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FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICITY OF ALTERNATIVE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: In this article it is provided an interpretation of alternative question sentences, which are a type of interrogative sentences, and ideas about their functional specificity.

АЛЬТЕРНАТИВ СЎРОҚ ГАПЛАРНИНГ ФУНКЦИОНАЛ ЎЗИГА ХОСЛИГИ

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МАҚОЛА ҲАҚИДА

Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада сўроқ гапларнинг бир тури ҳисобланган алтернатив сўроқ гаплар ва уларнинг функционал ўзига хослиги ҳақидаги фикрлар талқини берилган.

ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ СПЕЦИФИКА АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫХ ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ

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О СТАТЬЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье дается толкование альтернативных

альтернативный вопрос, адресант и адресат, пропозиция, логическое ударение, эллипсис, пресуппозиционный концепт, логико-грамматический признак.

вопросительных предложений, являющихся разновидностью вопросительных предложений, и представления об их функциональной специфике как средстве формирования текста.

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, the division of a sentence into three (verb, interrogative, command sentences) in terms of the speaker's purpose arises on the basis of the communicative aspect of the sentence. Logically, too, the intended purpose of communication intervention and exchange of ideas requires that the sentence be one of these three types. In linguistics, these three aspects of speech have been studied and evaluated from a variety of perspectives, including formal and semantic aspects. However, it has been pointed out by many linguists that speech is such a complex syntactic category that, as an object of study, it is not possible to cover all the linguistic features of a sentence in detail and to the end. Indeed, speech is a complex and multifaceted unit for the science of linguistics. With this in mind, we would like to consider below a characteristic feature of interrogative sentences, which are considered a type in terms of the communicative purpose of the speaker, and their functional specificity as a means of forming the text. It is well known that interrogative pronouns are used to obtain information about something-event or an indication of something-event that is unknown to the speaker. The listener is also invited to comment on an event. There are also types of interrogative sentences in our language, in which the speaker asks the listener two adjacent questions at the same time:

Ex: Эртага келасизми ёки келмайсизми ?

..,Вақтингиз зиқми ёки кутиб тура оласизми?

Rather, such statements are used by the speaker to confirm one of the two hypotheses to the listener. This type of sentence is called an alternative interrogative sentence in linguistics. The main feature of alternative interrogative pronouns is that in most cases, they ask questions about conflicting, contradictory, contradictory behaviors (Ex: are you leaving, or are you staying?), But the listener is Even if you answer one of the questions, the ambiguity between the addressee and the addressee becomes clear:

... Мирзо Анварга ўзлари тасодиф келмакчиларми ёки мен восита бўлсам дурустми?

...Ўзлари восита бўлсалар...   (А.Қодирий).

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

As can be seen from the example given, in such sentences, as in ordinary interrogative sentences, the means of forming the interrogative sentence falls into the logical emphasis. Alternative interrogative pronouns are often formed using the particle "-**mi**" (in the Uzbek language). This load is added to both interrogative parts of the sentence:

*Бу нарсаларни эшитдингиз**ми** ё ҳали ҳеч нарсадан хабарингиз йўқ**ми**?   (А.Қодирий).*

The part of the sentence that receives the interrogative load, especially in alternative interrogative sentences formed in the compound sentence type, may fall into an ellipse, i.e., fall off. In such cases, the content of the interrogation emerges using more interrogative tone.

Бир марта пиримдан сўрабдилар:"Сен кўп биласенму ёки Арасту".

(Муҳаммад Али).

Such situations are often observed in poetic speech and serve to increase emotional expressiveness. In this case, **either, or** subjunctive conjunctions are used to highlight the objects and events expressed in the question, in order to emphasize the logical:

Одамзод маймундан таралган эмиш, Тавба, ҳақиқатми бу ё афсона?

(О.Ҳакимов).

It should be noted that alternative interrogative sentences are sentences that express the presupposition of a sentence more fully and broadly (both in form and content) than in ordinary interrogative sentences. In simple interrogative sentences, for example: **Are you going to the movies today?** In addition to the main question in such statements, **is it possible that you do not go to the movies?** There is also a presuppositional notion that In alternative interrogative sentences, however, both propositions can be expressed both in form and in content:

Бугун кинога борасанми ёки бормайсанми? каби.

