

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF INTERROGATIVE STATEMENTS WITH LINGUISTIC
TEMPERAMENT**

Zahro Mamadaliyeva
Teacher Fergana State University

Abstract: This research explores the structural and functional characteristics of interrogative sentences and their correlation with individual temperament types, known as linguotemperament. The selected literature primarily focuses on the linguistic and pragmatic analysis of interrogative constructions in English and Uzbek, revealing how questioning styles vary across cultures and personality types. The sources examined discuss how emotional expression, cultural norms, politeness strategies, and psychological traits influence the formulation and delivery of questions. Through these references, interrogative sentences are analyzed not merely as grammatical elements but as communicative and psychological tools, deeply tied to the speaker's temperament and cognitive behavior. The findings support the notion that language and personality are interconnected, and that temperament plays a key role in shaping verbal expression.

Keywords: Interrogative Sentence, Linguotemperament, Temperament, Syntax, Pragmatics, Intonation.

**СВЯЗЬ ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫХ ВЫСКАЗЫВАНИЙ С ЯЗЫКОВЫМ
ТЕМПЕРАМЕНТОМ**

Аннотация: В данном исследовании изучаются структурные и функциональные характеристики вопросительных предложений и их взаимосвязь с индивидуальными типами темперамента, известными как лингвотемперамент. Выбранная литература в основном фокусируется на лингвистическом и прагматическом анализе вопросительных конструкций в английском и узбекском языках, показывая, как стили вопросительных предложений различаются в зависимости от культуры и типа личности. В изученных источниках обсуждается, как эмоциональное выражение, культурные нормы, стратегии вежливости и психологические черты влияют на формулировку и подачу вопросов. Благодаря этим ссылкам вопросительные предложения анализируются не только как грамматические элементы, но и как коммуникативные и психологические инструменты, тесно связанные с темпераментом и когнитивным поведением говорящего. Результаты подтверждают идею о том, что язык и личность взаимосвязаны и что темперамент играет ключевую роль в формировании вербального выражения.

Ключевые слова: Вопросительное предложение, Лингвотемперамент, Темперамент, Синтаксис, Прагматика, Интонация.

Introduction

Language is not merely a tool for communication-it is also a reflection of the speaker's personality, emotional state, and cognitive tendencies. One intriguing field that bridges linguistics and psychology is the study of linguotypology of temperament, often referred to as linguotemperament. This concept explores how individual temperament traits influence language use, particularly in sentence construction, choice of words, and communicative strategies. Among various sentence types, interrogative sentences-or questions-serve a unique function in both everyday communication and psychological expression. They are not only used to seek information but also to convey curiosity, urgency, politeness, confrontation, or even doubt, depending on the speaker's temperament. This paper investigates the connection between

interrogative sentence patterns and different types of linguotemperament. It seeks to identify how individuals with varying temperaments (e.g., sanguine, choleric, melancholic, phlegmatic) differ in their use of interrogative structures in both written and spoken discourse. By examining this relationship, we aim to deepen our understanding of how personality traits shape linguistic choices and how language, in turn, reveals underlying psychological patterns.

Literature review and method

In the process of communication, the speaker's linguotemperament is manifested. The most active and clear expression of this is through questions. The type of question and the way it is asked provide information about the speaker's social status and temperamental characteristics. Representatives of the linguocholeric speech type are hot-tempered, prone to hot-temperedness and irritability. These processes occurring in the nervous system are directly reflected in their speech.

- You should look at the house, - said Muazzam opa in a daze. - You're sweeping the yard like a leper's palm, aren't you? Look at this cup, a person is even getting ready to drink tea.

- What's wrong with the cup?

- Feruza began.

- What's wrong with the cup!?

Finally, Feruza realized that she had served her mother tea in a cup with a cracked lip. She blushed and apologized, but she couldn't say anything else.

- She can't sweep and urinate in time with a young child. Gradually, everything will get better, - said Sa'dulla. - When?! When will it get better? The remark about the cracked cup was actually directed at Sa'dulla. Sa'dulla knows that a lot of meaning is hidden behind the skillfully aimed shot. But as if a dog would not stop coming to her house, she could not keep quiet, she gritted her teeth. Sister Muazzam raised her voice again. - What kind of man is he, son-in-law? He should control his wife, who is called a husband. Don't be so silly like my aunt's calf. Yes, tell me, this little mother, maybe she has a little bit of humanity, she should just sit around collecting books. When you look at her, she can't get a book out of her hands. That's enough for me to read. If only she could read and bring you a city!... Sister Muazzam stood up angrily.

The choleric mother-leader described in the above example can always influence her daughter and son-in-law through her linguo-choleric speech. Representatives of this type begin their speech with the phrase "The one who is afraid will raise his head first." They are always in a hurry, and this is clearly visible in their speech. Compared to representatives of other types, choleric leaders are distinguished by the sonority of linguo-choleric speech, the predominance of a tone such as command and intimidation, and a reprimand. Cholerics are prone to hot-temperedness and irritability. People with such a temperament are agile, generally mobile, energetic, and always striving. They quickly get down to business and bring what they have started to the end. If they are upset about something, this upset remains with them for a long time. Their mood is more stable and lasting.

