



## Classification of Interrogative Sentences

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**Abstract:** Sentence is a main unit of human interaction. Language units such as words, phrases, idioms express their meanings only in a sentence. The main purpose of the sentence will be formed in three types: sharing information (indicative sentence), requesting information (interrogative sentence), expressing orders and commands (imperative sentence). In this article, we present views on interrogative sentences (IS) and their description.

**Key words:** sentence, purpose of statement, interrogative sentence, interrogative word, interrogative pronoun, interrogative tone.

First of all, we give information about linguistic characteristics of interrogative sentences. Besides that, the article is aimed to study not only a questioning meaning of an interrogative sentence, but also further meanings, such as surprise, excitement, astonishment, feelings, command, guesses. Finally, we draw a conclusion about linguistic characteristics of an interrogative sentence.

In sources the meanings of an interrogative sentence were classified as given in a following table. [G`ulomov A., Asqarova M. 1987, –B.61]:

Meaning	Example
Expressing only questioning	<i>Why didn't you sleep?</i> (Nega uxlamadingiz?)
Expressing surprise or astonishment	<i>Debt? Will you borrow money?</i> (Qarz? Hali birovdan qarz ham olasizmi?)
Expressing excitement	<i>Did you get caught? Yes, did you catch your breath?</i> (Ha, qo'lga tushdingmi? Ha, nafasing ichingga tushib ketdi-a?)
Expressing command	<i>If you're brave, why not gather your soldiers and fight?</i> (Mard bo'lsang, askaringni to'plab, man bila urushib ko'r-chi?)
Expressing guess	<i>You receive a pension every month. Where are you putting all that money? Are you hitting the crate?</i> (Har oy pensiya olasiz. Shuncha pulni qayoqqa qo'yayapsiz? Sandiqqa bosyapsizmi?)
Expressing assumption	<i>Then I shouted in surprise: "OMG, are you Toy?"</i> (Shunda hayratdan baqirib yubordim: — Iya, Toymisan?)
Expressing rhetorical question	<i>Will the crying child be a stranger?!</i> (Yig'lab turgan bolaning begonasi bo'ladimi?!)

Thus, ISs can express such meanings as surprise, excitement, command, doubt, suspicion, guess, impression, judgment. There is also an interrogative sentence that has a clear interrogative tone, but does not require an answer. For instance, *I'm not stealing, my child. Is it the fault of labor?*" (There is nothing wrong with working), *Can a liar be trusted?* (You can't trust what a liar says).

In rhetorical ISs, the answer will be evident. They actually come from interrogative sentences that require an answer. Another form of interrogative sentence corresponds to the indicative sentence by its internal character. In this IS, the message is expressed in a different form and in a strict tone compared to the sentence. Such sentences, which are not interrogative in form and content, are distinguished by the fact that they serve to express emotionality: *I say... I say and I think: will the mother be young or old?* (*Men aytaman... Aytaman-u o'ylayman: onaning yosh-qarisi bo'ladimi?*). This sentence emotionally and strongly expresses the content that "a mother is not old or young, every mother is a mother regardless of her age." Such a question is called a rhetorical question. In a rhetorical question, the answer is understood from the context itself, the speaker himself answers. For example: *Will love be old and young? What about compassion? What about loyalty?* (*Mehring yosh-qarisi bo'ladimi? Shafqatning-chi? Sadoqatning-chi?*)

Rhetorical interrogatives often have a negative form, but express affirmation: *Didn't you say that yesterday?* (*Shul gapingizni kecha aytaysizmi?*) When used in affirmative form, it means negation: *Taqsir, when you are old, what will you do with the sorrow of the world?* (*Taqsir, qarigan chog'ingizda dunyoning g'amini yeb na qilursiz?*)

Interrogative sentences also have grammatical-intonational features. In this case, we are referring to the types that are used independently, and the interrogative sentence is clearly known. In conjunctions, a type of complement clause can be formed in the form of an interrogative clause, but in this clause the interrogative character is almost lost (in such cases, the question mark is not used). For example: *I don't know what they are talking about.* (*Men bilmayman: ular nima haqda so'zlashayotirlar*). In general, an interrogative sentence used in a compound sentence is distinguished by several features.

G.Abdurakhmanov defines an interrogative sentence as follows: in interrogative sentences, it is intended to obtain information about something unknown or about an unclear action-state to the speaker. In interrogative sentences, the interlocutor is involved to express his opinion or express his attitude to the expressed thought. [Abdurahmonov G'. 1996, -B.12].

