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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

THE DEFINITION OF COMMUNICATIVENESS OF THE UTTERANCE

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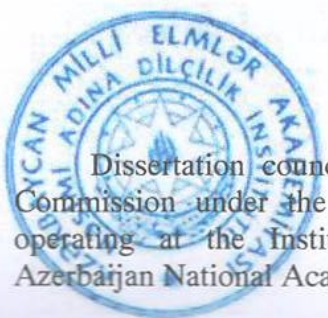
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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work. As the circle of the studied issues of modern linguistics is expanded, as the number of its new scientific directions is increased, the appointment of many notions exists on the agenda. From the first sight, the researchers often confront with the situations of any notions which their essences are on the face caused to deep scientific argues. According to this, the notion of "söyləm" (utterance) which we encountered its name both in traditional linguistics, and in the new scientific directions of the linguistic researches, but its terminological meaning, its definition didn't appoint exactly expresses the great interest, too. The different linguists explain this notion in various forms. In the result, the terminological influences, the notion differences of the units as "hökm" (sentence), "fraza" (phrase), "ifadə" (expression), "söz birləşməsi" (word combination), "sintaktik konstruksiya" (syntactic construction), "sintaqm" (syntagma) and "söyləm" (utterance) cannot express. The sign nature of the language gives the opportunity for appreciating as one unit to the constructions which creating one whole that having certain meaning features. But this approach creates the controversial situations in the surface of units of syntactic level.

Utterance is the speech unit, one of the main elements of speech language. The features of this unit and its functions, as well the role playing in the process of communication, at last the indicators of communicativeness of the utterance haven't been the object of the research. The same structural units of the language can accomplish different functions. The grammatical structure of the sentence isn't necessary for the communicative function. The communication process happens with the passing and acceptation of the information. In this time, the functions of communicativeness of the utterance participating in the passing of information appear. In the 80ies of the previous century, the appearing of the pragmatic movement in linguistics didn't have given the opportunity for performing the theoretical views appearing in this field completely,

too. The main cause was that, the paradigm and direction of the scientific researches itself has been changed, too.

Though the fundamental sciences nominate the theoretical ideas which the corresponding technologies accomplish them previously, but the situation has changed slightly now.

The process of technological development itself has already made inevitable to the theoretical researches in this or the other direction and this development in the field of linguistics has concluded by the applying of the new scientific fields to linguistics. And it is understandable, because the differentiation and integration of sciences has conditioned the appearing of new field – cognitive linguistics that being the objective process arranging the dialectic unity.

It is already ten years that, one of the most important issues has been the creation mechanism of inseparable opposed relation of the processes happening in the memory of the human, as well the language information and the idea of clarification of its understanding. Indeed, before from everything, the understanding of any new situation causes to find the point closed to it or being similar slightly in memory. We must apply to the practice which has already collected in our memory for analyzing, perceiving the new information. This search causes to this that, the structure of the analysis and perceiving of new information is being similar with the structure using for the arranging of the memory.

The utterances using in speech have been approached from different prisms in the scientific directions as the theory of communication, the theory of speech acts, cognitive linguistics. Utterance has been changed to the object of research in semiotics and semantics; we are witnessed to be in the center of it in the phonetic semantics. All of them ratify again that, the notion of utterance and the linguistic status of utterance hasn't been found its exact explaining yet.

Utterance – is the unit of communications which expressing certain thought and idea. Mostly, though the utterance coincides to the sentence, sometimes it goes out of the frame of sentence, it is considered as the independent unit of the language system and it is

differed from the sentence being the unit of the low level. Depending on the communicative function, one sentence can serve to the expression of some utterances. The noted information influences to the communicativeness of utterance. How to accomplish these communicative functions of this speech unit has always been the object of discussion and argue in the text syntax. Though many researches for utterance have been realized directly, the issues of the appointment of communicativeness of the utterance haven't been researched to nowadays.

The aim and the tasks of the research. The main aim of the research is to define the communicativeness of utterance. For this aim, the following duties have been accomplished:

- to define the collection of elements of the communicative process;

- to appoint the demands of the realization of communication;

- to determine the linguistic status of utterance;

- to give the classification of utterances;

- to find out the mechanism of creation of the semantic relations among utterances and the methods creation all of the relations;

- to appoint the syntagmatic and pragmatic attitudes among utterances;

- to reveal the main essence of actualization process of the utterances;

- to study the opposed connection of its components in the definition of text;

- to research the issues of the functionality of different utterance types in text;

- to open the features of communicativeness of the utterance in the dialogical speech;

- to study the features of the communicativeness of question utterances;

- to research the linguistic features of the declarative utterances.

The methods of the research. The dissertation has been written on the synchronic analysis. During writing the work, the

researches about the most true training and syntactic semantics about the language have been taken basic; the methods of description, explanation and comment have been used. In the comment of the texts, the structural-semantic and functional syntactic method has been useful. The method of text linguistics and the methods of the research of actual membership have been used in the writing of the work.

The basic provisions giving to the defense.

The following provisions of dissertation are introduced to the defense:

utterance – been the part of the text, is the creator of the complex syntactic whole being the minimal unit of the text.

- the period, phrase unit, complex syntactic whole (macro texts) and utterance, paragraph, prosaic stanzas (micro texts) are formed on the basis of the complex syntactic wholes.

- as being the act of communication and cognitive activity, the text considers the communicativeness of certain function and elements.

- the perception, recognition of text demands the usage of the psycholinguistic contexts of superficial structures and the consideration of utterance;

- being different from the sentence, the utterance characterizes with the actual membership, not with the grammatical membership;

- the author's position can change the places of theme and rheme;

- besides carrying the old and new information, the utterance actualizes the direction of new information;

- the degree of communicativeness of the utterance is direct proportionality with the volume of its information capacity.

