

# THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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## A B S T R A C T

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

### **LEVELS OF MANIFESTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF LINGUISTIC ECONOMY IN AZERBAIJAN PROSE TEXTS**

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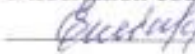
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## INTRODUCTION

**The relevance and degree of study of the theme.** When the theory of economy was created, the human factor was undoubtedly taken into account and covered all areas related to society. In this regard, the theory of economy in language was also formed. The phenomenon of the sphere of economy is a description of economic life in compact forms.

The stages of development and the main theoretical foundations of the principle of language economy have been developed in certain studies. Concepts and terms specific to the theory of language economy have been formed: "economy principle", "economy law", "economy means of a language and tradition", "text compression", "language means of economy methods", etc.

"Economy" is a polysemantic word, and as it is mentioned, is used in various fields in the sense of being useful and convenient. Economy is one of the important principles in the language system. This principle applies to all levels of language. There are two types of economy in a language: formal economy, semantic economy. In formal economy, one element of the language unit is not used. The essence of the semantic conclusion is that sometimes the abundance of the text and the information it provides is distinguished by the structurally high degree, the excess of utterance; that is, the limits, the deep structural elements of the utterance increases. At this point, the idea element is presented in an implicit (hidden) way in semantic reasoning. The overall view of reality is realized in the notion, concept, index, category, theory, etc. of thinking and is manifested in by countless language units. As changes occur in the objective world, corresponding changes occur in the language, and the language undergoes certain changes in its attitude to thinking. These changes are also manifested in the forms of linguistic economy. The principle of thrift is observed at all structural levels of Azerbaijani prose texts. Regarding the language problem in prose studies, it is unequivocally confirmed that the principle of economy is a linguistic phenomenon that acts as a stimulus for the simplicity, conciseness, and laconicity of the language, and it is one of the specific

manifestations of shortening and ellipsis at the phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic levels. Contextual conditions themselves prepare the ground for specific manifestations of the principle of economy. Artistic examples worthy of being considered as a high example of a creative attitude to language in prose texts show that even though sounds, words, expressions, and sentences undergo ellipsis within the text as a result of the economy operation, they do not lose their semantic, artistic, and expressive capabilities, they are mobilized in an abstract way and become part of the text, they have the power to visualize and normalize their power, energy, artistic light. If we think for a moment that the writer does not apply the principle of economy in the appropriate places of his works, then it is not difficult to imagine how much monotony, unnecessary, template repetition would occur, because the principle of economy isolates the text from words and embodies the normative rules of the language. Vivid examples of animate and inanimate beings, images in imagination and their strong imprint on the reader's mind in the artistic aspect are also closely related to the principle of economy. If in the real prose text, in its certain component, as a legitimate linguistic case, the writer has made savings in the creative process, then the syntactical whole, the text will be very polished, concise, laconic, figurative, because these factors are strong factors due to the naturalness of the text. In prose texts, the principle of economy style is essential, and its subjection to artistic and stylistic testing is its true linguistic quality.

In the grammar books on the Azerbaijani language, very little space is allocated to the principle of economy, but it has a wide and comprehensive role in the phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic levels of our language. Although this language index is mentioned episodically in some studies, the principle of economy based on prose texts has not been the subject of a separate study. It is clear that since ellipsis covers all levels of the language and manifests itself with the intensity of functionality in prose texts, it is worth devoting a special research work to its deep study, i.e. the principle of economy, and all of these conditions determine the relevance of the topic of our dissertation work.

It is clear that economy, active in the culture of written and oral speech, has made Azerbaijani and world linguists and psycholinguists think. In the mid-70s of the last century, the problem of economy in the language attracted the attention of the Azerbaijani linguist Mubariz Imran Yusifov, he worked for several years over the dissertation on "Economy in the language system" [on the materials of the Azerbaijani language], and in 1976 he successfully defended it and got degree doctor of philosophy in philology. In this research work consisting of 3 chapters, the problems of economy manifested at the phoneme, word, and sentence levels were discussed, and the author also gave examples of prose works to substantiate his scientific and theoretical ideas. In addition, in the books and articles by academician Kamal Abdullayev, professor Gulu Maharramli, professor Zarifa Budagova, and doctoral student Konul Habibova, there are some scientific theses on the principle of economy, that also provide episodic information about economy. Undoubtedly, this list can be extended a bit, but since one chapter of the dissertation is dedicated to the research of the principle of economy, we do not consider talking about it extensively here necessary.

**The object and the subject of the research.** As the name suggests, the object of the research work is the stylistic features of the economy principle manifested in prose texts. In accordance with the research object, language tools that determine the phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic evolution of the economy principle form the subject of the research.

**The aims and tasks of the research.** The study of the economy principle that occurs in prose texts on phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic levels form the basis of the study. Since the dissertation is dedicated to a comprehensive study of the principle of economy in Azerbaijani prose texts, it faces a number of important tasks:

- To create a visual image of the research of the principle of economy in Azerbaijani and world linguistics;
- Analytical analysis of the principle of economy is given on a historical-comparative level;

- The relationship between the principle of economy and the science of psycholinguistics is studied;
- The specific aspects of the economy principle, which manifests itself at the phoneme level in prose texts, are highlighted;
- The important aspects of the economy principle, which manifests itself at morphemic level in prose texts, are looked over;
- In prose texts, the economy manifested at the lexical level are determined on the basis of different word groups;
- The problem of economy related to ellipsis at the syntactic level in prose texts is studied through the examples of personal and impersonal sentences, types of sentences determined by the purpose and intonation, noun and one word sentences, incomplete sentences and multi-point punctuation;

**Research methods.** Structural-transformation and comparative-description methods were applied in the research work. Since the dissertation work was conducted in accordance with the nature of the research on basis of method of linguistic description, contextual-situational and functional-stylistic methods were also used whenever appropriate. Although the economy laws in the texts are approached in a synchronic direction, in specific moments the language materials are also analyzed on a diachronic level.

