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<http://www.supportscience.uz/index.php/ojp/about>**RHETORICAL INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES EXPRESSING EMPHASIS AND AFFIRMATION****Vaydulla Jumanov***Doctor of philosophy degree (PhD) of philological sciences**Karshi State University**Karshi, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: rhetorical question, emphatic and confirmatory question, addresser, addressee, speech act, emotionality.

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Abstract: Rhetorical interrogative sentences, which do not require an answer in dialogic speech, are characterized by the fact that they perform pragmatic functions such as implicit emphasis and affirmation, implicit denial, surprise, and are aimed at increasing the aesthetic value and artistic expressiveness of the text. Rhetorical interrogative sentences have an emotional coloring and serve to express the speaker's reaction to the interlocutor's previous remark or to strengthen the persuasion of the addressee (receiver of the message) of the correctness of the information being communicated.

TA'KID VA TASDIQNI IFODALOVCHI RITORIK SO'ROQ GAPLAR**Vaydulla Jumanov***Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)**Qarshi davlat universiteti**Qarshi, O'zbekiston***MAQOLA HAQIDA**

Kalit so'zlar: ritorik so'roq, ta'kid va tasdiq so'roq, adresant, adresat, nutqiy akt, emotsionallik.

Annotatsiya: Ritorik so'roq gaplar, dialogik nutqda javob talab qilmaydigan, yashirin ta'kid va tasdiq, yashirin inkor, taajjub kabi pragmatic vazifalarni bajarishi bilan birga, matnning estetik qiymati, badiiy ta'sirchanligini oshirishga qaratilganligi bilan xarakterlidir. Ritorik so'roq gaplar emotsional bo'yoqqa ega bo'lib, suhbatdoshning oldingi replikasiga so'zlovchi reaksiyasini ifodalash yoki xabar qilinadigan axborotning

to'g'riligiga adresat(xabarni qabul qiluvchi)ni
ishontirishni kuchaytirish uchun xizmat qiladi.

РИТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ, ВЫРАЖАЮЩИЕ ЭМФАТИЧЕСКИЕ И УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ

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О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: риторический вопрос, утвердительный вопрос, адресат, речевой акт, эмоциональность.	Аннотация: Риторические вопросительные предложения, не требующие ответа в диалогической речи, характеризуются выполнением прагматических функций, таких как имплицитное усиление и утверждение, имплицитное отрицание, удивление, и направлены на повышение эстетической ценности и художественной выразительности текста. Риторические вопросительные предложения имеют эмоциональную окраску и служат для выражения реакции говорящего на предыдущее замечание собеседника или для усиления убежденности адресата (получателя сообщения) в правильности передаваемой информации.
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Ritorik so'roq gaplar, sof lingvistik hodisa sifatida qaralib, dialogic nutqda javob talab qilmaydigan, yashirin ta'kid va tasdiq, yashirin inkor, taajjub, tashvish, g'amxo'rlik, g'azab, gumon, kuchli hayajon kabi pragmatic vazifalarni o'zida mujassam etishi bilan birga, matnning estetik qiymatini, badiiy ta'sirchanligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, ritorik so'roq gaplar dialogik nutqda turli vazifalarni bajarishi mumkin. Binobarin, ular savolga javob bo'lib xizmat qilishdan tashqari, so'zlovchining suhbatdosh fikriga rozilik yohud noroziligini ifodalab, uni ishontirish kabi vazifalarni bajaradi. Ritorik so'roq gaplar emotsional bo'yoqqa ega bo'lib, suhbatdoshning oldingi replikasiga so'zlovchi reaksiyasini ifodalash yoki xabar qilinadigan axborotning to'g'riligiga adresat(xabarni qabul qiluvchi)ni ishontirishni kuchaytirish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Ta'kid va tasdiqni ifodalaydigan ritorik so'roq gaplar muloqat matnida his-hayajonni ifodalash xabar berishdan ko'ra, shubhasiz, ustun keladi. Ular tarkibiga quyidagi shakl (model)lardan yasalgan so'roq gaplar kiradi:

How dare+ Pr+Inf...?

How many times /how often/ do I have to + Inf...?

What's the /big/ idea /of/+ Ger...?

What /where, why, who/ + do /does/ + Pr/N+ think+ Pr+V...?

How+adj+can+ Pr+get...?

How /however/ can /could/+Pr+ Inf...?