The scientific novelty of the research. For the first time, the features of communicativeness of the utterance have been the subject of the research in the Azerbaijani linguistics. Utterance is approached as the minimal unit of communication process in the work. The quantization of information, the introducing of it by dividing into the old and new information, the causes of happening of the actualization on the rematic line, the influence of the theme-rheme transitions to

the communicativeness is studied with certain sequence. To open the features of relation in the frame of semantic segments of the utterances in the process of theme-rheme development is one of the issues belonging to the scientific novelty of work. For the first time, the influence of utterance to the communication process has been researched on the base of researches among the transferred information with the communicative intention of person who passing it.

The theoretical and practical importance of the research. Besides the research has been carried in the direction of finding out the features of communicativeness of utterance and its role in the communication, the theoretical issues as the looking into the internal and external components of text, the clarifying of features characterizing the existence of intellectual-cognitive and communicative features in the semantics of text, the communicative aspects of utterance, the relations among utterances, the place of utterance in the semantic structure of text, the definition of different components in the semantics of language units have been attracted to the research. The results of research can be used in the carrying of special seminars in the contents of appointment of the structure of communicative aspects, text syntax, text units, utterance in the semantics of language methods inside the text, in the explaining of technology, organizing mechanism of the creation of text for linguists, psychologists and also in the appointment of criteria of the equivalence of text for translators.

The approbation and the applying of the work: The lectures about the main content and results of the research have been delivered in the republic and international scientific-practical conferences. 10 articles written by the author have been published in the scientific journals recommended by Supreme Attestation Commission.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation has been accomplished at the department of the "English language and its teaching methodology" at Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. Introduction is 5 pages, I chapter 49 pages, II chapter 36 pages, III chapter 37 pages, summary 6 pages, the list of the used literature 13 pages. General volume is 149 pages – 232,779 signs.

THE BASIC CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the structure of dissertation is given in the part of **"Introduction"** of the dissertation.

The main elements of communication are defined, the units of communicativeness are appointed and the place of utterance among these units is clarified in the I chapter entitled as **"The linguistic and extralinguistic principles of communication".**

To appoint the communicativeness of this or the other unit makes necessary to know the embracing of what by the communicativeness, as well its important elements before everything. Though the communication is seen very simple from the first sight, it is very complicated process, not being the detached object, it pays attention to the participants, the speech situation, to the theme, to the rules of verbalization of this theme with language methods, to the development of theme, to the understanding of it comprehensively. Communication has also many other elements conditioned both with linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

The main aim of communication is the realization of information exchange among the subjects. The process of information exchange is mutual. Though the information is passed from one part, and it is accepted from the other part.

"The act of opposed speech influence among the language carriers is the communicative act. In the period of such act, the parts are being in the information exchange. In the scientific literature, the speech act is appointed as the speech activity accomplished by one part considering the other part, and the communication act is set as the collection of speech acts of the participants addressed to each other in the communication process." [1]

Communication has two forms as being the verbal and non-verbal and accomplishes in one from these two forms. Communication has the written, oral, visual and the other forms. Each of these forms differs from the other with the system of coding of the transferred information. The opportunities of coinciding are limit in the accepting of thought, meaning, and content by the verbal methods. Because non-verbal methods play an important role in the expressing of the psychological, emotional situation of communication participant, and also in the clarifying of the influence of emotional situation of the speaker to the listener in this or the other degree certainly. Semantics, content stays in the front plan in the expression of thought by the verbal methods. The lexical and grammatical meaning of word, as well as the meaning which included by the grammatical method, the lexical-grammatical relations among the words are formed the meaning, appoint its communicativeness, here. The unit expressing the completed thought by the verbal methods in communication is necessary. It is the unit sentence in the traditional syntax and it also called as the unit expressing the relative completed thought. Both the grammatical and semantic relation dominates among the units arranging the sentence. From this point of view, each member of the sentence is accepted as the "syntaxem", its, including the function of "syntaxem" is defined in the sentence.

"Being the tool of expression, language is related with the thought densely. Both the language and the thought arranges the

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[1] Клюев, Е.В. Речевая коммуникация / Е.В.Клюев. – Москва: Рипол Классик, – 2002. – с.14

unity for creating from the same source in the same time, language carries an important social duty among the people and related with this social duty, its, as well the language has two specific duties – communicative and expressive duties." [2]

It is possible to divide four forms according to the number of participants in the accomplishing of communicative function: 1) intrafərdi; (intra-individual) 2) fərdlərarası; (interpersonal) 3) qrup; (group) 4) kütləvi (mass).

Intra-individual communication is the communication of the speaker with himself and it realizes with the internal speech, sometimes it is voiceless speech. Both the speaker and the listener, or both the addressee and the addresser is the same person in the intra-individual communication. As a rule, the material of such speech form appears in artistic works. The volume and the period of duration of the intra-individual communication is less.

The interpersonal communication encompasses the dialogical speech. The polylogy speech realizes when the number of the participants of communication process is more. The form called as mass considers the situations as the lecture, performance, speech in front of the auditorium. In this situation, the unilateral transferring of information happens more on communication.

The communicative intention, strategy, aim takes its own place in the choosing of language methods expressing the thought of author, the sequence of them, in the division of micro theme and macro themes, the relations among these macro themes and micro themes, in the intention of author and they don't have special indicators, markers being on face.

The informativeness of notification accepting or transferring in the act of communication is the main indicator of the realization level of process. The productivity of the communicative act is getting increase when the volume of information transferring by the language being the realization method of communicativeness is more.

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[2] Gurbanov, A. General Linguistics / A.Gurbanov. – Baku: Maarif, – 1989. –

Different constructions accomplishing the referentive function are used in speech. These constructions exist in each language. The referentive function is used for concentrating the attention of accepter of the information, adjusting it to understand the information truly, in appropriate form to the aim and purpose of transferring part.