**Main provisions to be defended.** The following provisions are submitted to the defense:

1. The fact of the use of economy at all structural levels of the language is justified by rich facts from Azerbaijani and the other world nations' linguistic science.

2. Economy on the phonetic level in Azerbaijani prose texts, is evaluated as a legitimate linguistic event and is put in the foreground as a defense.

3. Economy at the lexical and morphological levels has been explained in relation to not acceptable morphological and lexical units in prose texts.

4. The problem of economy manifested in different types of sentences and its position in the sentence structure was studied through a large space allocated to economy at the syntactic level in the research paper.

5. By manifesting its artistic and stylistic possibilities in narrative, question, exclamation, and command sentences the principle of economy becomes an important indicator of artistic quality.

6. The principle of economy in common personal sentences and in impersonal sentences by encountering structural-semantic compression gain stylistic qualities in active artistic positions.

7. Nominative sentences demonstrate artistic-aesthetic qualities in the form of structural-semantic comparison.

8. In dialogical speech acts of prose texts, one word sentences and vocative sentences stand out as syntactic units reflecting economy in a very short and concise form.

9. Incomplete sentences increase the aesthetic effect of the artistic idea, satisfy the needs of the text in laconic forms.

10. Multipointing, as a means of reflecting certain moments of artistic merits in effective and economical forms in a text, strengthens the internal emotionality, expressiveness and dynamic qualities of texts.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** For the first time, bringing the principle of economy in Azerbaijani prose texts to the level of systematic scientific research with its theoretical aspects, evaluating the state of research in Azerbaijani and world linguistics, revealing its aesthetic nature from a psycholinguistic point of view based on rich linguistic facts, researching its manifestation levels in regards with the development of the language from historical-comparative perspective, focusing on the analytical analysis of the merits of conjugation at the phonetic level, evaluating the conjugation at the morphological level by linguistic categories, conveying its specific features at the syntactic level through interrogative, exclamatory, imperative, common personal and impersonal, nominative and one word sentences, as well as incomplete sentences and use of semicolon punctuation in the presented dissertation are among the factors determining scientific innovation.

**Theoretical and practical significance of research.** In the dissertation work, the stylistic features of the economy principle, specifically manifested in prose texts, are observed in accordance

with the requirements of modern linguistics. Since it is the first systematic research work written on this topic, it can be an important theoretical-practical resource for linguists, as well as researchers dealing with psycholinguistics and cognitive linguistics. It should also be noted that it can play useful role in solving some problems of phonetics, lexicon, morphology and syntax of the history of the Azerbaijani language. There is no doubt that researchers will benefit from this dissertation in revealing and defining the structural-semantic and at the same time stylistic features of phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic units, which are manifested in most points of prose texts. The research work can contribute to the scientific explanation of a number of important issues of linguo-cultural studies. The dissertation work will be used as a scientific source in the research to be conducted in the field of linguistics, including text cohesion. Students studying at the bachelor's and master's levels of the Faculty of Philology, as well as philological doctoral students, can find this dissertation work useful. It is possible to use and benefit from the dissertation paper during teaching of elective subjects on related or similar topics. The results obtained from the research can be applied in the writing works on linguoculturology (linguo-cultural studies), psycholinguistics, and in general, of works dealing with the linguistic analysis of a text.

**Approbation and application of the research paper.** The dissertation paper was completed at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language of ASPU. In the process of writing separate parts of the dissertation, annual reports, the main provisions of which are reflected in the articles published by doctoral student, were submitted to the department. The results of the research are reported at the scientific conferences held in various universities related to the current problems of linguistics and published in the form of scientific theses in the materials of that conference. The topic of the research work is approved by the Problem Board on Linguistics of the Council for the Organization and Coordination of Scientific Research. The scientific results obtained from the research work, the main content of the dissertation, the research concept are published



in the scientific journals approved by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

**The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed.** Dissertation work was performed at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

**The structure of the dissertation.** Dissertation consists of Introduction, three chapters, conclusion and list of used literature. In the "Introduction" the general characteristics of the work is discussed, this part of the dissertation consists of 1513 signs. The first chapter is devoted to the research situation of the economy principle, its restoration with an abstract idea, and comparative linguistic analysis at the historical-comparative level, and this chapter contains 14,922 signs. In the second chapter, the problem of economy that manifests itself in prose texts at the phonetic, lexical, and morphological levels is investigated, and this chapter consists of 10,180 signs. The third chapter deals with the principle of economy that occurs on the syntactic level and gives the characterization of economy in relation to ellipsis. This chapter contains 15920 characters. The final part of the dissertation consists of 800 characters, and the literature part consists of 2650 characters. Total volume 243.760 characters.

## **THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH WORK**

The "**Introduction**" part of the dissertation provides information on the relevance and degree of development of the topic, the purpose and tasks of the research, the novelty of the research, the theoretical and practical significance of the research, approval and application, and the name of the organization where the dissertation work was performed.

Chapter I of the dissertation is called "**The interpretation of the state of research of the economy principle and the analysis of psycholinguistic, historical - comparative aspects**". In this chapter, the state of research of the economy principle, which manifests itself at most levels of speech, in Azerbaijani and world linguistics,

psycholinguistic signs, and historical-comparative aspects are examined.

