

## INFORMATIVE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Xamraqulova Farida Mamasoliyevna

Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages,

Lecturer at the Department of Theory and Practice of the French Language

Thierry MESSI

Professeur d'anglais et de français Euro school+It Jizzakh

[xamraqulovafarida221@gmail.com](mailto:xamraqulovafarida221@gmail.com)

**Annotation:** *This article examines the grammatical meaning of purely informative sentences, along with interrogative-negative sentences and partial interrogative sentences.*

**Keywords:** *private-interrogative, informative, colloquial-familiar, general-interrogative, motivating-interrogative, interrogative-negative*

The functional-semantic type of informative constructions includes interrogative sentences, called true by traditional grammar, i.e. requiring an answer. Therefore, when analyzing them, we maintain the division into generally interrogative and negative. The frequency of informative constructions is the highest compared to the other two types.

Purely informative constructions account for more than half of all informative sentences.

The grammatical meaning of purely informative constructions is a system of questions distinguished by the modal quality of authenticity, reality. The question is asked in order to identify elements that are perceived by the speaker as really unknown: *Depuis quand le rien a-t-il cassé de...?*

The first place in frequency was taken by purely informative private interrogative type with excessive expression questioning. Model of each type  $N_{int} + V + N?$  with descending intonation contours. Observations and statistics analysis makes it possible to conclude that the  $N_{int} + V + N$  model is the main invariant model of purely informative private interrogative constructions. This model is especially characteristic of the language of fiction.

Let's consider this model of an interrogative sentence ( $N_{int} + V + N?$ ) based on works of art:

*Comment va votre royal malade? /HDP, p.207/*

*Où en est votre superbe maison de la rue S-André des Arcs? /HDP, p.207/*

*Quelle chose tenez-vous vraie et certaine? /HDP, p.211/*

*A quoi croyez-vous donc? /HDP, p.211/*

The usual colloquial-familiar variants of the  $N_{int} + V + N$  model should be considered the models  $N_{int} + est - ce que + N + V$  with descending intonation contours,  $N_{int} + N + V$  with ascending intonation contour and  $N + V + N_{int}$  with descending contour:

*Vous venez me consulter, sur quelle science? /HDP, p.208/*

The same category of interrogative sentences includes general interrogative sentences with an inverted subject:

Etes-vous sûr, reprit Claude, avec son regard pénétrant, que ce n'est qu'un mot et que ce n'est pas un nom? /HDP, p.321/

Savez-vous que vous aviez bien grande mine le jour de Noël, à la tête de votre compagnie de la chambre des comptes, monsieur le président? HDP, p.206-207

Sentences with the interrogative phrase *est-ce que* can be equated to inverted interrogative sentences.

Regarding turnover *est-ce que* It should be noted that, contrary to the opinion of W. Wartburg, P. Zumthor, M. Gugneym and other researchers, it is not a widely used component of an informative interrogative sentence.

*Est - ce +N + V* model with an outgoing intonation contour is nothing more than an expressive version of a general interrogative purely informative type. *Est-ce que* turns into purely informative designs contain shades of surprise, uncertainty and special urgency of the question:

Tu n'aimes pas crier toi, et pourtant tu voulais qu'il meurt

*Est - ce que* nous l'avons tue par orgueil?

*Est-ce que* vous cherchez Marie la Giffarde? /HDP, p.19/

A variant of an interrogative sentence with direct word order, in which the functions of the reverse word order are replaced by a complex interrogative pronoun *qu'est - ce qui*, *qu'est - ce que*, *qui est - ce qui*, *qui est - ce que* is very common in French - in colloquial speech and literary language:

*Qu'est-c' que* cela? /HDP, p.308-309/

*Qu'est-ce que* tu as donc fait pour être ici, maraud? /HDP, p.246/

J. Martin [1] believes that interrogative sentences can be negative at the same time. To distinguish them from affirmative interrogative sentences, he proposes to call them "interro-negative" interrogative-negative.

*Ne viendra - t-il pas?*

V.G. Gak[2], considering interrogative negative constructions, speaks of volitive modality, i.e. about the manifestations of individual speech. The author defines correct speech, in which all language norms are observed, while authentic speech is a set of forms used by native speakers in given situations. The set of rules that ensure the necessary choice from structures allowed by the norm of the language forms a second-level grammar, or speech grammar, which is also called the "sense of language", national stylistics, etc.

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