The issue to define the units of communication is approached in different forms. The thought of existing of both semantic and stylistic organizers of the speech genres has been noted. The mechanism of interactive process is clarified in the theory of minimal dialogue. *"The communicative act reflects the functional-cognitive aspect of communication. The purposefulness and efficiency of the speech influence is given in the method of strategic approach. According to I.P.Susov, the speech act is the elementary unit of information."*[3].

The genre of speech relates all of the parts or units of communication from utterance to text. V.A.Salimovski appoints the genre of speech such as: *"The collection of speech acts, speech products (text or utterances) combined by the appointment of aim of the utterance is the act of speech. As being the typological form of protection of the speech, it is related with certain situation and it has been considered for the transferring of certain content."*[4].

The structuring of genre of the speech over the "stimulus-reaction" attitude carries to the theory of minimal dialogues. Such dialogue consists of two replicas. The first replica belongs to the first speaker; the second replica belongs to his addressee. It means that, the addressee and the addresser changes their place one time.

Generally, to define the unit of communication process, communicativeness must be generalized for communication. Otherwise, to search the other communicative unit in the

[3] Сусов, И.П. Коммуникативно-прагматическая лингвистика и её единицы // Прагматика и семантика синтаксических единиц. – Калинин: Изд-во Калининск. гос. ун-та, – 1984, – s.5

[4] Смирницкий, А.И. Синтаксис английского языка / А.И. Смирницкий – Москва: Изд-во литературы на иностранных языках, – 1957. – s.352-353.

communicative dialogue being in the other form, as not being dialogical will be needed.

T.A.Van Deyk has shown the four acts of communicative act: *"1) the speech act of the speaker and accomplished by him; 2) the listener and auditive act; 3) the situation of communication; 4) the pragmatic context"*[5].

If the basic element of communication, the minimal unit is sentence in the language level, it is the utterance in the speech level. The utterances create the complicated syntactic unit - the complicated syntactic whole being the minimal unit of it by related with each other in the text. Utterance is being membered actually; it has the theme and the rheme. On the basis of the attitudes of theme and rheme, these two elements create the relation among the minimal communicative units; it realizes the development of meaning.

The communicative unit or speech unit has specific features. One of these features is related with the actualization or being actualized. The speaker passes the information and more valuable, more important information takes place in the formed information. The speaker wants to consider the actualization of the information, to concentrate the attention of the part accepting the information on this information. Sometimes, if the new part of information appoints the new information including to the next utterance, in other situation, the new information being in the previous utterance accomplishes the function which is known and the speaker gives the information about the other aspects, features of the knowing. The syntagmatic relation among utterances is set as theme-rheme-theme.

The elements arranging the utterance, and also the semantics of these elements reach to the listener in the same sequence. The one who speaks the ending pronounces at the end, the listener accepts this information carried by this ending in the last, as well at the ending of utterance. The case of information processing also happens by the sequence of information accepting in the human

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[5] Ван Дейк, Т.А. Язык. Познание. Коммуникация / Т.А.Ван Дейк. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1989. – s.21-25.

consciousness. The last information is always relative actual, active. Such feature is belonged to the actual membership.

"If the metathesis of predicate for the languages having the free word order isn't informative in the syntactic plan, this kind of situation swells for the existing of stable defined syntactic positions of the members of sentence in the Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani Turkish and the metathesis already becomes informative here, carries the additional information with itself. This information is being in both the stylistic and communicative-situational essence."[6]

The communicative way from theme to rheme happens in each of the utterances being in syntagmatic relation with each other. The way stretching from the theme of the first utterance to rheme, from the rheme of the first utterance to the theme of the second utterance, from the theme of the second utterance to the rheme of the second utterance completes in the rheme of the last utterance of speech act of the speaker ($T_1 ® R_1 ® T_2 ® R_2 ® T_3 ® R_3 ® ...$).

Though the speech of speaker consists of the utterances concretely and the number of rhemes appoints the general number of utterances here, the number of utterances which the part accepting the information wants to understand them is being different and more than it. The communication process and the communicativeness of utterance realize the creation of new utterances from the utterances of the part accepting the information, the part transferring the information. The speaker carries the listener from any T_1 to T_n and talks from the object and subjects in the edge of the way, from the last of the way, from its quality and etc. superficially, it emerges the relative uncompleted communicative elements. As a rule, the listened part tries to complete such communicative elements in the compiling of utterance. In the same time, the listener also solves the implicit situations, implicit information which the speaker hasn't given information about it. If we want to say figuratively, the speaker gives

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[6] Abdullayev, K.M. The actual membership of sentence // The complex syntactic wholes in the Azerbaijani language. – Baku: Translator, – 2012. – p.224

the materials standing on the basis of communicativeness to the listener and the listener sifts those materials and can find the new communicative valuable elements in both bran and grain in this time.

During studying the connection on the level of the text components, K.Abdullayev has looked through the semantic attitudes among the utterances, has researched the progression of text, has clarified the relations of sequence, simultaneousness, opposition, enumeration serving to it, has attracted the attention to play the quantum role in the emerging the situation of utterance[7]. In our opinion, the utterance being the speech unit is also the main unit of communicativeness and the utterance has the communicative components or elements differing from the theme and the rheme that, neither they have been appointed nor have been called.

The communication process demands the enlarging of information, meaning, and the changing of theme. "Theme" must only be chosen as the element of utterance, the unit of actual membership in here. Theme is not the theme of utterance or utterances using in that communication. It is about the content or subjects of communication. If the period of communication is long, the supposition of changing of the content increases. Though the utterance is enough for communication, the communication usually oversteps the utterance limit, the changing of content increases during the process of continuation. The communication material starts from the utterance, enlarges directed to the text, the macro texts, micro texts are set, they are related with each other, the whole text is arranged. At last, the whole text completes. The whole text completes for the arranger, it doesn't complete for its addressee, the part who accepted the information has the opportunity to develop the text.