The first paragraph of chapter I entitled "**A brief summary of the state of research of the economy principle in Azerbaijani and world linguistics**" shows that the economy principle is a linguistic phenomenon that manifests itself at all levels of the language, from the smallest language unit phoneme to the most comprehensive texts, and is manifested in the forms of the artistic form, which occupies a large place in the form system of all linguistic material. The possibilities of creating artistic-aesthetic criteria with economy are available at all levels of the language. The principle of economy is a very laconic, compact, and capable way of expressing artistic means that are potentially present in the phonetic, lexical, morphological, phraseological, and syntactic layers of the language, which are subject to ellipsis in the outer and inner layers of the language materials, and to embody and reveal their figurative essence and power. In accordance with the requirements of prose texts, it is necessary to highlight one aspect that characterizes the principle of economy, and it consists in the fact that economy prevents unnecessary repetition in the structure of the text, and conditions the internal, aesthetic possibilities of the language, always tending to compactness. The economy principle observed in the literary text is the most valuable linguistic event that helps to give the content, the writer's way of thinking, mood in a concise, laconic, short way and in Azerbaijani and world linguistics, this linguistic indicator - the economy principle, in our linguistics, A. Demirchizade<sup>1</sup>, Z.Budagova<sup>2</sup>, M.Adilov<sup>3</sup>, M.Yusifov<sup>4</sup>, A.Abdullayev, Y.Seyidov,

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<sup>1</sup>*Dəmirçizadə Ə.M. Azərbaycan dilinin üslubiyatı. / Ə.M.Dəmirçizadə, –Bakı, Azərtədrisnəşr, 1962, –50, 52, 55*

<sup>2</sup>*Budaqova Z.İ. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində sadə cümlə. / Budaqova Z.İ., Azərb. SSR EA nəşriyyatı, – Bakı, 1963, – 224 s.*

<sup>3</sup>*Adilov M.İ. Azərbaycan dilində sintaktik təkrarlar. / M.İ.Adilov, – Bakı,1974, Elm, – s 171, 180, 183 s.*

<sup>4</sup>*Yusifov M.İ. Dil sistemində qənaət (Azərbaycan dili materialı üzrə) filologiya elmləri namizədi - alimlik dərəcəsi almaq üçün təqdim edilmiş dissertasiya. – Bakı, 1976, -169 s.*

A.Hasanov<sup>5</sup>, M.Huseynov<sup>6</sup>, K.Habibov<sup>7</sup>, K.Abdullayev<sup>8</sup>, and in Russian and European linguistics A.Martinen<sup>9</sup>, Y.M.Lotman<sup>10</sup>, V.A.Serebrennikov<sup>11</sup>, I.F.Vardul's<sup>12</sup> considerations on economy are involved in the analytical analysis.

Paragraph II is called "**Analysis of the economy principle in the psycholinguistic direction**" and it is determined here that the principle of economy is an important problem of linguistics in general. This principle is determined by various extralinguistic factors. It is conditioned by psychological, psychophysiological and social (memory and thinking of the speakers of the language, situations of mutual communication, etc.). The theory of economy actualizes the idea in general linguistics in language and speech, determines the anthropocentric direction of language, develops language pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, mass communication theory, stylistics and speech culture.

Taking ellipsis as a basis, we can group the psycholinguistic principle as follows: 1) recovery of economy in thinking through word and sentence structure; 2) recovery of the economy in thinking through a complex syntactic whole (context); 3) Restoration of economy in thinking through the situation.

In paragraph III, entitled "**Linguistic analysis of the economy principle on the historical-comparative level**", economy is analyzed from the point of view of history and modernity based on

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<sup>5</sup> Abdullayev Ə., Seyidov Y., Həsənov A.. *Müasir Azərbaycan dili*. Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, 2002

<sup>6</sup> Hüseynov M. *Dil və poeziya*. / M. Hüseynov, – Bakı, Elm, 2008, –203s.

<sup>7</sup> Həbibova K.Ə. "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud" dastanlarına dilində qənaət prinsipinin psixolingvistik şərhli. // K.Ə. Həbibova, "Türkologiya" jurnalı, №4, – Bakı, 2011, – s.75-83.

<sup>8</sup> Abdullayev K.M. *Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri*. / K.M.Abdullayev, – Bakı, 2016, – s.91-95

<sup>9</sup> Мартине А. *Принципы экономики в фонетических изменениях*. / А. Мартине, – Москва, 1960, – 263 стр.

<sup>10</sup> Лотман Ю.М. *Структура художественного текста*. Ю.М.Лотман, –Москва, 1970, – 384стр.

<sup>11</sup> Серебренников Б.А. *Вероятностные обоснования в компаративистике*. / Б.А. Серебренников, –Москва, 1974, –27 стр.

<sup>12</sup> Вардиль И.Ф. *К вопросу о явлении эллипсии*. // И.Ф. Вардиль, –Москва, 1969, –стр.63-72.

rich examples and it is noted that when the economy principle in language is purified from the point of view of history and modernity, very interesting and important issues for the science of linguistics emerge. Sounds, morphological indicators do not combine with each other in a natural, usual way in the composition of words. The fact that sounds and suffixes come into contact with each other in the composition of words is a legitimate linguistic phenomenon in itself, and it is the product of many years, the specific history of which is unknown. Just as words and word combinations are the main factor for the organization of the sentence, the sentence is the main factor in the organization of the text and they perform communicative functions in the language. When approaching the words and suffixes from a large number of language indicators from the prisms of historicity and modernity, it is impossible not to notice the tendency to the economy principle as a result of historical development in the content of those words and suffixes, which determine the normalization and dynamic character of the language evolution process. Of course, the restoration of the omitted sound or morphological indicator in the word can be determined by its position in the word structure, and the situation that determines this position, the stylistic point, is of no little help. A long historical process of development underlies the tendency to economy, and this process of development shows that the language is more inclined from complexity to simplicity.

