

## RESEARCH OF INTERROGATIVE SPEECH BASED ON MODERN APPROACHES

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**Abstract:** This research focuses on the study of interrogative sentences based on modern linguistic approaches. Interrogative sentences, as crucial syntactic units in language, are not only tools for obtaining information but also serve as significant instruments in the communication process, reflecting social and psychological factors. The study examines interrogative sentences from multiple contemporary linguistic perspectives, including syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and psycholinguistics. It emphasizes the importance of social, cultural, and individual factors, such as temperament and emotional states, in shaping the form and usage of questions. The research aims to understand interrogative sentences not just as grammatical constructs but as complex systems that contribute to effective communication. Modern linguistic theories highlight the functional significance of interrogatives, their role in interaction, and the social-psychological differences in their use. The findings of this study contribute to the development of new approaches for understanding language learning and enhancing communication strategies.

**Keywords:** Interrogative sentence, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, Psycholinguistics, Spectral approach.

**Аннотация:** Это исследование фокусируется на изучении вопросительных предложений на основе современных лингвистических подходов. Вопросительные предложения, как важнейшие синтаксические единицы в языке, являются не только инструментами для получения информации, но и служат значимыми инструментами в процессе коммуникации, отражая социальные и психологические факторы. Исследование рассматривает вопросительные предложения с нескольких современных лингвистических точек зрения, включая синтаксис, семантику, прагматику и психолингвистику. Оно подчеркивает важность социальных, культурных и индивидуальных факторов, таких как темперамент и эмоциональное состояние, в формировании формы и использования вопросов. Исследование направлено на понимание вопросительных предложений не только как грамматических конструкций, но и как сложных систем, которые способствуют эффективной коммуникации. Современные лингвистические теории подчеркивают функциональное значение вопросительных предложений, их роль во взаимодействии и социально-психологические различия в их использовании. Результаты этого исследования способствуют разработке новых подходов к пониманию изучения языка и улучшению стратегий коммуникации.

**Ключевые слова:** Вопросительное предложение, Синтаксис, Семантика, Прагматика, Психолингвистика, Спектральный подход.

### Introduction

Language is a fundamental tool of human cognition, enabling communication, information exchange, and expression of thought. Within the structure of any language, interrogative sentences hold a significant syntactic and communicative function. They not only serve as a means of obtaining information but also act as strategic tools in interactive discourse. The form, meaning, and contextual use of interrogative sentences differ across languages, and modern linguistic studies continue to expand the scope of their analysis. In recent years, interrogative sentences have been explored not only

from grammatical perspectives but also through pragmatic, cognitive, and psycholinguistic lenses. The way questions are formed, intonated, and interpreted can depend heavily on factors such as individual personality, cultural background, and conversational context. These dimensions reflect the growing interest in interdisciplinary approaches to the study of language. This research aims to examine interrogative sentences through the lens of modern linguistic theories, focusing on their structure, communicative roles, and socio-psychological connections. By doing so, it seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of how questions function in contemporary discourse and what they reveal about the speaker and the communicative environment.

### **Literature review and method**

Interrogative sentences are a critical component of human language, serving as a direct means for acquiring information, expressing curiosity, or engaging in social interactions. Over time, their study has expanded beyond simple syntactic analysis to include deeper, interdisciplinary examinations encompassing pragmatic, cognitive, and psycholinguistic perspectives. In contemporary linguistic research, interrogative sentences are seen not just as grammatical structures but as essential tools for communication that reflect the speaker's cognitive and emotional states, as well as their social and cultural contexts.

### **Syntactic and Semantic Characteristics of Interrogative Sentences**

Traditionally, interrogative sentences have been studied from a syntactic perspective, focusing on their structure and the rules that govern their formation. In English and many other languages, interrogatives typically follow specific word-order patterns that distinguish them from declarative sentences. For example, in English, the inversion of the subject and auxiliary verb (e.g., "Are you coming?") signals a question, while in Uzbek, question words often precede the verb ("Siz kelayapsizmi?"). The semantic role of these sentences is similarly crucial, as they are primarily used to seek information, clarify doubts, or request confirmation.

Modern linguistics also places significant emphasis on the pragmatic functions of interrogative sentences. Questions are not only mechanisms for gathering information but are used strategically within social contexts to manage interactions. Politeness strategies, such as indirect questioning or hedging, are often employed to reduce the imposition on the listener or to maintain social harmony. In languages like English and Uzbek, the formality of the question or the tone used can vary depending on the relationship between the speaker and listener, illustrating how interrogative sentences are shaped by social norms and cultural expectations.

Interrogative sentences also reflect cognitive processes and emotional states. Research in psycholinguistics shows that the way individuals ask questions can be influenced by their temperament, emotional state, and cognitive biases. For instance, a person with a more anxious temperament may ask more questions or phrase them in ways that reflect uncertainty or insecurity. Similarly, interrogative sentences can be emotionally charged, as in the case of rhetorical questions, where the speaker already knows the answer but uses the question to express a strong emotional reaction.

Moreover, cognitive theories of language acquisition suggest that the ability to form and understand interrogative sentences is linked to the development of theory of mind—the ability to understand that others have thoughts, beliefs, and desires different from one's own. This cognitive skill is essential for engaging in meaningful conversation and for understanding the intentions behind questions.