Utterance, the complicated syntactic whole, micro texts and macro texts, at last, the whole text and the other texts having the

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[7] Look: Abdullayev, K.M. The semantic relation methods in the complex syntactic wholes // The complex syntactic wholes in the Azerbaijani language. – Baku: Translator, – 2012, –p.161-167.

relation with this text will arrange the content of general communication. The main communicative units reveal the general content, making the text are the utterances and their sequences using from the beginning of the text to the end of it.

"Utterance" (ingilis dilində: statement, rus dilində: высказывание) – is the unit of communication expressing certain thought. Though the utterance coincides to the sentence mostly, sometimes it goes out from the frame of sentence, it is considered the independent unit of language system and it is differed from the sentence being the unit of low level."[8].

Referencing to the thought of I.P.Raspopov in the oppositing of theories of the sentence and utterance, A.Abdullayev notes that, *different syntactic unit with the communicative content has the feature of expressing of not only the grammatical plan, but also the actual membership plan.*

The author makes sure that, *coinciding to the changeable communicative duty, the variation of the actual membership of sentence and staying unchangeable of the grammatical membership in the changing situation ratifies playing the same important role two of them in the sentence.*[9]

According to N.Novruzov, *"the situation creates utterance in speech. The utterance combines with situation, that combination is called "constitutionality". This term has the general and different signs with the term of text. So that, the text expresses the unity of language elements, but constitution shows the unity of elements apart from language. The constitution enlarges the elements of meaning of the utterance together with the text"*[10].

Thus, the research shows that, the word combination, syntagma, word-sentence isn't the utterance. Utterance is the speech unit and coincides to the sentence being the language unit. The

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[8] Kazimov, G.Sh. The problems of text linguistics (Pre word) // Abdullayev A. The actual membership, text and discourse. –Baku: "Zerdabi LTD", – 2011, – p.5.

[9] Abdullayev A. The actual membership, text and discourse. –Baku: "Zerdabi LTD", – 2011, – p.79

[10] Novruzova, N. Text syntax / N.Novruzova. – Baku: Education, – 2002. – p. 39

components of sentence are the members of sentence. And the utterance is membered with the theme and rheme. The linguistic status of utterance is related with being the unit of formation of the complicated syntactic whole of it in the text formation. Utterance is the unit of communicative syntax, not of the traditional syntax.

The classification of utterances is carried, the semantic relations among the utterances are researched, and the issues of branching of the meaning in utterance are looked through in the second chapter entitled as **"The communicativeness of utterance in the text and discourse".**

The moment of beginning of the formation of utterance is motive. The motive embraces the demand being to the communication. The known thought or clear meaning is always formed in the speech information; the speaker wants to pass it to the listener. The utterance has the exit point, the referenced and stimulant point. The internal thought, idea emerges general intentionally in the verbal formed content. The transformation of thought to speech relates the formation of it in the form of internal utterance or the coding of the internal speech in the form of external speech by the language methods. The main feature of this level is to change the internal thoughts, internal meanings which are known for the addresser to the internal thought and meanings which will be known to the addressee.

It is known that, the creation of each utterance happens in the form of three-tiered mechanism: motive ® the form of its internal thought and internal speech ® the external speech. If we describe this mechanism by the sequence of operations, then we will get the following sequence: the creation of motive ® the creation of general intention finding its expression in the internal speech ® to change the internal speech to the external speech.

The predication, the reference and actualization is belonged to the important signs of utterance. The predication is the giving the predicative signs of speaker to the speech factor in the network of modality, time and person. In this situation, the transferring of information to addresser about the happening of any real and unreal

event, or realizing now or will be realized in future is basic in the given communicative situation.

The reference is the belonging of name (the group of name) to the denotation – reference in the product of concrete speech. The inference of the objects of reality considers the separation of them in the space of general denotation of them in communication. The reference accomplishes by the help of the dative components, the methods of concretization and specification, special names and etc.

The actualization is to separate the information being new for addressee in utterance and this information is located in the position of rheme. In other word, the membership of theme-rheme of utterance is only accomplished in the given speech situation, replica. According to possible actual membership, if each of the sentences being syntactic unit is polysemantic, the utterance is always monosemantic.

The communicative intention of speaker, his aim realizes in utterance. Being certain psychological situation of human, the intention stands in the same line with the events as the emotion, desire, dream, value, the attitude to the reality, to the content of information, to addressee. In this time, the intention is the organized beginning of the subjective direction to any of objects, the speech behaviour of the activity of mentality of the subject in any model.

According to F. Danesh, *"it is not possible to equate the notion of utterance with the speech act and with the sentence having the grammatical structure"*. He considers that, *the compiling of utterance in all stages is based to the demands of norm. For that, both utterance and the structure of utterance are belonged to the attitudes of system of the language[11]*.

The word order is conditioned with context in the utterances which their actual memberships are differed from the grammatical membership. Such utterances stay in the syntagmatic position in

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[11] Bax: Данеш, Ф. К семантике основных синтаксических формаций / Ф.Данеш, К.К.Гаузенблас // Грамматическое описание славянских языков. Концепция и методы. – Москва: Наука, –1974. –

context. In such situations, the first utterance of paradigm is the utterance not being syntagmatic dependence.

According to actual information, we can divide utterances into the following four groups: 1) the general informative utterance; 2) partial informative utterance; 3) general confirmative utterance; 4) partial confirmative utterance.

Thus, the question type plays the role for appointing the syntagmatic dependent and independent utterances. The non-membered utterances are formed on the basis of syntactical one-componential sentences or two-componential verbal sentences.