In this source, it is stated that an interrogative sentence serves to obtain information about not only something unknown to the speaker, but also about an action and situation, and at the same time it forms a relationship between people. However, the features of the interrogative sentence, that is, the expression of surprise, astonishment, various excitement, feelings and other meanings along with the question, have not been expressed.

A. Gulomov and M. Askarova in their book "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. Sintaksis" ("Current Uzbek literary language. Syntax") explained that there are forms of interrogative sentences that do not express a question and do not require an answer, and such questions represent a rhetorical question. According to these aspects interrogative sentences are divided into 3 large groups: interrogative sentences, rhetorical interrogative sentences, interrogative-command sentences. Among these three groups, rhetorical interrogative sentences are classified according to the hidden answer, the exact content of which is known from the sentence itself, and the fact that its exact content is revealed by quoting another sentence.

1. Interrogative sentences (original interrogative sentences). They represent questions that require an answer. For example: *How old were they?* (*Necha yoshda edilar?*) Such interrogative sentences can also have shades of doubt and surprise. Such shades are shown by intonation in oral speech.
2. Rhetorical questions. Such statements do not require an answer. In this case, confirmation content is given by questioning (hidden confirmation). This type of interrogative sentence makes the thought emotional, strong, expressive, and effective. For example: *Are you a child too?!*

("You are old enough, not a child!"). (*Yo sen ham bolamisan?! ("kap-katta odamsan, yosh bola emasan-ku!")*) Interrogative-negative sentences with hidden negative content are a form of rhetorical interrogative sentence: a) a hidden answer, the exact content of which is known from the sentence itself: *Who does not love a child?! Is he a human who does not feel sorry for a crying child? (Bolani kim sevmaydi?! Yig'lab turgan bolaga rahmi kelmagan odam – odammi?)* b) a hidden answer, the exact content of which is revealed by quoting another sentence: *Who left it to me to boast! "Does a person become a scientist after reading a hundred books?" (Menga maqtanishni kim qo'yibdi! "Yuzta kitob o'qigan bilan olim bo'lib qoladimi kishi?")*.

- Interrogative-command sentences. Such sentences give the form of interrogative command: *Aren't you coming to class on time? (Darsga o'z vaqtida kelmaysanmi?)* [G'ulomov A., Asqarova M. 1987, –B. 62-63].

In G. Abdurahmanov's "O'zbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi. Sintaksis" ("Theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language. Syntax") textbook, interrogative sentences are divided into two groups: interrogative original sentence and rhetorical interrogatives. However, no information is provided about the interrogative-command sentence. Rhetorical interrogatives are widely discussed. In particular, rhetorical interrogative sentences perform a methodological task in the literary language; rhetorical interrogative sentences formed with the words such as, *don't you say (aytmaysizmi)*, *will it be (bo'ladimi)*; six important meaning types of rhetorical question (surprise, concern, care, anger, suspicion, etc.) are also explained.

Interrogative sentences express different meanings, feelings and the speaker's different attitude to reality:

- Interrogative original sentence: *Where are you taking? (Qayoqqa olib ketayotibsiz?) Have you seen the doctor? (Doktorga ko'rsatdingizmi?) Need to uproot, need better care? (Yulib tashlash kerakmi, yaxshiroq parvarish qilish kerakmi?)*
- Rhetorical question. Confirmation and information given in this kind of question can be understood from the content, therefore, rhetorical interrogative sentences are a methodological tool for expressing emotions in the literary language: *Is there water for the person who planted turnips on a place like a mat? (Bo'yraday joyga sholg'om ekan odamga, ham suvmi?)*; *What does this beautiful yard even in winter look like in the summer? (Qishda shunday chiroyli ko'ringan bu hovli yozda qanday bo'lsa ekan?)* *What harm have I done to the rich! (Men u boyvachchalarga nima yomonlik qilibman!)*; *Who does not know that a person's life begins at birth? (Odamning hayoti tug'ilishdan boshlanishini kim bilmaydi?)*; *No! How can I endure this slander! (Yo'q! Qanday chidayman, bu tuhmatga!)*

