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**INTERROGATVE SENTENCES IN THE DIALOGUE**

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**Anahtar Kelimeler:** iletişim, tartışma, sorğu-sual, diyalog, soru cümleleri

Quiz is one of the most common forms of oral communication; where the communicative function of language manifests itself with maximum completeness.

All structural-semantic types of sentences participate in the dialogue of public argumentative discourse, in which the degree of expression of the target semantics is different. The following results were obtained on the base of speech texts analysis:

1. The question sentence is formed on the basis of the translation of the sentence, it is expressed with a special intonation. Each question sentence has a special clarifying function in speech. They clarify something with the help of special lexical-grammatical and intonation means of the language and try to learn something.

2. The questions can be classified as questions that are answered in the public discussion in the text, part of the question-answer (quiz) complex, and questions that are not answered in the text - rhetorical questions and questions with illustrative meanings of motivation.

3. Depending on the nature of the aplicant, questions can be divided into four groups: a) questions to the undifferentiated address; b) questions to the distinguished address; c) receiver’s; d) reproductive problems.

4. Questions from the "recipient" can be divided into two groups, depending on whether they are polemical or not. Recipients' questions: a) stimulate controversy - these are, as a rule, open-ended opponent's questions; b) the questions are aimed at clarifying the position of the author, in which the addressee can be presented openly and secretly.

5. Questionnaires (quiz expressions) in public discussion create a dialogue in different ways: some questions create an external dialogue, others - internal. The function of the first group of interrogative expressions is emotional development and composition-structure, such questions can be used in monologue speech of any type and genre. The nature of the interrogative statements of the second group is determined by the structure of the address of the publicly controversial speech: questions can be addressed to an undifferentiated and differentiated addresses (receivers). The indistinguishable receiver in question is usually explained by pronouns and verb forms.

6. In an open speech, statements can be made not only on behalf of the author, but also on behalf of the opponent. The opponent's questions are always answered by the author, and are generally expressed in a sharp, categorical way, which creates the effect of polemics with the participation of observers.

7. Disclosure contains unanswered questions in the text. These are rhetorical questions and questions with an illusory meaning of motivation.

The same syntactic models of a question sentence (general question, specific question, or quiz) can express different emotional situations. Based on this, the analysis of the meanings of the interrogative sentence cannot be carried out without the analysis of the specific communication context.