The new information always exists in non-membered utterances; the contextual conditioning of them is minimum or generally, doesn't exist. Being the syntagmatic independence, the non-membered utterances answer the whole dictated question; the potential pause isn't noted on them.

According to the main regularity of the text compiling, the rheme of previous utterance is repeated. In the result, the rheme R_1 gives the theme T_2, the rheme R_2 gives the theme T_3 and etc. Thus, the parts of text having the sequence of theme-rheme are formed, the complicated syntactic whole is formed. Only the sequence of theme-rheme creates the communicative connection of text, the collection and development of information happens.

A.Abdullayev has given the thought of being the indication, signalling of the function of utterance of the sentence, has spoken the existing of main term of the notion "utterance" using in the actual membership and has noted the usage of this term as "statement" in the English language.[12]

Generally, different types of utterance are noted in the works of various researchers in the theory of speech acts. The meaningless utterances, the literal utterances, the declarative utterances, the descriptive utterances, the utterances of contract / treaty, the true utterances, the false utterances, the constative utterances, incomplete

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[12] Look: Abdullayev A. The actual membership, text and discourse / A.Abdullayev – Baku: "Zerdabi LTD", – 2011, – p.30

utterances, unsuccessful utterances, the descriptive utterances, primary utterances, performative utterances and etc. are belonged to here. The communicativeness degrees of different types of the utterances are differed from each other. They influence to the process of communication in different form. If some utterances enlarge the communication, some of them are inclined to close this process, according to communicativeness, some of them are neutral.

According to the actual character of information, the four types of utterance are defined: 1) the general informative utterances; 2) casual utterances; 3) the general verification-correction utterances; 4) the utterances being in the real aspect – the special utterances are also differed from each other.

The communicative types of utterance have the features as declarative, question, inspiration, desire. Each of them has the semantic signs. Utterance is being as single-objective and different objective. These two types of utterance depend on each other for the degree of communicativeness.

Depending on situation, the utterance can create in speech. In this time, utterance gets the meaning at the expense of situation. The dependency of speech from situation is called constitution. *"The text is the unity of language elements, but constitution is the unity of elements of language and out of language. Constitution enlarges the meaning signs of utterance together with text."*[13]

Wallace Chafe shows that *it is not possible to have the knowledges about the process of the creation of grammatical true utterances without knowing the semantic structure. Because those process are the principles of semantic formation. According to the noted cause, nowadays the linguistic has certain problem and deficiencies in the issues of researching the semantics. The elements of head and surface structures of language are only indirect related with meaning*[14].

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[13] Novruzova, N. Text syntax / N.Novruzova. – Baku: Education, – 2002. – p. 39
[14] Чейф,У.Л. Значение и структура языка / У.Л.Чейф. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1975. – s.90, 98, 102

The contextual informativeness emerges in the form of subcoded and contextualized keys. Contextualization provides the linearity of speech. The utterances must be located in speech with the linear sequence. According to this, the location of one part of utterance in the beginning of the sentence, the other part in the other point of sentence isn't true.

It is possible to group the formal signs performing as the indicator of communicative direction of the utterance as following: 1) the functional conditioning of division of the text to paragraphs; 1) the usage from the simple and compound (complex) sentences; 3) the usage of connective, subordinate and comparison conjunctions in the beginning of sentence and paragraph; 4) the parcellation of author; in the period of such parcellation, the punctuation marks are used in special form for the aim of showing the important situations of speaking; 5) the usage from the question, parallel, infinitive, non-finite, negative and emphatic constructions; 6) the usage of deactive elements. It is clear that, the reader can understand the intention of author more clearly by knowing the regularities of writer using from the grammatical methods.

Only it is possible to appoint the different communicative importance of utterance and paragraphs by comparing the parts of figurative work analyzing in the context being in the form of expression. The figurative work is not only transfer the information, but also it is being one part of this information itself, too. Besides, giving the opportunity to surround the meaning signs, system of word completely, the completeness and figurativeness of the literal work creates a basis to understand the system of the grammatical structure using by the author, too. The practice of communication separating the great unit, segment from interchange and calling it as "transaction" is also observed.

It is possible to arrange the main structural units of communication with the following hierarchic sequence: *communicative act – communicative leaving (macroact) – interchange – transaction.*

The issues of communicativeness of the utterance are researched in the dialogical, monological, polylogical speech, the

communicativeness of question, exclamatory and imperative utterance is appointed in the third chapter entitled as **"The communicativeness of utterance types".**

The dialogue is the communication process realizing among two communicants. One of the main indicators of such communication being speaker, the other being listener is the substitution in the period of speaking and listening of the parts to each other. The dialogue starts with the speech act of speaker. The ending of it is related with the speech situation, content, the communicative indication of parts and etc. That's why, it is not true to say something about the belonging of the last speech act of the dialogue to the beginner of dialogue, or to the initiator of communicative act or to the second part in advance. The knowing is that, the speaker starts the dialogue. The knowing of stimulator of the communicative act comes from the feature of manifestation of the speech in the dialogical speech. It means that, the realization of speech demands the speaking of someone.

"–Axşamınız xeyir, qonşu!
–Axşamınız xeyir, Kərim müəllim! Necəsiniz?
–Necə olacaq, təzyiq əl çəkir ki?! Qocalmışam, əşi...
–Qocalığı boynunuza almayın!
–Mən almıram ki! Özü minir!"[15]. There are two communicants in the given dialogue that, if we sign the first of them as "A", the second as "B", the expression of general communicative act will be as A®B®A®B®A.

A is the first speaker and the dialogue starts with this speech act. The first speech act is simple utterance; the first part is the mould of speech label or the communicative of speech label. The second part is vocative. The rules of speech label don't consider necessary the usage of vocative. It means that, the vocative can be used or cannot be used.