The second chapter of the research paper is called "**The manifestation of the economy principle at the phonetic, lexical, and morphological levels in prose texts, its comparison with prose and poetry texts**" and this chapter contains 3 paragraphs. In the first paragraph called "**Economy at the phonetic level**", the economy principle is explained in relation to the phenomena of elision and differentiation, and it is shown that it is important to know the phonetic and morphological meanings in the language in depth, to understand their processing intensity, dynamics, interactions, and their place and position in speech acts. In the language of literary works, phonetic and morphological forms are selected and used according to the text. One of the issues inherent in language and more characteristic of style is economy and phonetic economy, one of the main criteria in the

phonormological structure of prose texts is the wordsmith's economy on the initial roots of words, the structure of suffixal forms, and for this purpose, our writers have tried to use this linguistic principle correctly in accordance with the nature of our language and speech. Economy at the phonetic level is revealed in two ways: 1) reduction of vowel and consonant sounds in word roots; 2) Economy related to differentiation in imager parts.

**"Economy at the lexical level"** is the second paragraph of Chapter II. In this paragraph, the problem of economy is analyzed on the basis of abbreviations, weapon, ammunition, machine, aircraft names, anthroponymic units, phraseological combinations.

Abbreviations, that is, abbreviated words, also have a great role in enriching the vocabulary of our language, and in prose texts, our wordsmiths turn to words of this type whenever possible, and they also appear as economy units in prose. Abbreviations, which have a special place in the vocabulary of the language, are shortened, summarized, and put into a laconic form by indicating the initial letters in prose, and they become meaningful parts of the published texts and acquire a stylistic characteristic. Sometimes the writer uses such abbreviations in his works that these speech units act as an actualized factor in the attraction of the text and gain wide functionality, and are of great importance in the description of the events that take place in the work, certain motives and motivations of the place. In the system of literary expression, the appearance of abbreviations is obvious, they immediately attract the attention of the reader, depending on the writer's purpose, sometimes they are given in whole and sometimes in abbreviated forms, in both cases they serve the content and logical construction of the sentence. When the contents of the texts are given as a whole, i.e. expressed in words, in this case it is impossible to talk about their service to the economy. In abbreviated images, various forms of abbreviations are encountered, which provide valuable material for linguistic research.

Paragraph III, entitled **"Economy at the Morphological Level"**, explains that in connection with the development of the language from concreteness to generality, suffexes of the case, the category of possession, and the Indicative mood are shortened.

Grammatical norms are determined by shortening the redundant elements formed in the speech process. For example, *dəniz yolu*, *istirahət evi*, *ev çörəyi* (sea way, rest home, home bread), etc., which are considered second type noun combinations. The suffix of the first part of the combinations is abbreviated. When such second type combinations are converted into the third type, meaningless expressions are obtained: *dəmirin yolu*, *istirahətin evi*, *evin çörəyi* (the way of rail, the house of rest, the bread of the house), etc. Therefore, such combinations, which have earned the right to the second type of noun combinations, actually originated from different cases and became a grammatical norm. If they are used according to the first form (*dəmirdən yol*, *istirahət üçün ev*, *evdə bişən çörək*) (way from rail, house for rest, home-baked bread), the grammatical norm is not violated. In this way, the excess created for the language in the speech process is eliminated by the language itself, and the norm is restored. In the formation of this type of combinations, which are formed in the type I noun combination model, no grammatical signs that reveal the grammatical relationship are involved. The functional intensity of the I type noun combinations without morphological indicators is active in prose. Sometimes, a word denoting a person is shortened due to the tendency of economy, and such a morphological event is actively encountered in prose texts, due to the favorable stylistic aspect of the category of possession, which is formed by special person suffixes ending with nouns to indicate that a certain thing, which is directly related to the category of person, belongs to this or that person.

In the last paragraph of chapter II entitled "**Comparative analysis of economy in prose and poetry texts**", it is specially emphasized that the law of economy is more manifested in poetry than in the language of prose and dramatic works. This is directly related to the form, structure and semantics of the language of poetry. The law of economy, which manifests itself intensively and prominently in poetry, is related to the conditions of the poetic language, and these conditions create the basis for the operation of economy. With the exception of local and episodic ideas, we do not find extensive and fundamental studies about the law of economy in Azerbaijani linguistics. Economy of words, phonemes, and morphological

indicators in poetry is one of the form-style, structural-semantic features of its poetic texts and serves to prevent unnecessary repetition and unnecessary details in the text.

Chapter III of the thesis is called "**Economy at the Syntactic Level in Prose Texts**" and this chapter consists of 6 paragraphs. In the first paragraph entitled "**Manifestation of the economy principle in functional sentence types**", it is noted that the economy principle is of special importance among the stylistic phenomena occurring in syntactic constructions, and the occurrence of this linguistic phenomenon creates conditions for the formation of elliptical sentences. Since the study of sentence constructions in Azerbaijani linguistics has been limited to the study of the grammar-semantics of the sentence for many years, the important and actual issues related to the economy principle manifested in the constructions have not been widely and comprehensively investigated. The economy principle is a very characteristic phenomenon for declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences in prose texts. Ellipsis exists based on the economy principle in language. Elliptical forms are observed at different levels of the language. In syntax, this manifests itself in sentences that result in news dropping. Elliptical - imperative sentences arise precisely when prose texts tend to a certain change in structure and form, more precisely, to compactness and brevity. The economy principle in syntactic units formed according to the purpose and intonation of the sentence has linguostructural and rich stylistic features. Therefore, it easily takes place in the speech. He is distinguished by his activity in perfecting the structure of the speech. In prose texts, ellipsis is quite active in sentences of this type. "Their conformity to artistic conditions stimulates the intensity of development of those language units." Sometimes the writer uses sentence patterns used in dialect areas in order to typify images. One of the differences that separates our dialects and accents syntactically from the literary language is that the subject, which is expressed in the first and second person, and sometimes in the third person, often does not appear in the sentence. Through the subject in the predicate, it becomes clear to whom the action belongs. Sentences, where main and

secondary parts are economized, are more often found in syntactical units such as declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory.

