VOLUME 03 ISSUE 12 Pages: 149-154

SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5.478) (2022: 5.636) (2023: 6.741)

OCLC - 1368736135













Website: Journal http://sciencebring.co m/index.php/ijasr

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Research Article

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN THE LANGUAGE OF **NEWSPAPER CRITICAL MATERIALS - AS A** METHODOLOGICAL TOOL

Submission Date: December 08, Accepted Date: December 13, 2023,

Published Date: December 18, 2023

Crossref doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-03-12-27

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the language and style of critical materials in newspapers published during the period of independence. It is illustrated by several examples. Attention is paid to the participation of interrogative sentences as an important methodological tool in critical materials. In this case, a question about an object, an action, a sign unknown to the author of the text, or the inner experiences of the depicted person, and the journalist's attitude are presented. The role of each language unit in the expression of the interrogative sentences used in the critical materials of the newspaper was discussed in detail.

Keywords

Critical material, interrogative sentences, pure interrogative sentences, rhetorical interrogative sentences, methodological tool, interrogative pronouns.

INTRODUCTION

The independence of our republic created opportunities for the development of the mass media, along with other areas, at the level of today's requirements. Today, development of radio and television, newspapers

and magazines in our country, the Law "On Mass Media" was adopted, and it fully ensured that the legal basis of freedom of the press in our country is under the protection of the state. If we pay attention to the history of our country, the

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emergence and formation of the journalistic style, which has its place among the functional styles of the Uzbek language, goes back to the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

Each of the types of simple sentences used in newspaper language has its own linguistic features. Such specificity is also present in interrogative sentences. It is known that interrogative sentences "express a question about an object, action-state, sign unknown to the In interrogative sentences, speaker. the interlocutor is encouraged to answer the speaker's question and express his attitude to it. In addition, interrogative sentences can express such meanings as surprise, surprise, excitement, command, suspicion expressed by questioning. Interrogative sentences are divided into two opposite groups according to the nature of the expected answer.

The first group includes interrogative sentences that require confirmation or denial. In this case, an interrogative sentence is formed without interrogative pronouns, through intonation or interrogative loads, the sentence contains something unknown to the speaker, the name of an event. Such interrogative sentences are mostly formed using the preposition -mi.

Interrogative sentences are also an important methodological tool in critical materials. In this, the question about an object, action-state, sign unknown to the author of the text, or the inner experiences of the depicted person, journalist's attitude are expressed. In the

interrogative sentences used in the article, the listener is encouraged to answer, to express his attitude to the issues raised as a problem in the critical material. In addition, interrogative sentences can express different meanings depending on the problem raised in the critical article. Sometimes a journalist seeks to know a lot of things that are unknown to him. At this time, the article asks one question after another. This serves to make the idea more effective.

For example, "Isn't it inconceivable that we can openly expose scandalous situations that are covered by a veil, contrary to the moral standards of our society?" (Sari Adolat, 2013.28.10), "You may also have a question: is this place a teahouse or a cafe?" What is the dictionary meaning of the word "Andaro"? Is it possible that there is no word in the lexicon of our native language that can be a suitable name for this or that cafe-tea house? (Family and society, 2011.12.01), "However, how can one measure the trampled human honor and dignity of a girl who has not yet opened one flower out of ten flowers?" What about the suffering of his family members?" (Family and society, 2011.23.02), "Today's young people have no integrity, won't you at least respect my age? Will you stick to the phone for example?' (Family and society, 2011.23.02), "After all, the people whose spiritual and spiritual world is being polluted are someone's sisters, someone's brother, or someone's child! Most importantly, aren't they the owners of the great future we believe in?" .." (Towards Justice, 2013.28.10)

VOLUME 03 ISSUE 12 Pages: 149-154

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In the above example, the surprise and excitement of the journalist is revealed through the interrogative pronouns used interrogative sentences.

Dialogues are also used in critical materials. The question used here serves to confirm or deny the ideas expressed in the sentences:

It's been a long time. It was dark and it was past midnight. Jahangir woke up from someone shouting. He looked at a stranger. His eyes are blank, anger and sadness are visible in his eyes.

- Yes, come on, what's the matter?
- Where is my wife?
- I don't understand, what kind of woman, what are you talking about?
- Don't make yourself a target, people saw you talking to my wife.

Jahangir seemed to understand who he was talking about. (Towards Justice, 2013.22.11).

In the following critical article, interrogative sentences were used in order to shed light on the work of the person described in the newspaper and to create a complete picture of him: For example, "a woman gives her husband a fastacting medicine and says: "It turns out that if her husband is sick, it's not necessary?" (Turkestan, 2009.02.05).

Interrogative sentences sometimes contain an interrogative pronoun that serves for emphasis. But why don't our young people who fall into the trap of fraudsters listen to the advice of our elderly people?! What about the neighborhood

where those guys live? Why don't they study the thoughts and dreams of children and give them the necessary advice? Therefore, shouldn't each of us always feel that we are involved in the fate of our children?! (Man and Law, 2010.30.03).

In critical articles, in order to strengthen the influence of his thoughts on newspaper readers, the journalist uses words expressing surprise rather than the means of expressing the content of the question:

I wonder if Pirmuhammad Abdullah Khan II is uncle or nephew?