The place of vocative can be before and after from the communicative as "axşamınız xeyir". Passing to the end of the

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[15] Yusifgizi, R. Yasemen // – Baku: Azerbaijan, – 2013. №11, – p.98

vocative in utterance is conditioned the actualization of it. But such actualization in the dialogical speech doesn't demand the transferring of rheme to the theme and the including of new information about it in the next utterance. In the same time, it comes from the usage of vocative, address in utterance. Here the activation results the displacement of addresser with addressee in the process of communication.

In the sample, the reaction of answer of the communicant "B" also starts with the mould being in the utterance of "A". But the combination as "Kərim müəllim" is used instead of vocative here that, it increases the degree of communicativeness more.

If the communicant "A" addresses to "B" as "qonşu", "B" calls him as "Kərim müəllim". Still the social conditioning is observed in utterance. According to social status, "A" stands in higher position than "B". This status can emerge as the difference related with its position in society, duty, wealth, living manner and etc. In fact, the information about Kerim is given in the beginning of story. The character of neighbour attending in the dialogue is the episodic character and the author doesn't give any of the additional information about him to the reader.

There is also the second utterance belonging to the speech act of greeting in the answer reaction of B to greeting: necəsiniz? (How are you?). There is the expression as "axşamınız xeyir" (good evening) in the first base of dialogue that, J.Austin called these typed elements as "behabitive". According to his thought, *"behabitive is the notion expressing the reaction of participating to the attitude of speech in the communicative process. In some situations, the behabitives are obliged the opposite part to the continuation of communication"[16]*.

The scheme of general communicativeness of the dialogue is as following:

Stimulus (A) ® reaction + stimulus (B) ® reaction (B) ®

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[16] Павиленис, Р.И. Понимание речи и философия языка // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике, – М.: Прогресс, – 1986. Вып.17. Теория речевых актов, – s.126

reaction (A) Ⓡ reaction-stimulus (B) Ⓡ reaction (A).

Thus, the communication act relating the speech label expressing the greeting and mood completes, the situation of pause creates. The continuation of communication throws the demand of new content into the middle. Any of the part has the opportunity to choose such content.

If the new content is chosen by "A", the indicator of closing of the communicative act is being possible by only semantic analysis in the copied variant of speech to writing. When the dialogue is continued by the speech of "B", the substitution of the parts realize in the dialogical communication. In the same time, the domination, the advantage of continuation of the dialogue passes to "B" in the dialogical speech. Let's note that, the implicit meaning of utterance realizes in the last speech act of "A". "A" adapts the communicative element of "boynuna alma" in the direct meaning, not in abstract one.

The communicativeness of utterance is measured by the realizing of communicative indication of the speaker. If the communicative indication realizes, the act of communication is successful. It is possible to get various coordinating from the communicativeness aspect of one utterance or the disintegration of one utterance to different utterances in the consciousness of the reader addressee. The main and basic aim of text is to give the information. This aim distributes throughout all of the text and the dialogues in the text serve to the same aim, too. The value performs itself being new of the information and renewing consistently.

The communicativeness of utterance expresses with the sequence of stimulus-reaction in the dialogical speech. According to the demand of reaction of each stimulus, the communication process requires durability while the stimulus is being more.

However, we must consider that, each of the stimuli doesn't create the reaction in dialogue. Stimulus is belonged to one of the parts participating in the communicative process, and the reaction is belonged to the other. The question utterances are the carriers of explicit stimulus. The situations of giving the question by the speaker himself and answering to it by himself are noted in the practice of speech.

The main communicativeness indicator of question utterances is the performing of them in the function of stimulus. Each of stimulus demands the answering reaction the addresser answers the utterance in dialogue. While there is no the reaction or the answering utterance, the new information accomplishes by the logical indication. The answering reaction is defined by the reader and in this situation that answer doesn't turn to the speech act, doesn't verbalize, and participates as the implicit form in the understanding process of general content.

The implicit form of utterance carries the meaning cannot express as explicit form. The transferring of information is accompanied with the cognitive processes which always standing on the basis of the language information. In this time, the different mechanisms of inferring are being in activity. The question utterances using during communication have two types of meaning. If one of them is the directed, independent meaning of question, the other or others can express "request", "demand" and etc. In the concrete situation, the listener clarifies the meaning of question utterance only by inferring, moves as coinciding to it.

"Qulağına yenə arvadının səsi gəldi: –Əşi, bu nə vərdişdi ey, sən allah?! Heç olmasa bir gün də evində ol də. Camaat ot soraqlayır, yem axtarır, bu da uşaq kimi qurd-quşla oynayır. Daha qazıb-tökməkdən həyət-bacanı da tənəyə döndərib. Bəyəm atan-baban binədən balıqçı olub?[17]".

The directed, exact answer doesn't demand for the first question utterance in the speech act of the woman. The mechanism of getting result by the influence of the cognitive process clarifies expressing the meaning as "giley", "narazılıq" (dissatisfaction) of question. The woman whose husband wants to catch fish considers that, her husband has forgotten the house works, he has dedicated his time for catching fish and she thought that it is not true.

The question utterances using in the dialogical speech demand

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[17] Haciyev, B. The syntactic-semiotic analysis of text / B.Haciyev. – Baku: Science, – 2005. – p. 107

the exact answer many times. As a rule, the speaker tries to get new information related with the issue interested by him as using the question utterance.

The highest level semantic description of utterance in the question-answering dialogue accomplishes by the help of social context. The four classes of social contexts and the four answering types coinciding to these classes were defined: 1) information question utterance – informative, answering utterance; 2) question-request utterance – answer – activity; 3) mood question utterance – mood answering, or label question utterance – label answering; 4) strategic question utterance – strategic answer.

Question, imperative, expressive, informative, strategic, information typed utterances are used in the time of communication. As having the beginning point, communication also has the ending point. Different combinations of utterances are used in communication. The combination of informative utterances is considered standard with the request question utterance.