In paragraph II, entitled "**Structural-semantic compression in accordance with economy in general personal and impersonal sentences**", it is determined that general personal sentences in prose texts are one of the one-member sentence constructions in active action, and in those constructions, certain characteristic features are manifested from the point of view of linguistic economy. Thus, in prose texts, the predicate of some of the general personal sentences in the first person singular of the imperative form of the verb, in the second person singular sentences subjects expressed by pronouns are economized, and these mainly include proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, advice, admonition sentences. In prose texts, general personal sentences, the predicate of which is in the second person singular, are similar to two-member sentences the subject of which is omitted for the sake of economy. Syntactic constructions, i.e., sentences which do not have the subject expressed by a personal pronoun, so they are in the model of general personal sentences. It should be noted that formal similarities are also observed between general personal sentences the predicate of which is in the third person plural and indefinite personal sentences. The main similarity in these types of sentences is that the predicate of the sentence is in the third person plural. In indefinite personal sentences, as the name suggests, the persons are indefinite. General personal sentences, on the other hand, mean things that belong to everyone, everywhere, always. Most of the general personal sentences include proverbs and proverbs, proverbs created by the people in connection with the development of the people they belong to are also changed from time to time, perfected, and firmly rooted in memories. Since the objective reality is multifaceted, its understanding also manifests itself in the form of general personal sentences, and in this manifestation, the forms of economy are also evident. General personal sentences have been used in our language since ancient times, and the situation, psychological state, intellectual level of the writer are the leading factors in their formation. In such a situation, that is, at this time, the meaning of the word or expression that is not reflected in the speech is carried by the text. This type of



sentences also appears in the language of "Kitabi-Dada-Gorgud". E.g: *Ana həqqi – tənri həqqi [dir] (Mother's right - God's right [is])*<sup>13</sup>; *Bəg nökdərən [ayrıldı], nökdər bəgdən ayrıldı (The master separated from the servant, the servant separated from the master)*<sup>14</sup> and so on.

In prose texts, the economy principle shows itself not only as a stylistically necessary means of the sentence, but also as a factor that serves more complete communication and more complete informativeness.

Impersonal sentences are one of the syntactic constructions that serve descriptive flexibility in prose texts, and this type of one-member sentence has its own unique structure. They spoke impersonal sentences in concise, laconic forms, managed to create clear, complete and effective examples with few words, and some of these sentences were stabilized as if they were incomplete sentences due to the tendency to economy. "However, these types of incomplete sentences are qualitatively different from ordinary incomplete sentences. In this type of sentences, the subject conveys the idea in an abstract way, because the subject of the idea that the subject can express is revealed in the form of predicate by receiving predicative signs. In some cases, harmony, rhyme, literary generalization and imagery within a phraseological unit lead to the dropping of repeated predicate or suffixes of the predicate, and the idea expressed here is concise, clear and effective.

Paragraph III, entitled "Conventionality of linguistic economy in Nominative Sentences" clarifies that one of the main research topics of grammar is to distinguish the levels of language development and reveal their real situation. One of the main functions of nominative sentences in prose texts is to provide information in general and without predicates, and our writers use this type of one-member sentence without predicates and leave it to the discretion of intonation in the moments of more appeal to descriptive aspects in their works, that is, in the process of describing things, events, objects, space, and time. For example, in the following microtext, 7 nominative sentences

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<sup>13</sup> *Kitabi – Dədə Qorqud. / tərtib, transkripsiya, sadələşdirilmiş variant və müqəddimə: F. Zeynalov, S. Əlizadə ; red. E. Əlibəyazadə. –Bakı, Yazıçı, 1988.–263 s.*

<sup>14</sup> *Yenə orada, – 50 s.*

are used, 3 of which are in the form of word combinations according to the principle of economy, and 4 are in the form of words: *Məhkəmənin açıq iclası. Müttəhim skamyası. Cəmaat. Yazı. Müşavirə otağı. Komendant. Hökm (Open court session. The dock. The public. Writing. Counseling room. Commandant. Judgment )*<sup>15</sup> ...

The principle of economy in nominative sentences is a language indicator of ancient times. Nominative sentences used in prose texts are related to a tendency to linguistic economy, the use of such sentences requires the word artist to be deeply familiar with the lexical richness and aesthetic resources of our language, and in this type of simple one-member sentences, as mentioned in most grammar books, the name of an object and event is mentioned, but additional information about it is not given, the sentence is not informed, therefore not a word is said about the bearer of the sign, the performer of the action, only their existence is reported. Nominative sentences are based on words and conjunctions in the nominative case. The words and combinations that make up the core of the sentence correspond to the sentence. Conciseness and brevity are the most important structural merits of nominative sentences, and for this reason, the lack of knowledge of these sentences in the works on syntax is repeatedly emphasized that they are formed on the basis of subject. In prose texts, nominal sentences serve more artistic description, and in other words, they are one of the most powerful syntactic devices on which an operation of economy has been carried out in the prose language. Most of the words and expressions appearing in nominative sentences have a nominative meaning, in those words and expressions predicativeness is created not by natural-morphological means, but by the communicativeness of intonation. In the text syntax and artistic environment, noun phrases by their nature refer to things, space, time, etc. determines the criteria for image creation and embodies these important aspects of artistic image. In short, noun phrases in the "compressed" state are a reliable syntactic unit for artistic description.