If these are different people, why is it not written clearly and comprehensibly for an eighth-grader? After all, there should be a difference in the years of their rule in which city they ruled or in other aspects? (Darakchi, 2013.09.05).

And in the 8th grade "World History" it is shown that "for 240 years Russia was dependent on the Golden Horde and then on the Mongols" (NMIU named after Cholpon, 2010, p. 29).

A reasonable question arises here. Did the Mongol rule in Russian lands last 250 years or 240 years? (Darakchi, 2013.09.05).

In critical articles, the interlocutor sometimes expresses his attitude through interrogative sentences instead of confirming or denying the opinions of the speaker. In this case, the interlocutor answers the speaker's question with a question. Such sentences in our language are interrogative sentences. This is also evident in the text of open letters, which are considered as

VOLUME 03 ISSUE 12 Pages: 149-154

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critical material: I ask myself the question: why did I get "three" out of all four entrance exams. even though my certificate was all "five", why?! After all, I tried to study well! Why did I get a low grade?

...Unable to find answers to these questions, I went to military service. The first obstacle I encountered there was my lack of knowledge of the Russian language. Then I seemed to have found the answer to the question that arose when I was unable to study. But was this the complete answer? ("An open letter to teachers" Zarafshan, 31.01.1992).

Sometimes the text may not use pronouns and prepositions that express the content of the question. If these tools are used, the meaning of emphasis is exaggerated. At this time, critical articles will be emotional and expressive. The journalist uses interrogative sentences to show that the speaker wants to know the person, sign, place, time, reason, and purpose of the action. At this time, the name of something unknown to the speaker is referred to in the sentence, and interrogative pronouns are included in the sentence.

Sometimes interrogative sentences of this type include -mi. This reinforces the meaning of the question.

In interrogative sentences, in addition to the content of pure inquiry, it can also express the meaning of confirmation and command. Accordingly, interrogative sentences in our language are divided into three types: pure, rhetorical, and interrogative sentences. All three types of such statements can be found in newspaper language. Although the meaning of the real question can be understood from the content of the interrogative sentences, they do not actually expect an answer from the newspaper. For example, "Do you know what documents are needed to get a loan?" (Zarafshon, 2013.30.03), "What can be done to improve the supply of natural gas in Yoshlar street 3, Nurabad city?" (Zarafshon, 2013.30.03), "Who goes to military service?" (Zarafshon, 2013.05.02).

Rhetorical interrogative sentences are also used to a certain extent in newspaper language. In such cases, it is reported through the form of asking. It is known that they do not demand an answer from the newspaper. The answer can be understood from the question asked by the journalist or by the hero of the journalistic text. In rhetorical interrogative sentences in spoken speech, their answer can be given by a part of the sentence or by the words yes or no. In newspaper language, there is no need to answer these questions. Rhetorical interrogative sentences are observed in journalistic texts that are combined with artistic creativity. In such rhetorical interrogatives, in addition to simply informing the newspaper about changes in daily life, science, art and culture, politics, production and industry, emotionality and modality are strong. . Rhetorical interrogative sentences are used very productively in the newspaper essay genre. For example, in the "Zarafshon" newspaper, such rhetorical questions were used as an expression of the journalist's attitude: "Go'zallik saloni kasallik uyasimi?" (Zarafshon, 2013.05.02)

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In the above example, the surprise and excitement of the journalist is revealed through the interrogative pronouns used in the interrogative sentences. The colorful words in the text, as an expression of attitude, are part of the sentence, and the meaning of surprise and admiration is strengthened. Among simple sentences used in newspaper language, interrogative sentences can be divided into interrogative sentences that require confirmation or denial. In them, interrogative sentences are used in order to clarify the character and work activity of the person described in the journalistic text, and to create a complete picture of him in the newspapers.

Sometimes simple sentences may not use pronouns and prepositions expressing the content of the question. If these tools are used in simple sentences, the journalist pays special attention to certain points, the meaning of emphasis is exaggerated.

In one or another form of publicistic text, a journalist should give information to newspaper readers about the changes and news that are happening in the life of society today, or about the internal and external life of our country, and about the person he is portraying, aims to provide more complete information. The illocutionary act becomes the goal of the journalist. When the journalist brings up the most important and urgent issues, he draws the public's attention to the material published in the newspaper, conveys to them certain information that he considers necessary by means of command sentences. For example, in the simple sentences with the content

of the following command, the goal of the journalist to protect one's health formed a pragmatic content: "Do sports" (People's Word, 2013.30.03), "Follow the doctor's advice" (People's Word, 2013.13.03) as In imperative sentences, the meaning of desire is reflected more strongly. In addition, in the course of elucidating the essence of the topic, the journalist can express his various mental states, wishes, events described in the newspaper, his anger, gratitude or displeasure, suggestions or advice. All of them are based on the illocutionary act.

In general, these forms of interrogative sentences are typical for critical materials as well as for other genres of the newspaper, they help the journalist's thoughts to be clear and effective, and to achieve their goals.

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VOLUME 03 ISSUE 12 Pages: 149-154

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OCLC - 1368736135











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