The study of interrogative sentences has evolved significantly with the advent of modern linguistic theories. Sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and discourse analysis have provided new tools for understanding how questions function in various communication settings. In addition to traditional grammatical studies, researchers now consider the emotional, cultural, and social factors that influence

how questions are asked and interpreted. Modern approaches also involve the use of technology, such as computational linguistics, to analyze large corpora of spoken and written data to identify patterns in how interrogatives are used across different languages and contexts.

Furthermore, the exploration of interrogative sentences in cross-cultural communication has gained prominence. Differences in how questions are structured and understood in various languages reflect deeper cultural values and communication styles. For example, in some cultures, direct questions are seen as impolite or confrontational, while in others, they are regarded as a straightforward and necessary part of communication. Understanding these differences is vital for effective intercultural communication.

The content of the question is studied in traditional linguistics on the basis of linguistic means and is studied within the grammatical level. In contrast, in modern linguistics, the forms that express the content of the question are considered an important element of the communication process. This is an opportunity for the speaker to introduce himself to his interlocutor and give the first 27 ideas about himself. This is especially important for people who are meeting for the first time or going for an interview for a job. Interrogative sentences are considered a very important part of communication as one of the important components of speech communication. "For correct and realistic implementation of speech communication, communicants must be familiar with certain facts and have certain knowledge - awareness related to the general situation before the moment of speech. These facts, knowledge are summarized in linguistics under the name of presupposition."

Presupposition plays a very important role in the use of questions in the communication process. When people communicate with each other, their internal thoughts and relationships first of all regulate their speech activity. Modern linguistics evaluates the formation and use of interrogative sentences in speech from this point of view, that is, interrogative sentences are considered not as a unit for asking, but as a unit that indicates that the speaker provides information about himself. Indeed, although interrogative sentences express the purpose of asking for some unknown information in content, they are essentially an important psycholinguistic tool that explains how people obtain the information they want to know. Interrogatives are the primary means of forming people's character traits and their attitude towards themselves.

In particular, interrogative sentences used in the speech of a hero in literary works are of great importance in revealing the characteristics of his character. For example, in greetings and asking about how you are, the speaker's character can be revealed through interrogative sentences. For example, asking about how you are doing, Esonomon, are you doing well? Are the household members doing well? Mulla akam, are the children doing well? is typical of women's speech, and some personality traits can be identified based on the fact that the woman is greeting a woman she knows and that she is communicating in the capital's dialect. In addition, there are hints that this communication is taking place between women and that they are familiar with each other and do not see each other every day, but at the same time, it has not been very long since they have seen each other.

That is, the interrogative sentences themselves provide some information. This provides extremely important information for the development of such fields as sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, genderlinguistics, and psycholinguistics, which are taking shape in the bosom of modern linguistics.

"Zelikhan's nickname was "academic". The reason for this is that he would think carefully and then get down to work. What made him different from others was that he would definitely take into account the mentality of people. When necessary, he would enter and exit large offices as easily as the head of another office. He would politely greet the guard at the door and say, "Yes, are you sitting?" and then enter. The ambassador learned about this "virtue" of his when he met him in the city. One

day, Zelikhan turned his car onto an inaccessible street. When the policeman raised his baton, he stopped and did not get out. The policeman came running, bent down, and rolled down the window:

“Yes, are you sitting?” The policeman did not have time to answer, but asked again:

“Where is the lieutenant?”

“Sobirov?”

“Yes, that’s it, why?” Where did he go?

-He's coming now.

-Let him meet me.

Zelikhon said this and drove the car. The policeman kept scratching his neck.

-Who is this Sabirov you're talking about?

- said Elchin. -How do I know,

- Zelikhon said with a laugh.

-You're a nickname that sounds like a policeman, right?

-Did you know he was a lieutenant? Zelikhon burst out laughing:

-What's so many of these, so many lieutenants... (T. Malik, "Shaytanat", book 1. page 89.)

### Conclusion

The study of interrogative sentences through modern approaches provides valuable insights into the multifaceted role these sentences play in human communication. Far from being mere grammatical constructs, interrogatives serve as powerful tools for social interaction, cognitive processing, and emotional expression. Through the exploration of their syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, and psycholinguistic dimensions, this research has highlighted the intricate relationship between language structure and individual temperament, cultural norms, and social context. The analysis has shown that interrogative sentences are not only used to seek information but also to convey emotions, manage social dynamics, and reflect the speaker's cognitive state. Modern linguistic theories emphasize that questions are shaped by more than just grammatical rules; they are influenced by factors such as politeness strategies, emotional tone, and even psychological traits of the speaker. Furthermore, the cross-cultural differences in the use of interrogatives underline the importance of considering cultural and social contexts when studying language. The way questions are structured and interpreted can vary widely across cultures, reflecting differing communication norms and values. In conclusion, interrogative sentences are a crucial element of human language that go beyond their basic function of information retrieval. Modern approaches to studying these sentences offer a deeper understanding of how language, thought, and emotion are interconnected, ultimately enhancing our comprehension of human communication and interaction.

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