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<sup>15</sup> *Mir Cəlal. Seçilmiş əsərləri / Mir Cəlal, –Bakı, Azərb. Dövlət Nəşriyyatı, I cild. 1967, –s.162*

Paragraph IV entitled **"Word sentences and vocative sentences in dialogues as a universal indicator of conclusion"** shows that Word sentences are one of the most frequently used sentence types in dialogic speech acts of prose texts, and they act more as response sentences in mutual replicas of dialogues and means the content corresponding to the content of the whole syntactic unit, that type of sentences are called "word sentences" in linguistic works. Our observations on the existing artistic prose texts provide a basis for saying that words and sentences are such a syntactic construction in artistic speech that serves the concise, laconic expression of the idea-meaning, and plays an exceptional role in the aesthetic maturity of the artistic language. Although the word- sentences differ from nominative sentences, incomplete sentences, and vocative sentences by their specific characteristics, one of their general similar characteristics is universality, serving the principle of economy. Although the means of expression of these types of sentences are different, their tendency to economy is stronger. Vocative sentences also have this quality. The term word-sentence consists of two components - "word" and "sentence". This means that such sentences consist of one word, but have the same meaning as the content expressed by the sentence. In other words, this type of sentences, as one of the manifestation forms of linguistic economy, shortens sentences from a formal point of view, enables the expression of broad meanings with few words, perfects psychological semantics and helps to fully understand the artistic content. For example, in the artistic examples we will give below, the stylistic-semantic capacity expressed by the sentences can be clearly seen by placing an equal sign [=] in front of the word component: - *Qaranlıq düşsün?* - *Hə* (*Let it get dark? – Yeah*)<sup>16</sup> [= *Qaranlıq düşsün* ] (*Let darkness fall*); - *Ziyarətə gəlib ağalar?* – *Bəli* (*Have the beys come to visit?–Yes*)<sup>17</sup>. [= *Ziyarətə gəlib ağalar* ] (*The beys have come to vizeit*) ; - *Mən səni vəkil eləmişdim ?* – *Yox* (- *Did I make you a lawyer?–No*)<sup>18</sup> [= *Mən səni vəkil eləmişdim* ] (*I made you a lowyer*); - *Sultanəli, atamız o gələn*

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<sup>16</sup> *Kərimzadə F. Xüdaşərin körpüsü [roman] / Fərman Kərimzadə, –Bakı, "Yazıçı", 1980, –382s.*

<sup>17</sup> *Yenə orada, s.151*

<sup>18</sup> *Yenə orada, s.16*

*adamlardan qorxurdu – Yox (Sultaneli, our father was afraid of those people who came-No)* <sup>19</sup> [= *Sultanəli, atamız o gələn adamlardan qorxmurdu* ] (*Sultaneli, our father was not afraid of those people who came*) and so on.

In the response replicas of dialogues of prose texts, word-sentences attract more attention from the point of view of functionality, and they have forms of manifestation according to the means of expression. In terms of processing frequency, word-sentences and vocative sentences are more directed towards emotionality and expressiveness. If the words and vocative sentences, which play an important role in the inner structure of dialogic speech acts of prose texts, in strengthening the feeling-emotional basis of the artistic context, are not used in dialogues in accordance with the economy law, will have an effect of the usual tautological word and sentence group and tire the reader from a physical point of view. Since most of our writers prefer to present their artistic ideas, the feelings and emotions of characters and images on the basis of the principle of economy, they did not ignore the word-sentence and vocative sentence types, and that is why the economy created in these types of sentences shows itself as one of the characteristic signs of dialogic speech acts, does not create entanglement in dialogic speech, on the contrary, it creates compactness in the artistic idea presented by the word artist, a thorough examination of all of which is explained by rich artistic examples in the process of analyzing the topic.

In paragraph V entitled "**Stylish-communicative possibilities of economy in incomplete sentences**" the problem of economy is approached from a broad perspective and it is clarified that the role of the principle of economy in language also appears in incomplete and elliptical sentences, and economy in prose texts is primarily formed by the phenomenon of ellipsis. This phenomenon is often encountered in the writer's language of development, in the speech of images and characters. Sh. Balli defined the term "ellipsis" for the first time, that ellipsis is a sign that is understood in speech, it arises in connection with the previous context and situation. These

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<sup>19</sup> *Kərimzadə F. Xüdafərin körpüsü [roman] / Fərman Kərimzadə, –Bakı, "Yazıçı", 1980, – s.165*

forms are created due to the fact that there is no need to repeat the elements in the construction. Almost a chain of speech element is subject to ellipsis. Grammarians usually call this "ellipsis". This event forms an elliptical sentence. Elliptical sentences differ according to their communicative-two-member and communicative-one-member structure. The first consists of theme and rhema. The second consists only of rhema. In the first one, the verb predicate is not involved. E.g.: *Çörək, yalnız bir loğma çörək (Bread, just a bite of bread)*<sup>20</sup>. In this elliptical sentence, for the sake of brevity, the expression "I'm going after" is left out, the same conclusion was allowed in the speech of Gadir, the hero of the novel "Dirilen adam". In the second one, the subject-logical meaning, the grammatical characteristics of the omitted member and their use occupy the main place.