Bunday gaplar ko'pincha alohida so'roq turiga ajratilib, emotiv yoki affektiv so'roqlar, deb ataladilar [Pospelova 1982: 113; Grigorev 1987:25]. Restan ularni emotsional ta'kid, ya'ni tasdiqlovchi gaplar, deb nomlaydi [Restan 1969: 473]. Ushbu muallifning fikricha, ular ritorik so'roq gaplarning alohida turidir. Biroq, suhbatdoshni formal tasdiqlanadigan yoki inkor etiladigan xabarning teskarisiga ishonitirish istagi bilan tuziladigan asl ritorik savollardan farqli ravishda, emotsional-ta'kid savollar uchun shakl va mazmun o'rtasidagi muvofiqlik xarakterlidir. Ushbu savollarning mohiyati quyidagilardan iborat: suhbatdoshning e'tiborini qandaydir ijobiy yoki salbiy faktga (real yoki faqat real tuyuladigan) qaratib, so'zlovchi aslida suhbatdosh tomonidan faktning tasdiqlanishiga qiziqmaydi, lekin, bu xususida o'zining emotsional reaksiyasi (xushmuomalali ta'na, achinish, zavqlanish, hayratlanish, g'azablanish, norozilik va sh.k.) haqida shunchaki xabar qiladi, hamda ayrim paytda suhbatdoshdan bayon etilgan fakt to'g'risidagi izoh sabablarni talab qiladi [N.V.Velik 1993:138; Strelsov 2016:44; Belunova 2013:84-91; Baydikova 2012:51]. Shunday qilib, turg'un strukturali emotsional-ta'kid (konstativ) so'roq gaplari har xil xarakterdagi ijobiy yoki salbiy emotsiyani ifodalaydi. Biroq, ushbu ishda emotiv ma'nolarning hamma turlarini sanab o'tish maqsad qilib qo'yilmagan va bunday qilishning imkoni ham yo'q, chunki ular asosan kontekstda aniqlanadi.

Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, emotsional ma'nolar doirasidagi ma'lum siljish How /however/ can /could/+Pr+Inf...? modeli bo'yicha tuzilgan turg'un strukturali so'roq gaplarda III shaxs olmoshi alohida bo'lak vazifasini bajargan hollarda sodir bo'ladi. Masalan: "How could they be so wickedly cruel?" I hate them, I hate them [N. Bawden, p. 95]. Ushbu matn parchasida How could they be so wickedly cruel? nutqiy aktida emotsiya ifodasi ustun kelib, uning qo'llanishi vaziyat va kontekst bilan bog'liq (ushbu kontekstda so'zlovchining emotsional holatiga muallif izoh bermoqda, shuningdek, bu holat leksik tarkib, ya'ni so wickedly affektiv sifati va cruel mavhum otning birikmasi borligi bilan ham belgilanadi). Bildirilayotgan bahoning emotiv xarakteri modellarning o'zida mavjud bo'lib, bu baho lug'aviy tavsiflarda ko'rsatiladi. Masalan: How many times /how often/do I have to+ Inf...? → complaint that one's opinions, statements, requests or orders have not been headed or remembered; complaint that one has heard something more often than it necessary or desirable [ODIE, 291]. Masalan: Ona o'z nafrati va g'azabini uni tinglamaydigan bolasiga yo'llamokda:

Mother: How many times do I have to tell you? Do your homework!

Bill: Mom! I hate school! [SDAI, p. 313].

How dare+Pr+Inf...? → shocked and reproachful reaction to wrong, presumptuous or impudent behaviour [ODIE, p.291].

Quyidagi misolda roman qahramoniga nisbatan nohaqlik qilgani uchun uning norozilik g'azabining ifodalayotganini ko'ramiz:

"How dare you touch him, any of you? How dare you cast eyes on him when I had forbidden it? Back, I tell you all! This man belongs to me! Beware how you meddle with him, or you'll have to deal with me" [<http://www.planetpdf.com/>].

Konstativ nutqiy akt kontekstida What / where, how, why, who/ do you think/know, suppose, imagine/+ Pr+V...? modelida tuzilgan turg'un strukturali emotsional-konstativ so'roq gaplari hosil bo'lishi mumkin:

"What do you think it is, sir?" exclaimed Atkinson [A. Buckeridge, p. 97].

Ko'rinadiki, yuqorida aytilgan modeldan tuzilgan gaplarning tarkibida semantik siyqalashgan va bor - yo'g'i belgi sifatini ko'rsatishda qo'llaniladigan do you think/know, suppose, imagine/ kabi predikativ birliklar mavjud. Ularning vazifasi, birinchidan, rasmiy bo'lmagan muomala tarzini yaratib, ushbu til segmentini "so'zlashuv markerlari" soniga kiritishga imkon berishida ko'rinadi [Belokoloskaya 2005:149-152; Lisenkova 1989: 13] ikkinchidan, nutqiy aktning emotsional ta'sirini kuchaytirishda namoyon bo'ladi. Masalan, quyidagi lug'aviy izohlarni qiyoslang: Who do you /does he etc/ think you are /he is, etc/? – 1) A response to someone who has a high opinion of themselves/ originally from the catch phrase: who do you think you are – Clark Gable? [MDCI, p. 167]; 2) why does he etc. behave, talk so pretentiously, authoritatively? / the implication being that he has no right or reason to do so [ODIE, p. 589]. Shuningdek, quyidagi matn parchasini qiyoslang: "Just look at her, dressed like that. Who does she think she is?"[MDCI, p. 167].

