguistics in language research promotes the thesis that language units should be studied together with a person, being a verifying direction or method based on the relationship of the user of that language with a person or individuals .

Significant research on pragmalinguistics in Uzbek linguistics has been carried out and is underway. The endless possibilities of language are being covered by the study of each linguistic

phenomenon, taking into account speech situations, psychological situations, worldview, inner world, experiences, mental state of the speaker and listener.

Despite the fact that interrogative sentences, in particular rhetorical interrogative sentences, are the subject of several studies, through them the specificity of the situations that arise in a literary text is not fully covered.

In this article, we tried to analyze the rhetorical interrogative statements of the talented writer Abdulhamid Suleiman Chulpon in the novel “Day and night” on a pragmatic aspect.

In a literary text, linguistic phenomena are directed towards a specific goal. In this way, the entire possibilities of each event are brought to the surface. Rhetorical interrogative sentences, while being a syntactic tool that expresses strong expressiveness, help to reveal even the most subtle points of the relations of the speaker and the listener in speech situations.

It is known that rhetorical interrogative sentences are those in which the answer is not required, the answer from the content is clearly understood. In the process of analyzing rhetorical interrogative sentences in the novel, we focused on their specificity in various speech situations. From this we have classified them as follows.

I. Rhetorical interrogative sentences used in the author's speech.

Rhetorical interrogations represent different meaningful relationships that come in the author's speech. They serve to transmit a lot of information to the listener through the author's speech in different situations, situations:

1. The author comes in his speech and serves to express the communicative intention of the characters: that was what Hadichahan expected. Were he not the words the same as the words in his heart? And when he was alone all the time, he would not have thought about it and wished for it? So today the heart of both co-workers is beating with one tattoo! The two Kuns realized each other today and reached out to each other! What is better than MU? (Page 61)
2. The author comes in his speech and serves to show a certain psychological state. Two different situations occur in this:
 - a) rhetorical interrogative sentences in the author's speech form a negative psychological situation: a simple and natural childhood game that seemed so panicky in the eyes of a cold Sufi would be less than the anguish of a bird that saw a large lock hitting daricha while waiting for the opening of the cage? (Page 33)
 - b) rhetorical interrogative sentences used in the author's speech form a positive psychological situation: only who is glad that daricha was opened in it? Who makes the joy? Who tastes the flavor of freedom? Who will replace such a stubborn man with the respect of the mother who so masterfully slogan on the road? Who hugs him and who kisses him?(Page 36)
3. The author comes in his speech and serves to express the author's communicative intention: the mirror of the court of an investigator without a typewriter copied the poor protocol with great attention and frustration. Ori true, when writing the names of the local people, he also sends the word “Akbarali”, which means “Umarali” in one place, “the son of Amir” in another, “Qambar vali” in another place. Already, what does it matter? How to come a pen to what the language does not come? What was” Akbar“, what was” Qambar ” -is bari one? The name of one SART! (Page 255)

II. The characters were used in the speech of rhetorical interrogative sentences. Rhetorical interrogations come in the character's speech and serve to express their thoughts, mental state,

mood, assessment relationships. In this rhetorical interrogative sentences are used in the external speech of the characters and indicate various mental states:

- a) shows the positive mental state of the characters: the Mingbashi again burst into laughter:
 - Walking with you, I was like that, unholy! Epla, now yourself. The girl I'll do a job! Who gives me without giving? (Page 106)
- b) shows the negative mental state of the characters: -where do you remember, boss? Look at me...what's this? When you say "Go," John says. Flies like a wind. Saying to him that you say "Go" is like opening a cage leash to a wild bird. Who stays in the woods? Is it? (Page 125)

In the above situations, rhetorical interrogative sentences were used in the speech of the characters, helping to reveal their inner feelings, such as their joy, anger, hesitation, objection, admiration. In the novel rhetorical interrogative sentences the places expressed in the inner speech of the characters can be found in many. In inner speech, the spiritual world of the heroes is clearly manifested. In different psychological contexts, inner speech acts as a strong pictorial expression. For example: Lord! Lord! What is it? Dream, right? Where am I? What am I doing? What is my night? What is my today? What's next tomorrow? (Page 180)

In this situation, the arrival of rhetorical interrogative sentences without series has further increased expressiveness. At the same time, one of the heroes of the work clearly reflected the upheavals in the psyche of Miryakub. The experiences of miryakub, such as his airiness, regret, despair, are hidden in the content of a rhetorical interrogative sentence.

And in the following example, rhetorical interrogative sentences one of the mingbashi wives Poshshahan represented the field of the soul. Cases of regret when the question of inheritance arose after the wedding of a woman who advocated the transfer of Zebini to the mingbashi, I describe in detail in a rhetorical interrogation tool: went-yu with an early one day, the mingbashi John surrendered. What will happen to the state? Let the state build. It seems to eat everyone and do it. Previously, four people were in the middle, now five fell into the middle. Previously, there was a hope that at least his contribution would fall on each Im: now from one handful to three wives to the Earth, and all the rest to Zebihon. Is there also a fool in the world who runs an ax on his own leg himself? (Page 110)

It seems that the literary text is a huge field that can reveal the whole essence of each linguistic phenomenon. Rhetorical interrogative sentences are widely used in literary texts as a means of increasing imagery. Rhetorical interrogative sentences are also considered an important tool in indicating the mental state of the characters in speech situations.

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