An ellipsis or a syntactic figure based on the omission of one of the members of a sentence [often the predicate] that is easily recoverable in terms of the ellipsis meaning. With the help of that stylistic figure, the dynamism and brevity of the speech is achieved. The emergence of short, compact structures as a result of generalization follows from the principle of economy in language. The expression of economy of language units has different forms in language and speech. In other words, ellipsis is a phenomenon related to both language and speech, and their economy. Elliptical sentences arising from the principle of economy in language are more often observed in prose texts and proverbs from paremiological units. Those sentences and paremiological expressions ensure the simplicity of the language of the text and express the tension of the action or the excitement of the image in the form of the imperative sentence. E.g.: *Oğlanın kürəyindən bir ağac (A tree from the boy's back)*<sup>21</sup>; *Maşının arxa tərəfində oturdu. İdarəyə (He sat in the back of the car. To the administration)*<sup>22</sup>. The omitted verbs "vurmaq" ("to hit") and " sürmək " ("to drive"), " vururlar " ("they hit"), " gərək olsun " ("to have to") ensured expressive-emotional speech. The absence of a verb in such

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<sup>20</sup> Mir Cəlal. *Seçilmiş əsərləri.* / Mir Cəlal, –Bakı, Azərb. Dövlət Nəşriyyatı, I cild. 1967, –709 s.

<sup>21</sup> Anar. *Sizsiz / Anar.* – Bakı, "Gənclik", 1992, - s.34.

<sup>22</sup> *Yenə orada*

sentences does not mean that it is "atılması" (dropped), " düşməsi" (fallen) , "ixtisar edilməsi" (shortened), perhaps this is a syntactic norm.

In the VI paragraph entitled "Multi-dots as a punctuation indicator" it is noted that it is difficult to find a wordsmith in Azerbaijani prose who did not use multi- dots in his works, and this punctuation mark plays the role of a means of expressing grammatical-semantic relations between the elements of prose texts, syntactic wholes, and is of great importance both in terms of emotional specificity and in terms of style. In prose works, the use of multi-dots in a way that corresponds to the function and economy gives a certain direction to the writer's creativity. We hardly find a separate research work in Azerbaijani linguistics about the importance of stylistic nuances added to the content and figurative essence of prose texts by multi- dots and the service it renders to the principle of economy. This punctuation mark, which is used depending on the requirements of the artistic meaning, in accordance with the principle of economy, brings breadth to artistic thoughts and brevity to the judgments of the word artist, and this brevity shakes the sensitive reader and makes him think deeply in places where there are multi-dots. In the texts, we come across such specific types of sentences, in which the sentences with the connecting construction and the multi-dots punctuation marks are given consecutively, and in such moments, the expressive quality of the syntactic incomplete sentences is at a high level. Eg.: — *Bəli, mən ölmüşdüm. Ancaq kağızda, məktubda. Əslində isə* (Yes, I was dead. But on paper, in a letter. In fact)<sup>23</sup>.. Here, in the construction separated from the previous sentence, the word "ölmüşdüm" ("I died") which should be used in the affirmative form of the verb, and the verb "ölməmişdim" ("I didn't die") in the negative form were economized in the second one.

Multi-dot is one of the punctuation indicators that occupy an important place in the general graphic system of the language, and by being intensively used in prose texts, they become meaningful parts in

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<sup>23</sup> Hasilova X. *Xatirənin sorağı ilə /Hekayələr və povestlər. Xəlidə Hasilova, – Bakı, "Yazıcı", 1983, –13s.*

prose by being used at the beginning, middle and end of syntactic wholes, and are activated by writers as appropriate, and in other words, prose is dynamic and plays the role of an active participant in the expansion of emotional artistic expression. If, on the one hand, the writer adheres to economy through multi-dot punctuation, on the other hand, he enriches the world of artistic impressions with colorful shades. In prose texts, there are moments when the writer does not think it is necessary to use words and phrases or even whole sentences, and in such moments he turns to three dots and through this punctuation mark actualizes his artistic ideas and creates conditions for the completion of the artistic image and detail. Different shades of meaning are manifested in separate parts of prose contexts, and the multi-dot sign is active in these moments and serves to satisfy the writer's artistic and aesthetic needs. In our opinion, the formation and fullness of artistic speech, as well as the comprehensive analysis of stylistic features of many points, which play an exceptional role in the creation of economy, make this topic quite relevant.

The results of the scientific research are summarized in the "Conclusion" section of the dissertation:

1. In its regular development, the language always conditions the tendency to economy, excludes the elements that become surplus as a state of normalization. The expression of certain elements seems unnecessary as it creates redundancy in the language. Economy as a linguistic principle that occurs in all language units manifests itself in the unity of communication with speech activity. Economy forms in prose texts never cause abnormality, that is, in the moments when they are used, on the contrary, they serve to adapt language units to the principles of norms. Although the state of research of the principle of economy in Russian and European linguistics is satisfactory, it is difficult to say this opinion about Azerbaijani linguistics. The levels of manifestation of economy in prose texts are performed for the first time in this research work in Azerbaijani linguistics.

2. When approaching the principle of economy with the methods and ways of psycholinguistic science, it becomes clear that the language system undergoes certain changes in relation to thinking in connection with the development from concreteness to generality in

speech, and economy manifests itself clearly in the process of these changes. If we look at economy from a historical-comparative level, we determine that as a result of historical development, the language has moved from complexity to simplicity, shortening, laconicity, and it happened due to the ellipsis of one or another sound of the word, elements of the morpheme, known syntagmatic members as a legal linguistic case according to certain parameters.

3. Phonetic economy in prose texts is revealed by shortening vowels and consonants in words, and we determine that economy at such a level is not random, arbitrary, but manifests itself as a system of law-conformities based on certain language norms.

4. In prose texts, the principle of economy at the lexical level is actively manifested, and they play an important role in artistic communication, in the technical and stylistic composition of sentences, depending on its use in a certain area of the text, it is brought to a clear view position by the writer and ensures the revival of the described situation in concise, laconic, abbreviated forms.

5. Morphological economy in prose texts occurs by shortening suffixes in certain language units. In the language of artistic works, the morphological indicators of the categories of status, affiliation, information have favorable stylistic possibilities depending on the situation, and wordsmiths skillfully used them on the basis of meaning - expressive nuances, rhetorical and artistic requirements.