We know that one of the main logical-grammatical features that make up a sentence is predicative. An integral and integral part of predicative is modality (expression of the speaker's attitude, view, point of view towards the event being expressed). These categories are specific to each sentence, including alternative interrogative sentences. In alternative interrogative sentences, modality is expressed in relation to other forms of speech, in a specific way and using specific forms. It is known that modality in a sentence is expressed by means of inflectional forms of the verb, introductory (modal) words, tone of speech and other means, and serves to express the attitude of the speaker to the content of the sentence. In alternative interrogative sentences, modality is expressed using logical emphasis and a specific interrogative tone. In this case, the logical emphasis falls on the communicative purpose of the speaker and the answer to which of the two or more hypotheses is important for the speaker, the part expressing that hypothesis or question, and with a special emphasis and a specific interrogative tone:

Гапим тўғрими ё қаршилигинг борми? Тўғри,-де, аблаҳ!..

(Ҳ.Ғулом)

In this sentence, as an example, it is clear from the speech situation that the emphasized logical emphasis falls on the first (right?) Of the alternative question and expresses the speaker's point of view and communicative intention, i.e. the modality of the sentence.

In general, alternative interrogative sentences have a specific formal and semantic content and play an important role in fully, expressively and emotionally expressing the communicative purpose of the speaker. Alternative interrogative sentences also serve the function of text formation, i.e. they serve as a means of connecting (cohesive) parts of the text.

The Uzbek language has a system of cohesive means of connecting relatively independent sentences - connected speech - text [1]. Alternative interrogative pronouns have a special place in this system according to their linguistic capabilities.

M. Hakimov interprets the interrogative form of the sentence as a means of connecting the text, noting that it comes in the function of naming the text [2]. In addition to these considerations, it should be noted that the interrogative form of a sentence serves as a title for the text, defining its topic and used as a title, and serves as a starting point in small texts and defines the main topic, because (macro) if reflected, the (micro) theme of the small texts will be expressed at the beginning. Such a task is sometimes performed by alternative interrogative pronouns and at the same time participates as a means of shaping the text.

In the process of text formation, they come as a starting sentence and require explanation. To explain the content of alternative interrogative sentences, several sentences are used in succession after such sentences. As a result, another new text appears.

Тушимми бу ё ўнгимми? Наҳотки бутун умр қилган орзуларим сароб бўлиб чиқса, наҳотки дўст деб билганларимнинг ҳаммаси мендан бир кунда юз ўгириб кетса.. Шу онда мен ҳеч нарсани тушунмас, ҳеч нимани англолмас эдим Тош қотган қалбим қасос ва яна қасосга ундарди холос...

(О.Ёқубов)

As can be seen from the example given, the alternative question that comes at the beginning of the text (**is this my dream or not?**) Requires an explanation of the content. The function of interpreting the content of the sentence is performed by the sentences that come after it. The idea expands. In this way, a complete speech view of the content is formed - the text [3]. It should be noted that the more abstract the interrogative sentences, the broader the explanation and the more sentences are involved in the formation of the text structure, i.e. the text structure becomes more complex:

Исмоил илгарилари ҳам шундай эдими ё Саида сезмасмиди? Қуёшдан қорайиб кетган кучли мускуллари тердан йилтираб, эртадан кечгача чарчаш нималигини билмай

ишларди. Ўшанда Саида иккалалари иморат қурдилар. Ўшанда турмуш кечириш қандай бўлиб, қандай кечиши ҳеч кимнинг эсига ҳам келмаган эди. Улар ҳам бошқалар қатори колхозда ишлаб бахтлт ҳаёт қуриш, бола чақали бўлиб, уларни вояга етказиш орзуси билан яшар эдилар. "Иморатни битказсак, чорбоғни бегона кўзлардан девор билан ўраб олсак, айни муддао бўларди!"- деб юрарди Исмоил. Эндичи... Энди бўлса у қочқин Ҳатто ўз уйига ҳам очиқ кела олмайди, кечасилаб ўғридек яшириниб келади. Келганда ҳам ўз уйи унга ўлан тўшак бўла олмайди.

(Ч.Айтматов)

The example given above once again confirms our point, noting that the first (initial) sentence of the text is an alternative interrogative sentence, which is formed in the form of a compound sentence. Since the meaning of a relative pronoun **(such)** in the first component of this compound sentence and the dropped pronouns **(it)** in the second component is also explained [4], we can observe that the general content of the alternative interrogative sentence is relatively abstract. This situation is the basis for the formation of the text, that is, it is necessary to use several relatively independent sentences to clarify the semantic ambiguity of the sentence, and the sentences are used sequentially. The result is a fully finished speech view - text. In doing so, of course, alternative interrogative sentences serve as the primary means of forming the text.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the facts of the transmitted language confirm that, as noted above, the more abstract and interpretive the general content of the alternative interrogative sentences, the more the text structure expands and becomes more complex, explains them. As a result, the text is formed and the structure becomes more complex. In such texts, emotionality is strong, the idea is conveyed to the listener figuratively. This, in turn, helps us to better understand and interpret the expressive possibilities of our native language by studying alternative interrogative pronouns.

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