

TOOLS FOR PRODUCING QUESTION CONTENT

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Abstract. *In this article, you can get theoretical information about the means of forming the interrogative content. Simple sentences with interrogative content include pure interrogative sentences and rhetorical interrogative sentences among linguistic means. In particular, interrogative sentences with interrogative pronouns are considered as a means of reference.*

Interrogative pronouns, using questions such as who, what, how, which, how many, how much, when, are used to refer to relationships such as person, thing, object, sign-property, time, quantity-degree. Sentences with interrogative pronouns. The article analyzes theoretical information about interrogative sentences and shows the features of the means of forming the content of interrogative sentences based on examples.

Keywords: *Interrogative sentences, interrogative pronouns, works of art, rhetorical interrogative sentence, interrogative sentences in colloquial speech.*

ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ ДЛЯ СОЗДАНИЯ СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ВОПРОСОВ

Аннотация. *В этой статье вы можете получить теоретическую информацию об инструментах, генерирующих контент запросов. К простым вопросительным предложениям относятся чисто вопросительные предложения и риторические вопросительные предложения. В частности, средством обращения являются вопросительные предложения с вопросительными местоимениями. Вопросительные местоимения с помощью вопросов типа кто, что, как, какой, сколько, сколько, когда ориентируются на такие отношения, как человек, вещь, предмет, признак-свойство, время, количество-уровень. Предложения с вопросительными местоимениями. В статье показан анализ теоретических данных о вопросительных предложениях и особенностей инструментов, формирующих содержание вопросительных предложений на примерах.*

Ключевые слова: *Вопросительные предложения, вопросительные местоимения, произведения искусства, риторическое вопросительное предложение, вопросительные предложения в разговорной речи.*

Introduction

An interrogative sentence expresses a question about an object, action, state, or sign that is unknown to the speaker. Interrogative sentences are divided into two groups that are opposite to each other according to the nature of the expected answer: The first group includes interrogative sentences that require affirmation or negation. In this case, an interrogative sentence is formed without interrogative pronouns, using intonation or interrogative predicates. The sentence contains the name of an event or phenomenon that is unknown to the speaker. Such interrogative sentences are most often formed using the -mi predicate. They are widely used in literary, journalistic, scientific, and colloquial literature.

Interrogative sentences constructed using the -mi predicate are characteristic of colloquial speech and are more often used in incomplete sentences. Interrogative sentences formed using the -a suffix are also characteristic of colloquial speech and are used both in complete and incomplete sentences. This suffix can sometimes be used independently as an interrogative sentence. This happens when the speaker does not hear or understand the listener's thoughts: for example, "And?" said the eshan with wide eyes. The -a suffix is used in interrogative sentences expressing surprise.

Such sentences are more often used in artistic, journalistic, and colloquial styles.

Sometimes, to express the content of the question more strongly, the modal word "maybe" - which means doubt - can also be used together with the interrogative suffix:

-Maybe we should treat him in the hospital?

-Is his head in place?! Is this a head or a pumpkin? Do you know who he is?

(“Shaytanat”, 3-book, 131-page)

Interrogative sentences constructed using intonation alone are also characteristic of colloquial speech, and they also include words such as "probably" and "while". Such interrogative sentences have a tone of assumption, suspicion.

In addition, in speech, sometimes the speaker continues his thought without waiting for the answer to the question. In this case, the answer is understood from the text and the situation: *Now look up there; did you see that madrasa? Yes, that's right. You pass by that place and you come to a corner.*

An interrogative sentence can contain more than one interrogative pronoun. This expresses a question about several things that are unknown to the speaker. Who wants to talk about what?

In interrogative sentences, the interrogative pronoun where sometimes acts as an introductory word and serves to strengthen emphasis: *-What happened? Who said what? Tell me?*

Sometimes interrogative sentences come one after the other and do not require a specific answer. They serve only to fully reveal the inner world of the characters of the work and to effectively express an idea. Such interrogative sentences are often used in artistic, colloquial, and journalistic styles. For example: *Shahista!.. Where does this girl live? Can I see her?*

Interrogative sentences are almost never used in official legal texts.

The use of questions in the scientific style is quite extensive and productive. In textual forms, interrogative sentences are sometimes used to clearly imagine the object of research or sometimes as a means of drawing the reader's attention to a particular issue. For example: *What aspects of a (certain) phenomenon are unknown to the ice? Or What is an equation called?*

Interrogative sentences are spoken in colloquial speech with interrogative intonation. In this case, if the question is expressed using special lexical and grammatical means, it is spoken with a strong tone. The tone rises. Depending on which part of the sentence the stress falls on, the tone can change. For example, if the logical stress falls on the part at the beginning of the interrogative sentence, the tone falls. If it falls on the part at the end of the sentence, the tone rises.

If it falls on the part in the middle of the sentence, the tone rises and then falls. In interrogative sentences formed using interrogative pronouns, the intonation rises in the interrogative pronoun.

Sometimes in the text, interrogative sentence types are used in a mixed sequence. However, it is clear from the content of the text which of the sentences requires an answer and which do not.

For example:

-Asad, are you here, my little mare, - he said in a cheerful voice. Then he looked at Jalil, who had followed Asadbek, with a smile: -Yes, you little rascal, are you here too? May God forbid that you two fall in love. You little rascal, are you here in this world? You've disappeared like a hundred soums, haven't you? I don't hold any grudge against Asad, he has a lot of work to do. You're a man of your own, it's worth it even if I scold you.

-Jalil, who's going to get into trouble no matter what, huh? I brought this mare of yours here. Even if the moon comes up, even if the sun comes up, what kind of a lie is this, my father?

-Is this a lie... I miss your father. I'm about to ride a wooden horse and set off on a journey.

(“Shaytanat”, 4-book, 208-page)

In this example, the interrogative sentences in the father's speech, "Yes, shalpangkulok, have you come?", "Shalpangkulok, are you here in this world? You've disappeared like a hundred soums, haven't you?" do not require a response from the listener, but rather convey the meaning

that you haven't come for a long time, come often. In the speech of Jalil, the next participant in the conversation, rhetorical interrogative sentences are used together with pure interrogative sentences: of these, the sentence forms "No matter what happens, Jalil, is the one who gets into trouble, huh?", "Even if the moon comes out, even if the sun comes out, huh?" express a rhetorical question in content, while the form "What kind of sleep is this, my father?" is a pure interrogative sentence, that is, one that requires an answer. These meanings are understood by the speaker and, in turn, the listener. The speaker and the listener, in turn, understand and comprehend the meaning and why (for what purpose?) the questions are used. In addition to grammatical means, the tempo of speech, tone, and the interlocutors' knowledge and experience of each other help in this.

Conclusion

Interrogative means are one of the important elements of language, which serve to obtain information, develop a conversation, and attract the attention of the interlocutor in the process of communication. Such means include interrogative pronouns, interrogative loads, intonation, and syntactic structures. Depending on each language and speech situation, the methods of expressing the interrogative content have their own characteristics, which are pragmatically used depending on the intention of the interlocutor and the context of communication. The study of interrogative means plays an important role in organizing effective communication. Interrogative sentences are used very often in most works of fiction. Interrogative sentences are presented in monological and dialogical speeches of the characters in the work, expressing their thoughts, feelings, and emotions.

The writer also conveys his thoughts more clearly through the monologic and dialogic speeches of the characters. In addition, interrogative sentences increase the impact of the work and serve to express its meaning and essence more deeply.

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