

Linguistic Formation of Rhetorical Questions in Uzbek and English

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Annotation: This article deals to the theory of interrogative sentences and rhetorical questions. Here they discussed on linguistic formation of rhetorical questions in Uzbek and English and include examples for each types of rhetorical questions. They gave analysis of English a rhetorical question is one for which the questioner does not expect a direct answer: in many cases it may be intended to start a discourse, or as a means of displaying or emphasize the speaker's or author's opinion on a topic.

Keywords: interrogative sentences, rhetorical questions, indirect or direct, positive point, "rhetorical affirmation".

Introduction. Why Interrogative Sentences Are Important? Interrogative sentences are important. They're the tool for getting the information we want. Interrogative sentences are not as common as declarative sentences (ones that make statements), but they are the next most common sentence type. So, if you're learning or teaching English, it's essential to understand how they are formed. If you're a native English speaker, then interrogative sentences are unlikely to be responsible for any serious writing errors.

In the linguistic literatures we may saw, nevertheless, here are two good reasons to think a little more carefully about interrogative sentences.

(Reason 1) Don't use a question mark after a non-question. (Beware indirect questions!) Interrogative sentences (i.e., questions) are not responsible for serious errors among native English speakers, who understand how to form the three question types. By far the biggest issue related to interrogative sentences is writers thinking a non-question is a question and using a question mark. I want to know if it's finished? I wonder if I'll ever find my torch? (These are not questions but statements. They should end in periods (full stops).) This error typically occurs when the statement contains an indirect question. An indirect question is a direct question embedded inside a statement or another question. Here, the embedded direct questions are "Is it finished?" and "Will I ever find my torch?".

(Reason 2) Use a rhetorical question to raise a subject. Rhetorical questions (i.e., ones that are not expected to elicit an answer) can be used to make a point or to introduce a subject. When are you ever settled enough to have kids? (Actor Benedict Cumberbatch) (This is a rhetorical question designed to make a point not to elicit an answer. It's an interesting way of saying "You are never settled enough to have kids.") Is the Loch Ness monster dead? (This is a rhetorical question designed to introduce a subject. Often used as titles, rhetorical questions are designed to pique the audience's interest.)

In English a rhetorical question is one for which the questioner does not expect a direct answer: in many cases it may be intended to start a discourse, or as a means of displaying or emphasize the speaker's or author's opinion on a topic. A common example is the question "Can't you do anything right?" This question, when posed, is intended not to ask about the listener's ability but rather to insinuate the listener's lack of ability. Definition of rhetorical question are given in the Merriam

Webster dictionary: a question not intended to require an answer (Merriam Webster dictionary, 1968)

So, a rhetorical question is asked to make a point or to introduce a subject. The asker of a rhetorical question does not expect an answer.

Here are some examples of rhetorical questions. A rhetorical question can be used to make a positive point:

What's not to like?

(It's like saying "I like it", which is a statement.)

Who doesn't love pizza?

("I love pizza.")

Wow, who knew?

("This is surprisingly good.")

A rhetorical question can be used to make a negative point:

Does it look like I'm bothered?

("I'm not bothered.")

What is the matter with kids today?

("Kids today have issues")

What have the Romans ever done for us? (from Monty Python's Life of Brian)

("The Romans have done nothing for us.")

Why should you take by force that from us which you can have by love? (from the 1607 speech to white settlers by Chief Powhatan, father of Pocahontas)

("We'd have provided for you if you'd asked nicely.")

A rhetorical question with an obvious answer (if it were answered) can be used to answer a real question:

Is your boss still ignoring you?

Do bears, er, live in the woods?

(The first one is the real question. The second one is the answer via a rhetorical question.)

A rhetorical question can be used to introduce a subject:

What are super foods?

Why do we need to reduce carbon emissions?

What happened to your vote?

The Rhetorical Question Mark

Method. Componential, comparative, historical and transformational methods are used in this research work.

Discussion and Results. In the 1580s, to recognise that the rhetorical question was not a normal question, an English printer called Henry Denham invented the "rhetorical-question mark," which was a reversed question mark (i.e., a vertically reflected one). For a few decades, it seemed like the

rhetorical-question mark might catch on. It didn't. That said though, even today, some people consider a rhetorical question to be more statement than question, and they don't end one with a question mark, opting instead for a full stop (period, in the US) or an exclamation mark. Perhaps there's some merit to that, but it's not a popular convention. You're far more likely to be red-penned for avoiding a question mark than praised for it. Use a question mark with a rhetorical question.

Examples of Rhetorical Questions in Literature. Here are two commonly cited rhetorical questions written by Playwright William Shakespeare:

"If you prick us, do we not bleed?

If you tickle us, do we not laugh?

If you poison us, do we not die?

And if you wrong us, shall we not revenge? (Shylock from Shakespeare's play "The Merchant of Venice")

What's in a name? That which we call a rose

by any other name would smell as sweet. (Juliet from Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet")

We may find real answer from internet recourses -Why Rhetorical Questions Are Important? Using a rhetorical question to introduce a new subject or idea is a useful trick to keep up your sleeve. There are two benefits:

(Benefit 1) Rhetorical questions make good titles and are engaging.

