

EMOTIONAL AND EXPRESSIVE FEATURES OF RHETORICAL QUESTIONS AND EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES IN ABDULLA ORIPOV'S POETRY

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Abstract. This article analyzes the emotional and expressive features of rhetorical questions and exclamatory sentences in the poetry of Abdulla Oripov from linguopoetic and stylistic perspectives. The study examines the role of rhetorical questions and exclamatory sentences in poetic discourse, their syntactic structure, semantic load, and their function in enhancing artistic expressiveness. It is substantiated that rhetorical questions serve to express the poet's philosophical reflections, social position, and inner experiences, while exclamatory sentences reveal the emotional state, psychological tension, and pathos of the lyrical subject. The article analyzes the contextual, intonational, and functional-stylistic characteristics of these syntactic units and demonstrates the importance of their interaction in shaping the emotional and expressive system of the poetic text. The research findings confirm that rhetorical questions and exclamatory sentences in Abdulla Oripov's poetics are not merely grammatical units, but significant linguopoetic means that express the poet's individual artistic thinking.

Keywords: poetic syntax, rhetorical question, exclamatory sentence, emotionality, expressiveness, Abdulla Oripov's poetry, artistic discourse, lyrical subject, authorial syntax, linguopoetics, poetic context, intonation.

Rhetorical questions and exclamatory sentences are among the most important syntactic and stylistic devices in artistic discourse, especially in poetic texts. The concept of the rhetorical question has been extensively studied in linguistics and is characterized by possessing the grammatical features of interrogative sentences while not requiring an actual answer. Such sentences are used not for the purpose of inquiry, but to express affirmation, negation, surprise, dissatisfaction, or to intensify inner emotional experience. From a syntactic point of view, rhetorical questions are formed through interrogative intonation and question particles typical of ordinary interrogative sentences; however, their semantic focus lies not on inquiry, but on evaluative or emotional meaning. For example, rhetorical questions found in Abdulla Oripov's poetry such as "Is there justice in this world at all?" do not seek a real answer, but express philosophical doubt and inner anguish. In this case, the rhetorical question functions as a syntactic device revealing the emotional state of the lyrical hero.

Exclamatory sentences, in turn, are grammatically associated with commands, emotional excitement, or strong feelings and are characterized by a high degree of expressiveness in poetic discourse. Their syntactic nature lies in their frequent brevity, compact structure, and sharp intonation. From a grammatical perspective, exclamatory sentences may be simple or complex; however, their defining feature is the direct transmission of emotional states through exclamatory intonation. For instance, in sentences such as "Oh, Homeland!", the subject and predicate may be absent, yet the meaning remains complete. This demonstrates that in poetic context, exclamatory sentences are evaluated not in terms of grammatical completeness, but emotional completeness. Stylistically, exclamatory sentences enliven poetic speech, intensify lyrical experience, and draw the reader directly into the emotional process. The categories of emotionality and expressiveness are closely interconnected in linguistic interpretation. Emotionality refers to the expression of a speaker's psychological state, emotional attitude, and inner experiences in speech, while expressiveness reflects the intensified and impactful manifestation of this emotional content. Rhetorical questions and exclamatory sentences function as syntactic realizations of these categories. In rhetorical questions, emotion is expressed indirectly through thought, whereas in



exclamatory sentences emotion is expressed directly and openly. For this reason, these sentence types are considered among the most effective syntactic units in poetic discourse. The role of rhetorical questions and exclamatory sentences in poetic discourse is invaluable. In poetic texts, they not only convey meaning, but also shape rhythm, intonation, and overall tone. Rhetorical questions are often associated with the lyrical hero's inner monologue and philosophical reflections, adding intellectual depth to the poem. Exclamatory sentences, by contrast, express emotional outbursts, psychological tension, or elevated pathos, marking the emotional climax of the poem. For example, a sequence of rhetorical questions may ensure the logical development of thought, while an exclamatory sentence may define its final emotional culmination.