"Who do you think you are? Just some crummy designer I've heard Hun say so. No real talent, that's what he said" [DAI, p. 775]. (qarang o'zb.: Siz/Sen o'zingni kim deb uylayapsan (katta tutasan) o'zi? Yuqorida keltirilgan misollarda Who do you think you are? Who does she think she is? gaplari biror - bir axborotni izlashga yo'naltirilmagan, so'zlovchini tinglovchining fikri sira ham qiziqitirmaydi. Do you think strukturasi faqat nutqiy harakatning apellyativ xarakterini murojaat ma'nosini ma'lum qiladi va unga emotsional tus berib, so'zlovchining gapda tilga olingan shaxsga emotsional munosabatini bildirib turadi. Do you think strukturasi, odatda, o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilinganida tushirib qoldiriladi va bu mazmunga ziyon etkazmaydi:

What do you think doing? — Sen (o'zi) nima qilayapsan?

What do you think you are? — Sen o‘zingni kim deb uylayapsan (o‘zi)?

What’s the /big/idea /of/+Ger.../ modeli bo‘yicha tuzilgan turg‘un strukturali so‘roq gaplar, odatda, ayblash, shubhalanish yoki salbiy emotsiyalar hamohang bo‘lgan shak-shubhalarni, qahrg‘azabni, taajjubni, nafratlanishni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Ayrim lug‘atlarda bunday tarkibli so‘roq gaplar bir-birlari orqali izohlanadi:

1) What’s the /big/ idea / of / + Ger...? How dare you do that? / used as an accusation/: What’s the idea of gossiping about me behind my back? [MDCI, p. 80];

2) What’s the / big / idea / of / + Ger...? What do you think you are doing? /used to express suspicion or doubt about a situation that is new to the speaker [LDEI, p.174];

3) What’s the /big/idea/of/ +Ger...? — How dare you...? — often used to question someone or something that is not welcome: What’s the idea of coming in here again?[MDCI, p. 80-81].

Barqaror tarkibli gaplar jumlasiga konstativ nutqiy kontekstida qo‘llanuvchi Who/what, where, when, why, how/ on earth/ in heaven, /in/ the hell, the blazes, in the world, in God’s name, in Christ’s name, the dickens/ kabi boshlang‘ich komponentlariga ega bo‘lgan gaplar o‘ziga xos o‘rinni egallaydi. Bunday gaplar aslida, yuqorida ta’riflangan, turg‘un shakldagi so‘roq gaplar qatoriga kira olmaydi. Ko‘pincha aynan so‘roq gaplarda qo‘llanadigan intensifikatorlar sifatida ularga turg‘un ko‘rinish beradi. Intensifikatorlar bevosita axborot «yuki»ni tashimasdan, balki emfazani kuchaytiradi. Bundan tashqari, intensifikatorlar har xil emotsional bo‘yoqlarni (asosan salbiylikni) ifodalaydilar va bu holat lug‘atlardagi izohlarda o‘z aksini topadi: Who /how, what, where, why/the hell/devil, blazes, hack, dickens/ -indicates speaker’s bad temper, hostility, scorn, usually expresses speaker’s exasperation and/ or perplexity [ODIE,589-590].

Masalan: He burped once. “What the hell we gonna do?” he asked again [J.Jones, p. 52];

He asked, What the hell have I lost in Korea that I’ve got to go there and fight [J.Jones, p. 111]

Where the hell do we go? Gallangher asked [J.Jones, p. 52].

The Colonel thought to himself, what the devil is he driving at? [P. Gallico,17];

Antoine! He cried at the Tiger, in a genuine outrage, what the devil are you sayng? [P. Gallico,62];

Who on earth would give anyone such an idea? [P. Gallico,44];

If a certain party finds out about you know- what, what on earth will you do?[SDAI, p.93].

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni ta’kidlash joizki, ritorik tasdiq va ta’kidni ifodalovchi so‘roq gaplar dialogik nutqda turli vazifalarni bajarishi bilan bir qatorda, savolga javob talab qilmasdan, so‘zlovchining suhbatdosh fikriga rozilik yohud noroziligini ifodalab, uni ishontirish, ta’kid kabi vazifalarni bajarishi kuzatilmoqda. Ta’kid ritorik so‘roq gaplar emotsional bo‘yoqqa ega bo‘lib,

suhbatdoshning oldingi replikasiga soʻzlovchi reaksiyasini ifodalash yoki xabar qilinadigan axborotning toʻgʻriligiga adresatni ishonitirishni, taʼkid va taʼsir vositasini kuchaytirish uchun xizmat qiladi.

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