



Semantic features of phrases with interrogative pronouns

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ABSTRACT

The rhyming feature clears our speech of unnecessary repetitions and provides a concise statement of thought. This group of words is not only independent words, but also imitations, pronouns, phrases, sentences and even the ability to replace and point to the text. Interrogative pronouns and forms derived from them are involved in the formation of phrasal verbs. does not represent the nose at all.

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It is known that the content plan of a phrase is the name, expression, meaning of something.1 For example, the content plan of the phrase "butterfly flew" means "scared".

The content plan of a phrase is, of course, based on a figurative meaning, otherwise it is no different from a fixed meaning.

The meaning in the context of the phrase is the phraseological meaning. Phraseological meaning is more complex than lexical meaning because it is derived from the connection of words in a phrase and is generalized.

Who, what, how, which, where, rhymes, and forms formed from them are mainly involved in the formation of phrasal verbs with the participation of the interrogative pronoun. They are:

Who put it! Who killed him! Where did the day come from! In which cave (from, to). One way or another. What a word. What a man to be. What's going on? What can he say?! How does he look on his face?! Do whatever you want.2

There are also options for the following phrases: Who knows? (Who knows, who knows (you say)); Wherever he extends his hand (....), his hand reaches (Where he extends his hand

(i); wherever he stretches out his hand, he reaches; wherever he stretches out his hand, he reaches;

There are some of these phrases that express the meaning of the question in addition to their content plan. Some may have other meanings than the meaning of the interrogation. The following phrases also convey the meaning of the interrogation.

Which cave (-ga, -dan) means to which unknown side (-ga, -dan), where (-ga, -dan).

"Which cave are you in?" Kesakpolvon jerked. (T. Malik)

Where did the sun come from? Why was there such an emergency when someone came in unexpectedly? Meaning:

-Yes, uncle, come,, come! Where did the sun come from?!

"I have a party today."

Yes, where did the sun come from?!

Which wind blew? What made you come here? Meaning.

- What wind blew, Robiyakhan? Is your house quiet? Is there a letter from Kimsanboy? (O. Hoshimov)

1H.Jamolkhonov. Modern Uzbek literary language T. "Talqin" 2005.

2Sh. Rakhmatullayev. Phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language T.1992.

What it means to be human is to be embarrassed.

... not one day - one day they will say that to you. What kind of person would you be then? (Aren't you ashamed then?)

Some expressions convey the meaning of rhetorical interrogation. Such galaxies make the thought emotionally strong, expressive, and influential.

For example:

Who put it - means unworthy, unnecessary.

Who let you visit ?! (You are not visiting.)

Who would want to date a person who can't even spell his name correctly? (S. Anorbaev.) (Do not fall in the middle of husband and wife!)

Which face - how, shamelessly used.

I was embarrassed to meet my teacher after this incident. Which face do I look at? (I can't see him.) With what face do I say that? (I can't say that.)

The phrase Who Knows (Who Knows) probably conveys meanings that cannot be clearly stated. It also expresses the modal meanings of the speaker's point of view, such as doubt, suspicion, conjecture:

Who knows, maybe we are wrong!

If the homeland is in the heart,

Whatever he wants, if it's done,

Who knows,

Who knows, if

If my soul is sacrificed

Would he be alive now,

Usmon Nosir, Usmon Nosir. (M.Yusuf).

There is also a negative evaluation semaphore in the content plan of this phrase: Who knows where you are coming from?

What you're saying is the same, you're right.

It also reinforces the meaning of affirming the speaker's point of view by coming to the listener before the speech as a response or comment. Which, of course, made the video an overnight sensation. "Was your mother-in-law so strict, aunt?" Asked the tutor. "Wow, what you say, baby. After all, there was not a day without a fight in our house." (R. Faizi).

In any case, the phrase is homonymous.

1. Either way - no matter what:

Despite all this work, Rahima-opa found something wrong.

2. Whatever it is - no matter how difficult it is, it is used in the sense of finding a way:

Anyway, you have to come tomorrow.

Singer's temperature 39! But in any case, the concert had to be given. (From the newspaper).

Wherever he stretches out his hand (...), his hand reaches (i) - in the sense that he is able to do anything.

This phrase does not create the meaning of the question at all.

Your storehouse is full of frost, your table is full of bread.

It's been a long day without me, man.

That's all there is to it, man.

(M.Yusuf)

Doing what you want means doing what you want to do.

This phrase also does not mean the question: after the parents are silent, the children grow up to do what they want. Should they do what they want to be the boss? (From the newspaper).

It appears that interrogative pronouns and forms derived from them are involved in the formation of phrasal verbs. does not represent the meaning of rock at all. The phrasal meaning of such phrases is colorful and expressive, which allows them to be used as a methodological tool for speech.

References:

1. H.Jamolkhonov. Modern Uzbek literary language .T. "Talqin" 2005.
2. Sh. Rakhmatullayev. Phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language. T. 1995.
3. M. Yusuf's poetry collections