Special type of rhetorical interrogatives is formed with the words in Uzbek *aytmaysizmi*, *bo'ladimi* (we cannot translate them into English word by word). For instance, *What about me?! (Meni aytmaydizmi?!)* *I was so scared. The horse got ill the next day! (Shunaqayam qo'rqib ketdimki. Ertasiga ot og'rib qolsa bo'ladimi!)* *I was on my way to Achchi in the early morning, and a tiger did come out in front of me! (Saharga yaqin Achchiga ketayotgan edim, ro'paramdan yo'lbars chiqib qolsa bo'ladimi!)*

Rhetorical interrogative sentences express different emotions (sarcasm, request, stress, protest, pity, reprimand, joy). Important meaning types of rhetorical questions: a) surprise: *What kind of sadness does he have! - Yolchi said in surprise. How does that worker play? What the hell?! (Sizda qanday keki bo'lsin! — hayron bo'lib dedi Yo'lchi. U mardikor qanday qilib chaladi? Bu nimasi?!)* b) concern, care: *What happened to you, my lioness? Is the damn police chasing you? (Nima bo'ldi senga, arslontoyim? Uying kuygur tasqara mirshablar izingga tushdimi?)* d) anger: *What is the goal, the goal? Do you know the shame! Who can dare to say that there are people against science in our community! (Maqsad nima, maqsad? Uyatni bilasizmi! Jamoamizda ilmga qarshi odamlar bor degani kimning tili boradi!)* e) surprise-anger: *Me?! (Meni-ya?)* f) suspicion: *I don't know well. It seems we need metal in different shapes? (Menku yaxshi bilmayman. aftidan, har xil shakldagi metall kerak bo'ladiganga o'xshaydi?); If he doesn't turn the girl away from this path, at least he doesn't have mercy on me, an old man of her father's age? (Nahotki, qizni bu yo'ldan qaytarmasa,*

*hech bo'lmaganda, menga, otasi tengi cholga rahmi kelmasa?) g) strong excitement: How long will we keep this slowness, father? (Tokaygacha ezilamiz, ota?)*

In some interrogative sentences, the speaker is not required to provide information about something that is unknown to him, but it is understood that the speaker thinks on his own: *Whose fault is it? What is the fault? Or is the ground bad? ... Or is the seed bad? Or is it the weather? Or is the fertilizer applied to the ground bad? (Ayb... kimda?.. Ayb nimada? Yoki yer yomonmi? ... Yoki urug' yomonmi? Yo bo'lmasa ob- havodami? Yo yerga solingan o'g'it yomonmi?)*

A. Gulomov and M. Askarova state three types of means that form an interrogative sentence. These are: 1) with the help of elements indicating a question (*-mi, -chi, -a, -ya, -da, -ku*); 2) with independent interrogative words (interrogative pronouns such as *who, what, which, where*); 3) in the absence of the specified means (interrogative elements, interrogative pronouns), this type of sentence is formed only with the interrogative intonation itself.

In some cases, in interrogative sentences, the logical accented part requires a change of the subject-predicate order: *What is this? (Bu nima?- Nima bu?)* It shows that word order has a role in expressing different shades of question, and logical emphasis is also related to order. [G'ulomov A., Asqarova M. 1987, –B. 63-65].

G. Abdurahmanov also indicates three types of means that form interrogative sentences like the above. What is different in his studies is that among the interrogatives, the word *nahotki*, the interrogative pronouns are investigated in groups, as well as gives information about the usage of the suffixes *-a* or *-dir* and *kerak, shekilli, muncha, balki* lexical units in the part of the interrogative clause.

1. Interrogative tone plays a crucial role in interrogative sentences formed using suffixes such as *-a, -ya, -da, -ku*, and the lexeme *nahotki*; however *-mi, -chi* do not express the tone so strong;
2. Interrogative pronouns: Pronouns *who* and *what* (*kim, nima*) are used when thinking about persons and things;

Pronouns such as, *what, which, how many, how much* (*qanday, qaysi, qancha, necha, nima*) are involved in interrogative sentences where it is necessary to determine the characteristics of things;

Pronouns such as *where, when, how, why, for what reason, for what purpose* (*qayerda, qachon, qanday, qanday qilib, nechuk, nima uchun, nima sababdan, nima maqsadda*) serve to determine the performance of an action-state or the place, time, state, reason, purpose of the object's existence.

3. In some cases, interrogative sentences may not have the means which construct interrogative sentences. These types of interrogative sentences are formed using interrogative tone.

Sometimes interrogative sentences contain the suffixes *-a* or *-dir* and words such as *kerak, shekilli, muncha, balki*. The interrogative tone plays a crucial role to form interrogative sentences.

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