



A Figure of Rhetorical Questioning in Iqbal Mirza's Idiostyle

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Abstract: This article discusses the study of the figure of rhetorical question in Uzbek linguistics. The poet Iqbal Mirza's use of this figure is highlighted on the basis of some examples and analysis.

Key words: poetic figure, rhetorical question, rhetorical appeal.

There are several poetic figures that perform different functions in linguistics. One of them is a **rhetorical question**.

Rhetorical questioning is a methodical art of expressing and strengthening only in the form of a question; a question that does not require an answer¹.

Rhetorical (Greek rhetor-**“speaker”**) opinion expressed in interrogative sentences is not pure: the subject does not intend to receive new information, the question does not require an answer, but the sentence is expressed through the question². Rhetorical question – “confirmation of a poetic thought in the form of a question, that is, the answer is incarnated in the question itself; only the thought brightens, deepens, creates an aesthetic impression”.

Rhetorical interrogative sentences perform an expressive function. They are expressed in high timbre and strong emotion. On the one hand, emotion is a concrete technical form of necessity, and on the other hand, it is a mechanism for assessing the situation from the point of view of individual necessity, readjusting it, and preparing it for necessary action. Rhetorical interrogative sentences are typical for artistic and journalistic styles, and sometimes they are also found in conversational style. In this case, rhetorical questions express the idea impressively. In general, **rhetorical questions has a powerful stylistic importance in speech**³.

Interrogative sentences are usually used to ask about events and actions that are unknown to the speaker. Of course, interrogative sentences require an answer. But there is also a type of question that does not require an answer, is said with emotion, expresses a hidden confirmation or a hidden denial. It is a rhetorical question. In other words, the question includes the answer inside it. In rhetorical interrogative sentences, the tone is important, it increases visibility, describes impressiveness. For example: Farzandni kim sevmaydi!? (Hamma sevadi – yashirin tasdiq). (Who does not love a child!? (Everybody loves it - hidden affirmation)). O‘zingdan chiqqan baloga, qayerga borasan davoga?!⁴ (Hech qayerga – yashirin inkor). (Where do you go to get treatment for the trouble that has come out of you?! (Nowhere- implicit denial)).

¹ Hojiev A. Annotated dictionary of linguistic terms. –Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2002. P.85

² N. Hotamov, B. Sarimsakov. Russian-Uzbek annotated dictionary of literary terms. T., "Teacher", 1979.

³ Shomaksudov A., Rasulov I., Kongurov R., Rustamov H. Stylistics of the Uzbek language. -Tashkent: Teacher, 1983, p. 235

⁴ S. Rahmonova. Speech culture. Text of lectures. T. 2008. Page 37

Emphasis particles are often used in rhetorical interrogative sentences. For example, *why not, after all, even*, etc. They give the speech a high spirit and provides to emphasize the affirmation with a strong emotion. Such speech forms are very useful in expressing the hero's surprise, joy, perplexity, doubt and suspicion, anger and hatred. It is widely used in internal and external speech, monologic and dialogue speech. Rhetorical question — a methodological tool that serves to perform an expressive task, spoken with a strong emotion. Some rhetorical questions are followed by answers. Although such statements are not exactly in the form of answers to rhetorical questions, it is known that they are the end of them in content. For example:

Kun ko‘rdimmi yorug‘ olamda?

Har soniya yaraldi g‘amdan.

Bu yerlardan o‘zimni hamda

Seni olib ketgani keldim.

(I.Mirzo. "I came", 1994, page 154)

Rhetorical interrogative sentences has two functions :

1. It is intended to have some effect on the listener;
2. It expresses only expressiveness, does not have a purely emotional effect.

Rhetorical interrogative sentences are typical for artistic and journalistic styles, and sometimes they are also found in conversational style. In this case, rhetorical questions effectively express the idea. In general, rhetorical questions serve as a powerful stylistic tool in speech. A rhetorical question is a figure representing a question whose answer is known in advance or a question that the questioner himself answers.

Shunday qaro ko‘z bo‘lurmi, qosh bo‘lurmi?

O‘n oltiga kirgan ko‘ngil yosh bo‘lurmi?

Yo chiroyli qizning ko‘ngli tosh bo‘lurmi?

Sezmadingiz, chiroyli qiz, sezmadingiz.

(I.Mirzo. "A beautiful girl", page 190. 1995)

In the given example, enthusiasm and solemnity are expressed through a rhetorical question. Through rhetorical questioning, we can see that the content of the sentence has an affirmative meaning, that is, the lovely girl's eyebrows and eyes are black, she is "young at heart" because he met his first love at the age of sixteen, "the heart of a beautiful girl like a stone" is the poetic figure of the rhetorical question which was helpful to describe. This sentence is formed using the interrogative affix -mi.

Kuyunchagim, kuyunma,

Kuyib ketganlar kammi?

Diydorga to‘ymay, jondan

To‘yib ketganlar kammi?

(I.Mirzo. *Is it little?* Page 186)

In the above example, the speaker's anger and hatred are skillfully expressed, and the rhetorical appeal is addressed to the second person. All emotional sentences in the text contain a negative answer. We use the interrogative affix *-mi* as a the rhetorical question generator.

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