Eurasian
Scientific
Herald

Distinctive Rhetorical Models of Lexical and Grammatical Structure of The Uzbek Language

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| **ABSTRACT** | The article provides general information about the lexical and grammatical structure of the Uzbek language. However, ideas about rhetorical speech models are also presented and analyzed using examples. |

| Keywords: | Lexical and grammatical structure, rhetorical speech models, the leading specialists, nominative function, functional feature of speech. |

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 demand 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, and the foundation of the future.

We will resolutely pursue the state youth policy without any deviations. Not only will we continue, but we will raise this policy to the highest level we have 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 around the world have gained their independence, national languages have become the state language or the official language, 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 a syntactic unit formed on the basis of the rules of a particular language, the main means of forming, expressing and expressing an idea.

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 by which a sentence is formed as a communicative unit is predicative. For example: Spring has come and the information volume of spring arrival devices is the same. The first has predicative and the second does not.

A generalized unit of speech refers to both a linguistic unit as a substance and a unit of speech as an event. A sentence is a 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 connected both semantically and grammatically. Each sentence represents a purpose. At the oral point of view, there is a complete melody that corresponds to that meaning. At the same time, the tone separates the sentences. 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 interlocutor to tell certain information or to take certain action. The speaker chooses the form of speech that suits his purpose. Accordingly, sentences are divided into the following types according to the purpose of expression: 1) positive sentences, 2) interrogative sentences, 3) imperative sentences, 4) wish 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.

Since the organizing center of any sentence is the cut, the models are also divided according to the purpose of the sentence. According to the purpose of expression of the sentence, the system of models forms a category. Based on invariant meaning and invariant form, these four different sentences differ from each other on the basis of three signs: a) Person I information, b) Person II motivation, c) Modality.

Meaning of interrogative pronouns.

Interrogative pronouns have different meanings, feelings, and a meaning represents his attitude to 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. "Days Gone by", 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

speaking, 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. "Days Gone by", 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)

The semantic paradigm of interrogative pronouns.

Although the interrogative pronouns are integrated with the meaning of the generalized interrogative, the meaning of the interrogative is actually expressed through different options - semaphores.

1. Pure question mark: Your daughter is gone, why didn't you tell me?

2. Surprise: Is this true?

3. Suspicious sema: Aren't you a reporter, mullah aka?

4. Command Sema: Won't you go to the wedding?

5. Positive Semi: If McCatillo was near Fergana, wouldn't people go?

6. Anxiety Semantics: Aren't firefighters looking for a snail?

7. Anger Sema: Am I a wolf?

8. Allegory Semas: 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 sema is the central sema for the interrogative, and the remaining sema is the boundary sema.

IV. Discussion
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 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, the interrogative means are interrogative, and only the form is considered to be interrogative. However, the intention of the speaker is an event that is unknown to him It is not to ask about, but to inform oneself about a certain event, to encourage a certain event to take place. Accordingly, interrogative sentences, the form and content of which are disproportionate, are divided into two groups: 1) interrogative sentences; 2) interrogative pronouns.

Interrogative-positive sentences

Interrogative pronouns that describe the content of a sentence are called interrogative pronouns. If the interrogative pronouns enter into a paradigmatic relationship with the interrogative pronouns according to the sign of the presence of interrogative means in the form, then the paradigmatic relation with the interrogative pronouns according to the sign of informing about a certain event, sign-feature enters. In such statements, there is often a contradiction between form and content on the basis of two signs: first, a contradiction in terms of the purpose of expression (expression of the meaning of the message through the interrogative form), and secondly, according to the affirmative sign contradiction (the expression of denial through the form of affirmation, or, conversely, the expression of affirmation through the form of denial).

The distinguishing feature between the members of the paradigm is that the meaning of affirmation or denial expressed through the interrogative pronoun is stronger than the affirmative or negative meaning expressed through the interrogative pronoun. That is, the propositive meaning in the interrogative pronoun a connotative meaning is added on top. So, the members of these two paradigms differ in the absence of mutual connotative meaning.

Interrogative-command sentences

Interrogative sentences that express the content of a command are interrogative

sentences. Although the interrogative pronouns are considered interrogative pronouns by the form in which the interrogative pronouns are present, they represent the command in content. This is why the command enters into a semantically paradigmatic relationship with the sentences. There are two contradictions between form and content in interrogative pronouns:

1. Conflict over the purpose of expression (expression of the content of the command through the form of interrogation)

2. Affirmation - a contradiction according to the sign of negation (expression of affirmative information through the non-partition form of the interrogative sentence or expression of negative information through the part form).

The fact that the content of the command is given in the form of a questionnaire has a methodological value. The content of a command expressed in the form of a query is softer than the content of a command expressed in the form of a command sentence.

V. Conclusion

In short, interrogation and exhortation serve as a unit of language to express human emotions. They, in turn, make the speech beautiful and fluent. Interrogative sentences 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, triumph, surprise, sorrow, and regret, and differ from other types of speech in that they are spoken aloud.

So, in the process of speech, question, command, desire expressing the speaker's emotions also makes them emotional.

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