People belonging to the linguosanguine speech type are a strong, balanced, agile and active type. They are distinguished by their quick, strong excitability of emotions, but they are unstable. The mental processes in representatives of this type are as fast as in choleric people. However, they are distinguished by their ability to control themselves in difficult situations. They quickly and enthusiastically get down to work on many things. They tend to do the same thing for a long time. Representatives of this type of speech can be upset and cry quickly, but they quickly forget about their upset. As a result of the instability of the emotions of people of this type, their mood changes, which is noticeable in their communication and relationships with people. Often they are in a high mood, that is, they are cheerful, and vice versa, they are depressed. That is, such people are trapped in the torment of the external world and their own internal worlds. When they are

depressed, they often become withdrawn and secretive. This secretiveness is also evident in their social interactions and communication.

"Don't be a fool. You haven't given up your old job, have you?" he said, looking at her angrily, reminding her of what had happened in the restaurant. "Brother Bek, don't say that, these are new. It's good that Fima came, we'll wash and groom him ourselves," he said, looking straight at her. "You were told to 'go straight and come straight.'" "We're not fools who will deviate from the line you've drawn, Bek. This very trick didn't allow us to get straight." With that, Akhtam recounted the events of Barnaul in Russian. Since he wasn't lying to himself, Fima didn't say anything. When Akhtam listened, Asadbek looked at her as if to say, "You're welcome." Fima was heartbroken: "After all, I wouldn't hand over children to strangers, would I, Bek?" They insulted me, they stole my money. - If someone could find a language that insulted such a respected uncle, I would have thrown it to the dogs, - said Akhtam. - It's true that we took the money, but we didn't steal it, bek aka, if we honored this uncle with all our heart and soul and invited him to be our guest, they wouldn't have accepted it. We could have given them the money so that they would come to our places. Here they are, they will count every penny. We will entertain them for three or four weeks, and then we will take them home with a ceremony. Only... - Where is the money? - Asadbek interrupted him. - Tarzan will bring it now. - You, child, think about your steps. Do you know what the consequences will be if you become a thief and disobey the laws of thieves, if you become a gambler and violate the rules of gamblers? Your jaw will fall out

As can be seen from the above example, leaders of the sanguine type, through their linguosanguine speech, demonstrate the psychological characteristics of their type in linguistic means. Representatives of the linguosanguine speech type often change their mood, and one mood quickly alternates with the opposite. These situations are directly reflected in their speech relations. The rapid and unexpected excitability of emotional processes, the lack of restraint of emotions are the subtleties of people of this type. Such situations are noticeable in their behavior, communication and relationships with other people. Representatives of the linguomelancholic speech type are distinguished by slow but strong excitability and stability of emotions. People with a melancholic temperament have stable moods, as well as a tendency to a persistent mood. They differ from others in their ability to control themselves in different situations and restrain their emotions. That is, they are considered individuals whose outward expression of emotions is very weak and who can respond calmly to all influences and reactions in the outside world.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of the relationship between interrogative sentences and linguotemperament reveals the subtle yet powerful ways in which individual personality traits shape language use. It has become evident that each temperament type demonstrates distinct tendencies in how questions are formed, delivered, and interpreted. For instance, individuals with a choleric temperament may prefer direct and assertive questions, while melancholic speakers tend toward more cautious and detailed inquiries. Sanguine individuals often display curiosity and spontaneity in their questioning style, whereas phlegmatic personalities typically use calm, measured, and polite interrogatives. These differences not only enrich our understanding of linguistic diversity but also highlight the psychological depth behind seemingly simple grammatical structures. Recognizing the influence of temperament on question formation can be valuable in fields such as education, communication, linguistics, and even conflict resolution. Overall, interrogative sentences serve as a fascinating lens through which the connection between language and personality can be explored more deeply, emphasizing the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in linguistic research.

References

1. Normamatova, D. (2022). Linguistic Features of Interrogative Sentences in the English and Uzbek Languages.
2. Kasimova, N. F. (2020). The Pragmatic Aspects of the English Interrogatives Expressing Politeness.
3. Boypo'latova, M. B. (2023). Specific Features of Emotional Sentences in English and Uzbek Languages.
4. Ishanjanova, M., & Ahmadaliyeva, M. (2023). Linguacultural Features of Command and Interrogative Constructions in Uzbek and English.
5. Sedykh, A. (2024). Interrogative in the Humanities and Linguistics: The Epistemology of Research.
6. Shengelia, E., & Poniava, N. (2023). Intonation of Interrogative Sentences in Zan (Megrelian-Laz) Language.
7. Zhang, M. (2004). Interrogative Structures in the Interlanguage of ESL Learners. *Australian Review of Applied Linguistics* 27(1), 102–119.