While the utterance is being request-question utterance, the event of giving of the certain information by the aim of solving of the request considering in question is happened.

The different non-standard combinations are possible with various typed answering utterances of question utterances. For example, information question utterance – answering label utterance; request question utterance – informative answering utterance; strategic question utterance – informative answering, label utterance – informative answering and etc.

The communicativeness of question utterances depends on the concentration of question on which semantics besides the structure of them. Traditionally, the classification of question utterances is realized according to the lexical characteristics of them. During such approach, how-questions, why-questions, when-questions, what-questions, where-questions and etc. are differed.

One of the provisions of theory of the speech acts consists of that, the minimal unit of human communication is neither the sentence nor the utterance. The minimal unit is the accomplishing one of the acts as constatation, question, imperative, description,

explanation, apologizing, gratitude, congratulation and etc. Pulling off from the frame of sentence, this appointment carries the aim for enlarging the ranges of linguistic analysis. Such approaching alleviates the semantic description of sentence; it separates the general communicative compiled components from that. That's why, according to various types of utterance, the linguistic analyses can reveal the issues related with different problems of communicativeness.

The aim of communication or intercourse considers one of three aspects. The aim of communication being the first and encountered more in practice is to give information. The communication starts with giving information many times. But the information of communicant given in the form of beginning of communication can carry the aim of making communication.

Starting the speech of communicative active part with the information not being important, also knowing well to the opposite part can be appreciated as the endeavour doing for realizing the communication. For example, the using of sentences as the form of "bu gün hava yaxşıdır", "yaman istidir", "otaq soyuqdur" in the position of the first speech act carries the aim to attract the opposite part to speaking. Though there is the information in such kind of speech acts, it is former, or it is known to the second part.

The direction of aim of the communication is asking-learning. In fact, the aim of speaking-learning can be also accepted as to get information. The slight difference is related with the activity of asking that, the speaker asks the concrete question for learning wanted information in this time. The third aim of communication is related with provocation and it has the types as imperative, request, desire, insistence, supplication and etc. Based on these three aims in linguistics, the declarative, interrogative and imperative sentences are differed in traditional syntax. *"Arranging the system, each one of these three types of sentence creates the declarative, interrogative and imperative sentences in language. They can be pronounced both with low, ordinary tone and with high tone. While they are*

pronounced with high tone, they are expressed with emotion-excitement and cause to the creation of exclamatory sentences"[18].

The communicative syntax accepts these four types of sentence as the four types of utterance. Form one part, to create the exclamatory sentences by the result of pronunciation of each three types of sentence of exclamatory sentences with high tone given by G.Kazimov is the complete acceptable opinion. From the other part, the pronunciation with ordinary or high tone appears from the influence of extralinguistic factors, it has the relation with constatation. The emotional pronunciation of interrogative sentence with high tone doesn't eliminate the question or asking, it only enlarges the meaning colours of relative completed thought expressed by sentence. In fact, such enlarging is related with intonation densely.

Dealing with the internal and external structure of syntactic construction, F.Veyselli shows that, *we can express our thought in any size, measure and semantic colour by the help of intonation.* The author indicates the samples belonging to the earning of 9 different meaning colours of the word "hə" by the help of intonation which can be accomplished in the role of reaction to the speech act being different typed utterance and notes their existing in different communication situations. He notes the appearing of difference in meaning colours from differences being in the intonation moulds[19].

No doubt, if the colour of meaning is changing in sentence, the changing also happens in the relative completed thought. It means that, the pronunciation of sentence with other tone, the intonation of completeness is being penetrated to the communicative influence of utterance and communicative effect. And it ratifies the arranging of

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[18] Kazimov, G.Sh. The problems of text linguistics (Pre word) // Abdullayev A. The actual membership, text and discourse. –Baku: "Zerdabi LTD", – 2011, – p.218-219

[19] Veyselli, F.Y. Syntagmatic // // F.Y.Veyselli, G.Sh.Kazimov, I.B.Kazimov, A.Y.Mammadov. The functional grammar of the Azerbaijani language: syntagmatic, the syntax of word combination and simple sentence. – Baku: "Prestige Publishing house", – v.3. –2014, – p.118-119.

separate group by the exclamatory utterances. The exclamatory utterances change the semantic scope of each of three types of sentences.

In the same time, it must be noted that, though the exclamatory sentence carries the communicative aim coinciding to one from the other three typed sentences, these sentences form as the exclamatory sentence directly. It cannot be claimed that, before the speaker creates the declarative sentence in the mentality, then changes it to the exclamatory sentence by substituting the ordinary tone with high tone. The exclamatory sentence realizes with the appropriate intonation related with the extralinguistic factors influencing to the speaker in the communication process directly.

Each of the utterance realizes as the concrete information form in speech, carries certain communicative task. This task defines with actual membership. The communicative task is the transferring of new information. The actual membership increases the dynamic of utterance. This dynamics plays special role in the sorting of utterances with certain sequence in microtheme. The previous utterance turns to condition for next one, the next turns to result for the previous utterance. But turning to result doesn't close the microtheme, though the sequence is continuing in analogical rule, it doesn't create the endless sequence. In all situations, the microtheme closes after certain numbered utterances.

The determinants are used inside the declarative and generally, all typed utterances. Their productivity comes from the usage of this type of utterances themselves in the declarative utterances. On the basis of belonging to all sentences of the usage of adverbial modifiers of time or place in the role of determinant only stands the expression of time and place in the Azerbaijani language. The events of reality happen in the frame of certain time in place. If there is no time, thus everything is in immobility and doesn't exist. In the same time, if there is no place, none of the essence, object and subject exists. For only this, the determinant is related with all of the utterances; it shows the place and time of event giving the information about it in utterance.