From a functional-stylistic perspective, rhetorical questions and exclamatory sentences can be classified in several ways. Rhetorical questions may be affirmative, negative, evaluative, or philosophical in nature. Exclamatory sentences may express emotional states such as joy, sorrow, anger, surprise, or supplication. In poetic context, these sentence types are often used harmoniously, forming the emotional and expressive system of the artistic text. As a result, rhetorical questions and exclamatory sentences appear not merely as grammatical units, but as significant linguopoetic means that generate poetic meaning. In Abdulla Oripov's poetry, rhetorical questions emerge as one of the most active and expressive elements of poetic syntax. They occur in various structural models and are characterized by both simple and complex syntactic constructions. The most common model consists of short, simple rhetorical questions, often predicate-centered or with an omitted subject. For example, questions such as "Is this justice?" are grammatically concise, yet semantically carry profound philosophical weight. In addition, Oripov's poetry includes complex rhetorical questions formed as compound or subordinate constructions, which serve to deepen thought step by step. Such constructions reflect the process of contemplation and a sequence of inner questions posed by the poet. The structural diversity of rhetorical questions enables the poet to express ideas across different emotional and semantic levels. One of the most important poetic functions of rhetorical questions is the expression of philosophical and social content. In Oripov's poetry, themes such as life, time, fate, conscience, justice, nation, and human responsibility are often revealed through rhetorical questions. These questions do not require direct answers, but encourage readers to think and engage in inner reflection. For example, questions such as "Who will account for this world?" express social anxiety related to injustice and the erosion of human values. In this context, the rhetorical question serves as a means of conveying critical thought in a concealed yet powerful form, allowing the poet to express social position poetically and aesthetically rather than directly. Rhetorical questions in Oripov's poetry are closely connected with inner monologue. In many poems, they reflect the lyrical hero's self-dialogue, spiritual search, and inner conflicts. Such questions are not directed at external interlocutors, but at inner experience, functioning as an address to the poet's own conscience or to time itself. Within inner monologue, rhetorical questions intensify dramatic tension, heighten psychological strain, and reveal the inner state of the lyrical subject more clearly, allowing the reader to approach the poet's inner world more closely.

The contextual and intonational features of rhetorical questions also play a significant role in determining their poetic function. A rhetorical question appearing at the beginning of a poem may introduce a problem, while one at the end may serve a summarizing or conclusive function. Intonation determines emotional coloring: some rhetorical questions are delivered in a calm, contemplative tone, while others convey sharp protest or anguish. In poetic discourse, intonation is expressed through punctuation, line division, and rhythmic pauses, further enhancing the artistic impact of rhetorical questions. Overall, rhetorical questions function as one of the primary syntactic devices that enhance poetic expressiveness in Abdulla Oripov's poetry. They deepen semantic content, integrate philosophical generalizations with strong emotional background, and encourage active reflection by the reader. By presenting ideas in the form of



questions rather than direct statements, the poet intensifies artistic impact. Consequently, rhetorical questions in poetic discourse function not only as syntactic forms, but as essential linguopoetic means expressing the poet's artistic thinking and emotional-expressive intent. Exclamatory sentences in Abdulla Oripov's poetry likewise serve as highly active syntactic devices for conveying emotional and expressive meaning. Their syntactic structure is diverse, including simple, complete, incomplete, and occasionally complex constructions. Exclamatory sentences are often short and concise, characterized by the omission of subject or predicate. Although such constructions may appear grammatically incomplete, poetic context preserves their semantic completeness and emotional force. For example, expressions such as "Oh, Homeland!" or "Oh, heart!" possess minimal formal structure but convey intense emotional load and semantic depth. This demonstrates that in poetic discourse, the emotional-intentional function of exclamatory sentences outweighs grammatical form. Through exclamatory sentences, the poet expresses various emotional states such as joy, sorrow, anger, surprise, longing, and supplication. In patriotic poems, exclamatory sentences convey elevated pathos and spiritual uplift, while in philosophical or lyrical works they more often express inner pain and suffering. The emotional force of exclamatory sentences is intensified through intonation, exclamatory particles, and forms of address, enabling readers to directly experience the poet's emotional state. Another important function of exclamatory sentences is revealing the psychological experiences of the lyrical subject. The poet often uses exclamatory sentences to express inner tension, moral suffering, or emotional climax. Such sentences typically appear at the most intense moments of inner monologue, marking the peak of emotional experience. In these cases, exclamatory sentences function less as logical explanation and more as emotional outbursts, making them a key syntactic means for representing the psychology of the lyrical subject. The interaction between rhetorical questions and exclamatory sentences is particularly significant in Oripov's poetry. In many poems, rhetorical questions introduce a problem or doubt, while subsequent exclamatory sentences express emotional reaction or firm stance. This sequence ensures the unity of thought and emotion in poetic discourse. Rhetorical questions activate intellectual reflection, while exclamatory sentences intensify emotional response. Together, these syntactic devices form the emotional-expressive system of the poem.

Exclamatory sentences also play a crucial role in shaping the poet's individual style. In Abdulla Oripov's poetry, they are not accidental stylistic embellishments, but integral components of authorial syntax. The poet frequently employs exclamatory sentences at semantically significant moments when ideas and emotions reach maximum intensity. This makes his poetic discourse recognizable, emotionally powerful, and expressive. By means of exclamatory sentences, the poet elevates elements of folk speech to poetic level while preserving sincerity and naturalness. As a result, exclamatory sentences in Oripov's poetry function not only as emotional expressive devices, but as important linguopoetic units revealing his individual artistic thinking.

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