

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RHETORICAL QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Dilafuz Khodjayeva, PhD,
Bukhara State University,

Gulchehra Hoshimova Mashraf qizi
Bukhara State University,
Comparative linguistics, linguistic
translation 1st year master's degree

Annotation. In this study, the author focuses on the analysis and comparison of the use of rhetorical questions in English and Uzbek. The article describes the features of rhetorical questions in English and Uzbek and the author conducted a comparative analysis in determining similar and different aspects of rhetorical questions in English and Uzbek.

Keywords: rhetorical question, pure questions, interrogative pronoun, listener, speaker, negative form;

Questions play a very important role in the process of communicating in English, Uzbek or other languages of the world. Usually, questions are asked to gather information, thoughts, knowledge and feelings. There are many types of questions, but not all of them are intended to be answered. Questions designed to emphasize the content of the thought that the speaker wants to convey are called rhetorical questions.

In traditional linguistics, it is understood that the concept of rhetorical questions often refers to formalistic sentences, either positive or negative. It is in a form that does not require an answer and increases the impact force of the meaning of the sentence in the colloquial speech. But in modern scientific research, however, rhetorical questions are understood in a broader sense and are explained by different meanings.

In English in 1969, Russell Ultan conducted a study of 79 languages and concluded that many languages around the world use intonation to enhance questions.

In 1957, D. Bollinger divided the properties of interrogative sentences into four classes: First class - distributive question (this feature occurs before the answer), second class - syntax question (inversion, question word, etc.), the third class is the intonation, and the last class is the question mark (raising the eye or eyebrow, bowing the head...). In addition to the above features, some other subtleties, such as the emphasis on the topic of the question, also contribute to the difference between the questions.

According to the Linguistic Encyclopedia, structurally, questions are basically divided into two types: "wh" interrogative pronouns or special interrogative pronouns and general interrogative pronouns with a yes or no answer. Studies show that when using intonation, accent, and morphology to differentiate interrogative sentences in languages, there are similarities:

1. Rhetorical questions are considered negative statements. This view suggests that rhetorical questions are syntactic questions. If the rhetorical question includes the interrogative pronouns "wh", such an interrogative pronoun will lead to the form without being. This approach clearly identifies a number of problems. Accordingly, grammar assumes that there is a syntactic sequence between the rhetorical question and the actual interrogative pronouns, but they are semantically quite different.

Special interrogative pronouns take the form of rhetorical interrogative pronouns only without being, while in others they have a different meaning. However, this approach does not fully reflect the similarities and differences between rhetorical questions and real questions.

2. Rhetorical questions are considered as questions that do not require answers. According to Ladusaw (1979) and Gutierrez-Rexach (1997), rhetorical questions should be analyzed as simple questions, but no answers should be suggested. So, they would only resort to this as a last resort. But in reality, rhetorical questions can be answered, and their answers are not always available.

3. Rhetorical questions are considered as information questions. This approach shows that rhetorical questions, like pure questioning, need answers and can only be answered by the listener. But this is not entirely true. Because unlike real questions, not only the listener but also the speaker can answer the rhetorical question. Also, unlike a pure question, a rhetorical question can be answered by the listener only for the purpose of expressing agreement:

A: Who cares about you? Nobody

B: Yeah, you're right

4. Rhetorical questions are considered syntactically and semantically true questions, and they differ only on a pragmatic level. In particular, in pure questioning, only the listener can answer them, and in rhetorical questions, the answers are known to both the speaker and the listener. But in many rhetorical interrogations, the views of the speaker and the listener do not coincide.

A: Who beat your children? Nobody

B: Nobody / Someone beat my children.

It is obvious that English language learners are mistaken in defining the topic. This is because any question that is not a real question is called a rhetorical question.

The interrogative pronoun corresponds to the interrogative pronoun in its internal character; Moreover, he narrates the message in a stronger, more decisive way than the narrator. Such statements, which are questionable (from the outside) but do not ask questions and therefore do not require an answer, usually add an emotional event to the main situation. For example: Are you happy with us?! (A.M)

Rhetorical questions have long been the focus of Uzbek linguistics through the organization of language and the way it expresses its peculiarities. However, this interest is not really satisfactory, as most authors still do not consider it a separate, independent and complete object of study.

In conclusion, the above analysis of the author highlights the main functions of rhetorical questions in everyday communication. Here we can see that rhetorical questions perform a wide range of functions.

This type of question is most common in everyday conversation and elsewhere, such as in literary works, speeches, and political texts.

Based on the data obtained above, in most cases (85%) rhetorical and pure interrogative sentences have the same form, but interpreting them as rhetorical or question-demanding questions depends entirely on the context in which they are used. depending on.

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