6. In the process of analysis, we considered it necessary to approach the principle of economy on the syntactic level of prose texts from a slightly broader perspective, and based on rich prose materials, we determined that in the types of sentences according to the purpose and intonation, general personal sentences, impersonal sentences, incomplete sentences, nominative sentences, words -sentences, vocative sentences, the principle of economy with multi-dot punctuation, which is an indicator of punctuation, serves as an effective linguistic indicator for economy both ellipsis and stylistic operation of the writer.

7. Economy in the declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, imperative sentences of prose texts is of artistic and stylistic peculiarity. In the activity of the source of the writer's feelings,



sentences of this type occupy one of the important places and create conditions for their formal-semantic economical expression. In the organization of the text, the tendency to the principle of economy in the arrangement of sentences is a means of intellectually-emotionally enriching the general text and artistic meaning, along with external structural features. Therefore, the principle of economy is very capacious due to the meaning shades of the sentence types, stylistic activity according to the applied purpose and intonation, it is one of the linguistic facts that has a very positive effect on the reader's comprehension activity.

8. In the prose texts, the strong influence and contact of the vernacular language is manifested in the active character, in the simple and natural presentation of the folk spirit and national color, together with other syntactic constructions, the reduced forms of personal and impersonal sentences also play an important role.

9. In the structure of prose texts, nominative sentences occupy an important place as one of the types of one-member sentences, and they appear in the form of a simple sentence that confirms the existence of an object or event with the help of intonation, and according to the economy, they condition the general structure-meaning load of the microtext, the semantic compression mechanism of the content.

10. Our wordsmiths effectively benefited from the expressive possibilities of word-sentences and vocative sentences, which were created and developed based on the internal laws of the language, and used these syntactic units in a manner consistent with the principle of economy, mostly in dialogic speech acts, and semiologically, they did not allow repetitiveness or any foreign elements in prose texts.

11. The result shows that although it is typical for the spoken language, various types of incomplete sentences and elliptical sentences are widely used in modern Azerbaijani prose. These forms and options, which are actively used in prose as a living resource, also make the economy means of the language a reality. It turns out that ellipsis is an effective tool for saving. Including, the incomplete sentence also performs the same function. One of the main results is the compression (pressing) of the content and essence of the literary

text. As a result of this event, it can be said that the semantic load of the text decreases.

12. In prose texts, multi-dot punctuation mark acts as a linguistic indicator of economy in most cases. It is widely observed that it manifests itself with other stylistic principles. In syntactic wholes, the mood, psychological moments obtained with the help of the multi-dot sign are stronger than unspoken words and phrases, and it is easy to restore unspoken thoughts, incomplete, broken words and phrases to their place in an abstract way. In prose texts, the punctuation marks at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of syntactic units prompt the reader to stop, as if it becomes a signal, forcing him to be more careful. The multi-dot sign, which serves the law of economy, does not hinder the tendency of the writer at all, on the contrary, it serves to give the feelings and thoughts revived by the word artist in a concise, laconic way, in a highly artistic form.

**The content of the dissertation is reflected in the following publications of the author:**

1. Azərbaycan dilinin antroponimik leksikası //– Bakı: “Linqvistika problemləri” Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, cild 1, №3, – 2020, – s.117-125.
2. Nəsr mətnlərində qənaətin fonomorfoloji səviyyədə təzahürü // – Bakı: “Linqvistika problemləri” Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, cild 2, №2, – 2021, – s.138-144.
3. Nəsr mətnlərində abreviaturalar qənaətlə bağlı leksik mətnlər kimi // – Bakı: “Linqvistika problemləri” Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, – 2021 cild 2, №3, – s.50-57.
4. Həsən Mirzənin şeir yaradıcılığında qənaət qanunu lakonikliyi, yığcamlığı şərtləndirən amil kimi // – Bakı: “Linqvistika problemləri” Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, –2021, cild 2, №4, – s.63-70.
5. Nəsr mətnlərinin dialoqlarında söz-cümlələr və vokativ cümlələr qənaətin universal göstəricisi kimi // – Bakı: “Filologiya məsələləri” – 2021, №12, – s.145-151.
6. Azərbaycan və dünya dilçiliyində qənaət prinsipinin tədqiqi vəziyyəti ilə bağlı bəzi qeydlər//– Bakı: “Linqvistika problemləri” Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, – 2022, cild 3, №1, – s.71-78.

7. Mənsubiyyət kateqoriyasında qənaətin təzahür imkanları // – Bakı: “Linqvistika problemləri” Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, – 2022, cild 3, №2, – s.20-27.
8. Manifestation of Economy in Generalized Personal Sentences of Prose Texts // Bulletin of Science and Practice, Scientific Journal. – 2022. cild 8, №4, – s.596-603.
9. Economy principle in incomplete and elliptical sentences of prose texts of Azerbaijani writers // Journal of social and human sciences. – 2022. cild 1, № 52, – s.153-159
10. Azərbaycan nəsrində çox nöqtə qənaət prinsipinin sintaktik göstəricisi kimi // Beynəlxalq elm və təhsildə innovativ texnologiyalar konfransı, – Bakı: 24 may, 2022, cild 1, – s. 265-272
11. Nəsr mətnlərində abreviaturalar qənaətlə bağlı leksik vahidlər kimi // V Beynəlxalq Novruz Zirvəsi konfransı, – Antalya: 17-21 mart, – 2022, – s.276- 282
12. Əmr cümlələrində qənaət prinsipinin nəsr mətnlərində təzahürü // Beynəlxalq Qarabağ konfransı. cild 5, 2022, s.185-189.
13. Historical-Comparative Linguistic Analysis of the Reduction Principle in Prose Texts // Traektoriâ Nauki = Path of Science. – 2022, cild 8, № 6, – s.4017-4022





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