Look at this title for a magazine article:

Who Was Responsible for the Genocide in Srebrenica? (This is far more engaging than a title like "Responsibility for the Genocide in Srebrenica".) As well as making it clear what follows, a rhetorical question is useful for engaging readers because it encourages them to consider the answer before reading. Rhetorical questions are particularly useful for paragraph titles in business documents. Of interest, some argue that a rhetorical question that introduces an idea isn't actually a rhetorical question because the answer is provided immediately after the question (i.e., it's just a normal question with an answer). There's some logic to that argument, but, as such questions don't expect answers from those being "asked," they are rhetorical.)

(Benefit 2) Rhetorical questions can be diplomatic.

Look at this title for a lecture: Who was the first to reach the summit of Mount Everest?

Let's imagine this were a lecture for students at the University of Auckland (attended by Sir Edmund Hillary). If it were entitled "Sir Edmund Hillary was second, not first, to conquer Mount Everest," it would likely alienate the audience from the outset, and they might not listen with an open mind.

A rhetorical question can have the effect of a soft statement. So, when some diplomacy is required, using a rhetorical question might be a good option.

Of course, a rhetorical question doesn't have to be a title. It could be in the middle of your text.

Sir Edmund Hillary is credited for being the first man to conquer Mount Everest. But, who did reach the summit first? Some believe that Englishman George Mallory, who led an expedition to Everest in 1924, reached the summit first. However, Mallory died on the mountain, and it is unknown whether he reached the top.

A rhetorical question may be intended as a challenge. The question is often difficult or impossible to answer. In the example, What have the Romans ever done for us? (Monty Python's Life of Brian) the question functions as a negative assertion. It is intended to mean The Romans have never done anything for us!. When Shakespeare's Mark Antony exclaims: Here was a Caesar! when

ISSN 2792-1883 (online), Published in Vol: 2 No: 11 for the month of Nov-2022

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comes such another? it functions as an assertion that Caesar possesses such rare qualities they may never be seen again. (Julius Caesar, Act 3, scene 2, 257)

Negative assertions may function as positives in sarcastic contexts. For example, in Smoking can lead to lung cancer. Who knew?! the question functions as an assertion that the truth of the statement should have been utterly obvious. Rhetorical questions are often used as a metaphor for a question already asked. Examples may be found in the song "Maria" from the 1959 Rodgers and Hammerstein musical, The Sound of Music, in which "How do you solve a problem like Maria?" is repeatedly answered with other questions: "How do you catch a cloud and pin it down?", "How do you keep a wave upon the sand?" and "How do you hold a moonbeam in your hand?" These responses assert that a problem like Maria cannot be solved. In the vernacular, this form of rhetorical question is called "rhetorical affirmation". The certainty or obviousness of the answer to a question is expressed by asking another, often humorous, question for which the answer is equally obvious. Popular examples include "Do bears shit in the woods?", "Is the sky blue?" and "Is the Pope Catholic?"

Punctuation rules in rhetorical questions are depending on the context, a rhetorical question may be punctuated by a question mark (?), full stop (.), or exclamation mark (!), but some sources argue that it is required to use a question mark for any question, rhetorical or not.

In the 1580s, English printer Henry Denham invented a "rhetorical question mark" (◻) for use at the end of a rhetorical question; however, it fell out of use in the 17th century. It was the reverse of an ordinary question mark, so that instead of the main opening pointing back into the sentence, it opened away from it. "The effectiveness of rhetorical questions in argument comes from their dramatic quality. They suggest dialogue, especially when the speaker both asks and answers them himself, as if he were playing two parts on the stage. They are not always impassioned; they may be mildly ironical or merely argumentative: but they are always to some extent dramatic, and, if used to excess, they tend to give one's style a theatrical air." "Rhetorical questioning is...a fairly conscious technique adopted by a speaker for deliberate ends, and it is used infrequently, proportional to the length of the dialogue, oration, or conversation."

In Uzbek, an interrogative sentence is one of the types of sentences according to the observed purpose; an interrogative sentence expressing the speaker's appeal to the listener to find out about an unknown and uncertain event. According to the main feature (task), there are 2 types of Interrogative sentences: pure Interrogative sentences and rhetorical Interrogative sentences Pure Interrogative sentences demand an answer from the listener (How long have you known Olimjon?). Rhetoric Interrogative sentences It is a statement that contains an affirmation or denial and does not require an answer from the listener (Is there such a beautiful country in the world? Who does not love a child?). In some Interrogative sentences, along with the interrogative content, doubt, surprise, and command meanings are noticeable (Shut up, did you do this job? Won't you go faster? - Go faster).

Conclusion. Interrogative sentences it is formed using the following tools: 1) using independent interrogative words (interrogative pronouns such as who, what, when, where, how many, how many, why) in ran (Who saw him? When will you come?); 2) using mi, chi, a (ya) and other interrogative endings (Did you go to the theater yesterday? — No. — What about today? Would you go today?); 3) in the absence of interrogative pronouns and interrogative loads, it is formed by the interrogative tone itself (Your last name? Your first name? You didn't show up yesterday?).

An interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks a question. Interrogative sentences can be direct or indirect, begin with or without pronouns, and feature yes/no interrogatives, alternative questions, or

tag questions. Interrogative sentences often start with interrogative pronouns and end with a question mark.

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