

CONSIDERATIONS ON INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Interrogative sentence, being one of the most complicated in structure of linguistic units, in this regard, of particular interest [1. P. 47]. Problem characteristics of interrogative sentences in Uzbek linguistics has not yet touched. First, question, being one of the key categories that establish a connection with the offer, saying extralinguistic reality and realize its communicative potential, characterized by an active interest in it on the part of researchers. Interrogative sentences in Uzbek language comprise large and heterogeneous position for formal dispensation, semantics and communicative function of class offerings. They usually contain a question aimed at encouraging the interlocutor to express the idea interesting speaker. In contemporary linguistics of Uzbek language there exist various classification of interrogatives based on various means of expression of objective view of the speaker [2. P. 67]. They are as follows:

1. *Communicative classification of interrogatives;*
2. *Classification according to unknown agent;*
3. *Classification according to the expression means of interrogation;*
4. *Classification according to the place of question in the question-respond state;*
5. *Logical classification of interrogatives;*
6. *Cognitive classification of interrogatives;*
7. *Gnosiological classification of interrogatives;*

According to the communicative function and characteristics of the respond existence they are divided into proper and improper interrogatives. They differ to each other with [3.P.96]: a) lexical composition of sentence; b) character of intonation; c) context; 4) the existence of addresser; 5) word order;

Proper interrogatives in its turn are also divided into general and questions with zero pronouns, as well as special questions. In Turkic languages groups the most spread one is general question. The peculiar feature of interrogatives in Uzbek language is that the questions are always directed to the second person singular: “*Сенга нима бўлди, Салим?*”

The peculiar feature of special question in Uzbek language is that it sometimes is directed to the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural: “*Айтганларим бўлдими?*”

Prepositional interrogatives serve as a type under proper questions in Uzbek language and they are formed with verifications including *энди, балки* and particles as *-ми, -дир*: *Энди сизга хабар етдимми? Улар сени танидимми? Балки уйга кириш ярамайдими? Агар бугун қор ёгса?*

Special questions are formed by means of interrogative pronoun or adverb: *ким?, нима?, қачон?, қаерга?, нега?* In most cases they are placed in preposition and sometimes postposition: *Боряпсан, қаерга?*

Improper interrogatives are used for emotive interrogative utterances, which inform about the emotional state of the addressee. They are expressed by various types such as *interrogative-negative sentences* (or *interrogative-affirmative sentences*), where the negation or affirmation stands on the foreground, *rhetorical questions*, and *emotive questions* (interrogative-exclamatory questions), which the questions meaning is closely tied with sensation and emotion.

Interrogative-affirmative sentences (yes-no questions) express the question on the whole confidence of the author with his object awareness. The affirmation of disjunctive questions is formed with modal words: *ахир, бор, -ми*, etc: *Мен айтган гаплар тўғрими, ахир?* They are constantly transferred into interrogative-negative sentences and vice versa. In this regard intonation plays the most significant role.

Rhetorical questions while differing it with language families interrogatives it is used in order to affirm the utterance and attract the listener’s attention. They don’t order the answer toward the question and their distinct feature is that they do not have clear interrogative intonation; its tone always connects to exclamation. The semantics of rhetorical question is closer to the semantics of affirmative question. Its answer is placed inside of the question: *Уруш ҳақида сўраб ўтирибсан. Ахир Ватанни, она ерни ва халқимизни қўриқлаш бизнинг бурч эмасми?* Formal marker of rhetorical question is the predicate in the form of optative (the 1st person imperative): *Нима десаммикан сенга?* Formal indicator of rhetorical question will be affirmative particle which is used in affirmative sentences for the reliability confirmation of expression: *Эй- худо, мен нима қила олардим?*

Emotive questions are not special questions, because they ask not only concrete actions of addresser, but they contain incentive toward the speech and thus they use illocutive verbs and assertive (representatives): *сўйла, айт, қара*, and etc: *Айт қун бўйи қаерда эдинг?*

References

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