Though the formal relation methods of text have been learned

as the means of the structuring of text, it is needed to say the expressing of them in the declarative and other types of utterances in the role of method of the amplification of communicativeness. The degree of communicativeness is true balanced with the volume of passed information and the method of formal relation causes to the increasing of information according to create the relation with the utterance coming before. In this time, the transferring of information to the utterance coming before doesn't condition the staling of it. Because the enlarging of information by actualizers from different aspects is being leading.

The skill of writer expresses itself in the creation of different micro texts by using from the communicativeness of utterances skillfully, in the expressing different semantic developing lines to it in the communication process with the reader. Generally, each of utterance is the carrier of information in the figurative text. The main criteria of appointing the communicativeness of discourse are the new information. Each of new information is also conditioned to stale the previous information. The transferring information stales when it reaches to its acceptor and in this time, the continuation of communication reveals the demand of new information.

The usage of imperative utterances in the communication process demands the reaction. In reality, the request or order of speaker for accomplishing certain activity isn't verbal, it can express with the realization of that activity. For example, the listener can answer to him by giving the book in his hand, or on the table to the imperative utterance of speaker as "kitabı ver" (give the book).

Many times the meaning of inducing the listener to do the work being valuable for the speaker under the influence by the speaker in the communication process happens in request imperative utterance. In practice, the expression of different typed reactions is encountered in the request utterances. Sometimes the listener speaks from the same or near problem instead of the request addressed to him.

The request utterances have different forms and the analysis of these utterances ratify the importance of their ranking. The approaching of request to the tone of supplication and substitution with it is encountered. During the research of features of the

communicativeness of the imperative utterances, the realization of them after the process of certain preparation is noted, not immediately in the communication time. In some situations, the speaker forms the conditions and valuable opportunities for request. For example, the person wanting loan talks from the pecuniary difficulty, the compulsion for solving certain problem urgently before request, with this, as if he prepares the listener to the request. The clarifying of features of the communicativeness of the imperative utterances demands the studying of these types situations. Such research gives the opportunity to study the sequences of usage, as well as the communicative influence of the declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory utterances in communication.

Thus, it is clear that, being different, the features of communicativeness of the types of utterance depend on the communicative intention of the part using it.

The following basic scientific results have been got in the process of research:

1. The speech act is the speech activity ratifying of one part by considering the other part, and the communication act is the collection of speech acts directed to each other of the participants in the process of communication.

2. Types of communication are differed for the component of communicants. The following types of communication are divided: 1) intra-individual; 2) interpersonal; 3) group; 4) mass.

3. If the sentence being the language unit arranges from the subject, predicate and the secondary parts of the sentence, the utterance has two main elements. One of these main elements is theme, the other is rheme.

The theme is being known, the rheme is being new. The syntagmatic relation among the utterances sets as the form of theme-rheme-theme.

4. The sentence being the language unit, the utterance being the speech unit has the beginning and end. It means that, the utterance starts from one point, ends in the other point.

5. Utterance – being the component of the text, is the arranger of the complicated syntactic whole being the minimal unit of text. The period, phrase unit, complex syntactic whole (macro texts) and utterance, paragraph, prosaic stanzas (micro texts) are formed on the basis of the complex syntactic wholes.

6. Being different from the sentence, the utterance characterizes with the actual membership, not with the grammatical membership. The author's position can change the places of theme and rheme. Besides carrying the old and new information, the utterance actualizes the direction of new information.

7. The degree of communicativeness of the utterance is direct proportionality with the volume of its information capacity.

8. The moment of beginning of the formation of utterance is motive. The motive embraces the demand being to the communication. The utterance has the exit point, the referenced and stimulant point.

9. It is known that, the creation of each utterance happens in the form of three-tiered mechanism: motive ® the form of its internal thought and internal speech ® the external speech. The sequence of operations of this mechanism is as following: the creation of motive ® the creation of general intention finding its expression in the internal speech ® to change the internal speech to the external speech.

10. According to actual information, we can divide utterances into the following four groups: 1) the general informative utterance; 2) partial informative utterance; 3) general confirmative utterance; 4) partial confirmative utterance.

11. The question type plays the role for appointing the syntagmatic dependent and independent utterances. The syntagmatic independent utterances answer the general characteristic questions as can answer the complete special questions.

12. Utterance must be accepted as being the speech unit, the minimal unit of communicativeness, the minimal unit of speech acts, the minimal unit of communicative syntax.

The main content of dissertation has reflected in the following thesis and articles published by the author:

1. Cümlə və söz birləşməsinin metaforik xüsusiyyətləri // "Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri". Respublika Elmi-praktik konfransı, – Bakı: – 7 – 8 may, – 2014, – s. 261

2. Söyləm anlayışının təyin olunması məsələsinə bir baxış // – Bakı: – №1, – ADU-nun elmi xəbərləri, – 2017. c. 2, 143-147

3. Sual söyləmlərinin kommunikativliyi // Proceedings İnternational Conference on Sustainable development and actual problems of humanitarian sciences, – May 14 – 15, – 2018, – s.195-197

4. Söyləm və kontekstin söyləm bölgüsü // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. №1, – s.124-130

5. Mətn dilçiliyində söyləm və cümlə münasibətləri // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2018. №1, – s. 52-59

6. Statement as the unit of communicative syntax // Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету, – 2018. Випуск 33, – s.150-152

7. Semantik seqmentlərin təşkilində söyləmin rolu // "Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri". Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 96-cı ildönümünə həsr olunmuş Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın Materialları, – 7 may – 2019, – s. 56-59

8. Коммуникативность императивных высказываний // Collected Papers XXV International Scientific-Practical conference "Advances in Science and Technology", – Moscow: December, 15 – 2019, – c.39-42

9. Коммуникативность типов речи (императивые высказывания) // Национальная Ассоциация Ученых (НАУ), – 2020. № 51, ч.3, – c.35-37

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