SEMANTICS AND TYPES OF RHETORIC SENTENCES
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Abstract
The article provides general information about the types of sentences, analyzed using examples of rhetorical sentences. There is also information on the use of rhetorical expressions

Key words: types of sentences, rhetorical sentences, education, nominative function, syntax, speech, semantics.

I. Introduction
No one is indifferent to the fate of the younger generation. Universities have a big role to play. It is the sacred duty of each of us to educate the youth, to bring them up, to make them the leading specialists of the independent country. Such a system of higher and secondary special education is to raise our level to the level of world standards, to determine the needs and requirements for specialization in the national economy on the basis of scientific analysis, to use the experience of foreign countries. The intellectual potential of science is the great wealth of the people, the homeland, the foundation of the future.

We will resolutely pursue the state youth policy without any deviations. Not only will we continue, but we will make this policy our top priority as it is today.

We will mobilize all the forces and capabilities of our state and society for the development and happiness of our young people as independent thinkers, with high intellectual and spiritual potential, who will not be idle to their peers in any field around the world.

II. Literature review
It is known that the expression of identity, national consciousness and thinking, the spiritual connection between generations is expressed through language. All the virtues are absorbed into the human heart, first of all, by the unique charm of the mother goddess, the mother tongue. The mother tongue is the soul of the nation.

Language has always been important in the history of mankind. By the end of the twentieth century, the idea of language as a social phenomenon was widespread. This is not in vain. Because many countries in the world have gained their independence and national languages are the state language or official language status. Including Uzbek. Uzbek was granted the status of the state language on October 21, 1989.

The use of language consists in the formation and expression of thought. As long as this is done through speech, then language is a syntactic entity. Since language is the most important means of expression among people, it is the main means by which language functions. Neither a word nor a phrase can do that. Their task is to name things and events, signs, actions, that is, the nominative function. This task is specific to the speech.

III. Analysis
The basic unit of syntax is speech. Speech is the main means of forming, expressing, and articulating an idea, a syntactic unit formed on the basis of the rules of a particular language.

Speech is the simplest and most methodical way of expressing one's thoughts to each other, the
basic unit used to convey information. It is a means of expression and information for the speaker, a means of receiving information for the listener.

The main functional feature of speech is communicative, that is, the task of expressing and expressing ideas. A team is needed for the communication process. More specifically, the transmission and reception of information in a particular language requires people who are fluent in that language. This indicates the social nature of the communication process.

Speech differs from other syntactic units by its predicative sign. The means of forming a sentence as a communicative unit is predicative. For example: Spring has come and the amount of information of the devices of the coming of spring is the same. The first has predicative and the second does not.

A generalized unit of speech refers to both the linguistic unit as a substance and the unit of speech as an event. A sentence is the basic syntactic unit that represents a message, question, or command about an event. A sentence differs from a phrase in that it has a grammatical basis related to the participle and possessive, or only the participle. A phrase is a concept, a sentence is an idea. Words in a sentence are both semantically and grammatically related. Each sentence represents a purpose-the content. At the oral point of view, there is a complete tone that corresponds to that content. The tone at the same time separates the sentences from each other. Tone is the most important sign for speech. When we say some words (Autumn. Dawn) or phrases in a complete tone, a sentence is formed and an idea is understood: Blue field. One of the western borders.

The communicative category of a sentence also includes the types of sentences according to the purpose of expression. Speech is based on the type of speech used for communicative purposes. In the speech process, the speaker aims to tell the listener certain information or desire, to ask the listener about a certain event, to encourage the other person to tell certain information or to take certain action. The speaker is on purpose selects the appropriate sentence forms. Accordingly, sentences are divided into the following types according to the purpose of expression: 1) declarative sentences, 2) interrogative sentences, 3) imperative sentences, 4) exclamatory sentences.

Each of the above statements has a unique pattern that differs from one language level to another. Each model has an additional meaning that is part of the model in the speech process and a form that represents that meaning, and the invariant meaning of the model can be enriched with specific variant meanings.

Meaning of interrogative pronouns.

Interrogative pronouns express different meanings, feelings, and attitudes toward reality.

1. Pure interrogative pronouns. This type of questioning requires a specific response from the listener. For example: If you know about the meeting, do you know who thinks what? If I were involved in this atrocity, what kind of intelligence and what kind of interest would I be following? When did you receive the order? (Qodiri A. The Last Days, p. 292)

2. Rhetorical interrogative pronouns.

Rhetorical questions are in the form of questions and do not require an answer. In literary language, sometimes in public, the speaker expresses his feelings with excitement. Rhetorical questioning serves to make a sentence effective and is a form of artistic style. For example: Is it time to say goodbye? (Qadiri A. The Past Days, p. 378)

A rhetorical question is a special type of sentence, whether you say it or not. For example: Can a horse get sick the next day? (Oybek)

IV. Discussion
The semantic paradigm of interrogative pronouns.
Although the interrogative pronouns form a whole with the meaning of the generalized interrogative, the meaning of the interrogative is actually expressed through different options - semaphores.

1. Pure question semantics: Your daughter is gone, why didn't you tell me?
2. Surprise semantics: Are these statements true?
3. Suspicious semantics: Aren't you a reporter, mullah aka?
4. Command semantics: Won't you go to the wedding?
5. Declarative semantics: If McCatillo was near Fergana, wouldn't people go?
6. Anxiety semantics: Aren't firefighters looking for a snail?
7. Anger semantics: Am I a wolf?
8. Irony semantics: Does this Holmat hit the knife?

These semantics within the interrogative archetype form a semantic paradigmatic relationship of the interrogative pronouns. Within the content paradigm, the first semantics is the central semantics for the interrogative, and the remaining semantics is the boundary semantics.

Relation of form and content in interrogative pronouns

When interrogative pronouns express pure interrogative semaphore, there is a correlation between its form and content. In other cases, an imbalance is observed. Questionnaires are divided into two groups according to the relationship between form and content:

1) interrogative sentences in proportion to form and content (pure interrogative sentences);
2) interrogative sentences, the form and content of which are disproportionate.

In the form of interrogative sentences, the form and content of which are proportional to the interrogative pronouns, the interrogative pronouns are present only by the form. However, the intention of the speaker is an event for which the intention is unknown. It is not to ask about, but to inform about a certain event, to encourage a certain event to take place. Accordingly, interrogative sentences that are disproportionate in form and content are divided into two groups: 1) interrogative sentences; 2) interrogative pronouns.

Conclusion

In short, interrogation and exhortation, as a unit of language, serve to express human emotions. They, in turn, make the speech beautiful and fluent. Interrogative pronouns express a variety of meanings, feelings, and attitudes toward reality.

An exhortation is a statement that expresses an idea with a strong emotion, with a strong tone. They express a variety of emotions, such as joy, happiness, rejoicing, fear, celebration, surprise, sorrow, and regret, and differ from other types of speech in that they are spoken aloud. That is, in the process of speech, question, command, desire expressing the speaker's emotions also makes them emotional.

References: