REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the right of manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

TEXT-FORMING FEATURES OF QUOTATION IN AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Specialty: 5714.01 – Comparative-historical and comparative-typological linguistics

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: **Khayala Ramiyaddin Abdullayeva**

Baku -2022

The work has been done by the Department of Azerbaijani Language of Ganja State University.

Scientific supervisor:
Doctor *of* Philological Sciences, Professor
Telman Ziyatkhan Guliyev
Doctor *of* Philological Sciences, Professor
Sevinj Abbasgulu Maharramova

Official opponents:
doctor of philological sciences, associate professor
Valeh Bayram Nasibov

PHD, associate professor
Khalida Alabbas Babashova

PHD, associate professor
Narmina Shua Isaeva

BFD 1.06/3 One-time dissertation council of the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the basis of ED 1.06 Dissertation Council operating under the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Chairman of the Dissertation council:

Prof. Doctor of Philological Sciences
Nadir Balaoglan Mammadli

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council:
Doctor of Philosophy on Philology, assoc.prof.
Sevinj Yusif Mammadova

Chairman of the scientific seminar:
Doctor of Philological Sciences
Eldar Rizvan Piriyev

INTRODUCTION

Significance of the topic. Text syntax emerged as a field of philological science in the late twentieth century. At present, modern textual linguistics studies the rules of structure of the text, which has a certain hierarchical integrity, and the semantic-functional relationships defined according to these rules. "The laws of text formation should, in fact, be a special branch of linguistics"[1]. In this regard, the role of text-forming tools is also studied, their characteristics are considered in more detail. Research on text syntax based on the material of the Azerbaijani language was carried out mainly on the works of art of various writers. The main reason for this is due to the stylistic and semantic richness of literary texts and the existence of more colorful forms of individual text construction.

Research shows that along with the lexical-terminological, syntactic means of the language, various units are also involved in the formation of the text. Quotation with text-forming potential is important in this regard in language. Quotations used in various texts are a necessary tool for comprehension, creating expressiveness, imagery. "In order for the text to be created, there must be some organizing principle on the basis of which it emerges as a very unique unit, not divided into other organizational units, but equal to itself"[2].

There are a number of factors that determine the choice of this topic as a dissertation. First, the problem of quotation and citation in Azerbaijani linguistics has not been studied at the required level, and secondly, the text-forming and argumentative features of the quotation, the functions it created in the text have been overlooked. However, the quotation has its own text-forming capabilities and aspects, which are also studied systematically in research. The need

---

[1]Виноградов, В.В. О художественной прозе / В.В.Виноградов. –Москва-Ленинград, –1930.–с.5

[2]Ковтуненко, И.В. Текстообразующая функция сочинительных союзов // –Ростов на Дону: Изд-во РИНЯЗ, Актуальные вопросы филологии и методики преподавания иностранных языков, Межвузовский сборник научных статей. – 2005, часть 1. – с.109

to develop a quotation in the text is one of the important factors that determine the topicality of the research.

The need to study the topic is to reveal the functional regularities of the quotation in the text, to determine the stylistic and semantic shades created by the quotation in the text, to clarify the quotation or connecting expressions (proverbs, sayings; epigraph, interference) and "to activate" these syntactic means in the text.

The topicality of the research is determined by the study of the typological status of literary and scientific texts, the study of taxonomic features of texts in media discourses. Since the texts are not studied in the structural-communicative aspect, a more in-depth study of these issues confirms the topicality of the research. At the same time, the topicality of the research is the issue of functionalization of quotations in texts. The intercultural significance of bilingualism was also taken into account in the study, and a typological study was conducted in this direction.Someresearch has been done on the specific place of quotations in the formation of the text (B. Dubois, C. Frost, T. Givon, V.E. Shevyakova, I.R. Galperin, S.S. Gusev, K.M. Abdullayev, A.Y. Mammadov, G. Kazimov and others).In our research, based on the materials of two different systems of languages, it is planned to study the text-forming features of the quotation in comparative-historical and comparative-typological aspects, and here we used scientific, literary and journalistic texts.

The object of research is to study the text-forming features of the phenomenon of quotation in different systems of languages.

The subject of research is the structural-semantic and logical-functional and communicative aspects of the field of the second text, which has a place in the text syntax of different languages as a tool.

The purpose and objectives of the research. The main purpose of the research is to give a complex character of quotation in the selected texts (artistic, scientific, journalistic, etc.). For this purpose, the following tasks are envisaged:

- to determine the volume and boundaries of the quotation in the main text, as well as similarities and differences from the related

categories;

- to characterize the structural-syntactic features of the quotation;

- to study the mechanism of realization of the pragmatic effect of the quotation from the pragmalinguistic point of view;

- to reveal the function of the quotation's influence on the main text;

- to determine the functions of the "foreign sign in the position of thought";

- to specify the citation function, the place and role of quotation in text formation;

- to give the main interpretation of the quotation on the basis of texts;

- to clarify the essence of citation by comparing Azerbaijani and English texts.

Since quotations are one of the general laws of creation and substantiation of the text, one of the most important issues in the syntax of the text is to determine the boundaries between the quotation and the main text.

Research methods. The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is a complex approach to the problem, the principle of logic. During the research, descriptive, analysis of quotation complexes and its coverage in the text, comparative-typological methods were also used.

The main provisions of the defense:

1. The text consists of discourses transmitting information (mass-scientific, etc.), characterizes the forms of mutual depersonal communication, types of addressees, general features of mass-media discourses (naming of text, temporal and local inconsistencies of communication participants).

2. Citation (quotation in text formation) manifests itself as a functional element in the text system, plays an invariant role in the formal-essential conventional construction of the text, or covers invariance (explicit marking, the essence of identity in text-sources, authorship, the author's communicative attention in citation).

3. The boundary between quotations is a linear structure and content (essence) in the text as a means of actualization of the connection with the other text. The quotation structure in the text consists of whole, reduced and segmented variants. The semantic types of quotation are to identify and explain semantic types in the text, such as quotation-example, quotation-idea, quotation-reasoning, and quotation-substitution.

4. The phenomenon of quotation in the text acts as a multifunctional means of language, plays a dominant role, the text has a function (information and influence), additional information is given through the quotation.

5. The process of interpretation of quotation is directed in the text by socio-psychophysiological factors, takes place directly in the socio-cultural background of the interpreter, is one of the main parts of the mechanism of comprehension of the text.

6. The quotation fragment in the text covers the formation and development of general and specific interlinguistic relations in the Azerbaijani and English languages, which are formally compared in terms of form and content (semantically, structurally, communicatively and pragmatically), as well as reveals the importance of the types of quotations in the process of translation and mutual assistance in teaching.

Scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the research is complemented by the following issues:

- separation of the position of the semantic-pragmatic analysis of the nature of the quotation in the text;

- classification of quotations in the text;

- organization (construction) of the function of quotations in texts;

- to reveal general and specific traditions of quotation in the text in the process of interpretation;

- to determine the universal and specific features of quotation in the texts of Azerbaijani and English languages, etc.

The scientific novelty of the research is to study the quotation as a second text problem based on the materials of two different systems

of languages, to clarify the nature of the quotation as a means of actualization of intertextual connection in the text, to make generalizations.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the research is that the role of quotations in the formation of text in different system languages, the functional features of the analyzed and proposed provisions can serve as a theoretical basis for future research in the field of textual linguistics and materials based on different languages. The research can be used in the organization of special courses in linguistic analysis of the text, seminars, seminars on text linguistics, compilation of textbooks and teaching aids, special courses on typological linguistics.

The approbation and application of the research. The dissertation has been done bythe Department of Azerbaijani Language of Ganja State University, its main provisions are reflected in the author's 5 theses of 12 articles published in the republic and abroad.

The main provisions of the dissertation. The main content of the work was discussed during the presentation at the national and international conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work has been done. The dissertation was completed at Ganja State University.

The structure and total volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, conclusions and a list of references. Introduction 6 pages, chapter I 49 pages, Chapter II 22 pages, Chapter III 34 pages, conclusion 6 pages, list of used literature 15 pages. Total volume 135 page 213, 961 mark.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The **"Introduction"** section of the dissertation provides general information about the topicality, goals and objectives, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, methods and sources, object, research subject, defense provisions, approbation and application of the research, as well as the structure of the dissertation.

Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled **"Quotation as a linguistic phenomenon and text-forming unit".** This chapter consists of five sub-chapters. In the first sub-chapter of the first chapter of the dissertation, entitled ***"Text and text-forming symbols"***, we have tried to study the features of text-forming signs in terms of the dynamics of development of text linguistics in linguistics. This sub-chapter also defines the principles of creative and individual understanding of the literary text and its interpretation in relation to other texts (quotations). It is especially noted that any text differs only in the fact that it can exist in an intertextual context or in a larger text (metatext) than another text.

The text, which is a complete part of the speech process, reflects various features and qualities. Thus, the text is first formed as a communicative and informative unit, only through its own special signs. The special signs that form the literary text from the formal-semantic point of view also differ from all kinds of text signs. These include as much clarity and comprehension of the literary text as possible, a special artist's position. For example:"*Artıq iki həftə idi ki, Elşən müəllim bizə dərs deyirdi. Mən onun gülüş obyektinə çevrilməmək üçün əlimdən gələni edirdim. Ancaq başa düşürdüm ki, bunun geci-tezi var. Nəhayət, həmin gün gəlib yetişdi.Elşən müəllim hamıya iş vərəqləri paylayıb fərdi tapşırılar verdi. Özü isə müəllim masası arxasında əyləşib kitab oxumağa başladı. O, həmişə belə edir, başqa müəllimlər kimi partaların arası ilə gəzib şagirdlərə nəzarət etmir. İlk dərslərdə bəzi uşaqlar bundan istifadə edib bir-birinə kömək etmək istəyirdilər. Sonra məlum oldu ki, Elşən müəllimin gözü kitabda olsa da, o. sinifdə hamını görür, hətta partaların altında nə baş verdiyini də bilir*"[3].As can be seen, in both texts, the language symbols that create it are present, but also its communication and informative structure is evident. While studying the text-forming possibilities of language units, N.M. Orlova and S.A. Semenovskaya identified the text-forming role of special lexicon as an important

---

[3]Ağarəhim. Əsərlər: [20 cilddə]./ Ağarəhim. –Bakı: Bakı Qızlar Universiteti, – 2015, c. 16. – s. 21.

point[4]. Not only language units, but also functional-semantic categories have a special role in the formation of texts[5].The text-forming capabilities of the time category, lexemes, phonemes and morphemes are discussed. For example, the latter actualizes the text and creates associations between events in the text:*"Çaqıl daşlı çayları Çapayev çapa-çapa"* (S. Rustam); *"Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary.Oven many a quanit and curious volume of forgotten lore. While I podded, nearly narrinq, suddenly there came a tapping, As of some oe gently. Rappinq, rappinq at my chamber door…"*(E. Po). Here phonetic means were used in the formation of the text. When creating a text as a functional unit, the phoneme enriches its rhythm and melody, creating an imitation of the events of assonance and alliteration. Palendroms are also active in text formation. This is already local.

Sub-chapter II of Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled ***"Quotation as a text-forming unit: in terms of content and expression".*** It considers the content and expression plans of the quotation as a text-forming unit in English and Azerbaijani languages, semantic specificity of quotations, its essence as a linguistic phenomenon, communicative-pragmatic (thought-forming) functions and other similar issues.

Research shows that the quptation has gained the status of a text-forming tool.The quotation performs several functions in a strong position[6], from them plot-forming, meaning-forming ("An investment in education pays the best interest"). *("Ən ideal sərmayə təhsilə xərclənəndi")* (B. Franklin); text-forming ("*Knowledge i sof no value unless you put it into practice"). ("Təcrübə olunmamışın biliyin heç bir dəyəri yoxdu")*(M. Gandhi) and other functions, in our opinion, can be considered the most basic.The quotation also serves

---

[4]Орлова, Н.М.Текстообразующие возмижности языковых единиц / Н.М.Орлова, С.А.Семеновская. –Саратов : –2015. ч. 1.

[5]Чернявская, В.Е. Интертекстуальная взаимодействия как основа научной коммуникации / В.Е.Чернявская. – Санкт-Петербург: СПб ГУЭФ, –1999.

[6] Хендрикс, У. Стиль и лингвистика текста // – Москва: Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – 1980. вып.9. – с. 496-507.

as a prospective and retroprospective connection in the text. The prospective connection is related to the following sentences of the text, and the retrospective connection is related to the following sentences of the text.Quotation plays a basic role in the formation of new knowledge, and in this regard, the additional functions of the quotation are defined: summary-background, problem-exposition, instrumental-oriental, concept-exposition, argument and prediction function.

The structure of the text and the role of quotations in this area has been little studied in linguistics. Quotatons also show themselves as a type of connection in the text. I.P.Galperin showed the main text-forming categories in the linguistic formation of the text:[7]

Informativeness. Information is not any message, it is a new part of any knowledge. The quotation is sometimes presented as an independent and complete part of the main text in an informative aspect.

*Division.*Along with the traditional division of quoitations in the form of sentences, its actual division opens up new perspectives for such research. This structure ensures the transmission of information, and actual division includes the specified notions of the concept of communication.

Cohesion (in the process of quotation). Cohesion forms the basis of the semantic unity of the text (main text with quotation) and serves to reveal the meaning of the text. In quoted texts, cohesion is expressed by a number of means: repetitions (including: recursion, text forika, paraphrase, parallelism), text density, ellipsis; morphological and syntactic means – means of grammatical connection (time, type, dexterity), theme-rhemedivision, prosody and intonation.

Continuum. It is a style-time category that reflects the continuity of an action, a process. For example, in the cited texts, it seems to correspond to the formula*"I was speaking" ("Mən danışırdım")*(in return,*"sən danışırdın"*).

---

[7]Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва: – 1981. –s. 4.

Autosemantic section of the text. The quotation is cut in half or resumed with abbreviations, i.e. two or more components in a distant position.

Modality. Subjective modality in the text is reflected in the discourses, and this is due to the presence of a subjective view of life events reflected in the speech.

Thus, the quotation, as the most important unit of the syntactic level, performs text-forming and semantic-forming functions with the help of coherence and acts as a factor that stimulates thought in texts.

Sub-chapter IIIof Chapter I of the research, entitled ***"The role of quotations in the creation of scientific texts"***, examines the connecting functions of the most important and textual quotation of direct speech, the means and components of ensuring the structural and semantic integrity of scientific texts. In scientific speech, along with the author's speech, special attention is paid to the cited speech, the most scientific aspects of the quotation are analyzed, the informative, functional and semantic content of the quoted speech is analyzed. The nature of the quotation on the materials of the Azerbaijani and English languages, its role in the scientific text, intertextual content, etc. are determined.

Speaking about the position and role of additional words, as well as sentences, Y. Seyidov shows their expressive forms in the form of quotations as follows:"Quotations are given from certain works, certain sources, examples are given from opinions, and the names of the authors of those quotations and opinions, the names of the sources are mentioned as additional words. It also comes in several forms:

a) the author of the quotation as an additional word. For example, M. Arif writes, drawing attention to the ideas that are often repeated in works of art: Pay attention to these expressions, which are used by different poets and are very familiar to our ears:*"Yenə alır qanadına duyğular məni", "Sevinc almış qanadına bu gün məni" (Ali Kerim).*

b) the source of the citation, the names of the works to which the citation belongs as additional words. For example, we turn to M. Arif again. The writer writes about the work of Osman Sarivelli:

Sarivelli*"Sən çörək istədin hökmdarından, o, panama qoydu sənin başına" ("The beggar with panama hat").*[8]

There are several types of quotations in scientific works. It is reflected on the first page or at the end of the article, monograph. The use of quotations in scientific texts and its functionalization compares the new author's style in the cognitive aspect, reveals the universal degree of other subject areas. Research shows that each quotation performs at least two cognitive functions in the organization of the text: 1) *the axiological function is specific to any guotation;* 2) *the syncretic function is a polyfunctional feature of the quotation in the text.* The use of quotations in scientific texts and their functionality compares the new author's style ("understyle") in cognitive terms.

Thus, the cognitive function of the quotation in text creation has the power to reflect the structural-idea, semantic models of scientific texts. This function embodies the logical development of the process of perception, the hypotheses obtained. Quotations play a role in the realization of the subtext category in scientific texts.

Sub-chapter IV of Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled ***"The role of quotations in the formation of journalistic (newspaper) texts"***. It examines the means of expression, text-forming features, communicative aspects of quotations in the formation of publicist texts on the basis of factual language materials in English and Azerbaijani languages.

Newspaper texts differ from other texts by their specific features. These texts are diverse in content and essence, genre and structure. It is difficult to imagine such texts without quotations.

There are specific means of citation in newspaper texts: 1) *evaluative-expressive quotation, 2) suggestive quotation, 3) factual quotation,* etc. The mechanism of organization of journalistic texts is connected with two main processes: *generalization* and *expansion*. In journalistic discourses, the status of the quotation takes two forms: *explicit form,* explicit method, that is, any meaning with a clear expression; *implicit form,* i.e. any meaning intended to be expressed

---

[8] Seyidov, Y. Əsərləri: [15 cilddə] / Y.Seyidov. – Bakı: – 2006. c. I. – s. 590.

in the implicit-hidden case. The argumetative nature of text-forming quotations reveals its logical and psychological aspects. From this point of view, two types of quotations can be distinguished in the journalistic text:

actual quotations: *"Elm adamı, iqtisadçı Şeyson hesablayıb ki, Fransada əgər bir yüzilliyə üç nəsil hesablasaq, istənilən min illik üçün hər birimizin damarlarında ən azı 20 milyon müasirimizin qanı axır…"Eyni ərazidən, eyni vilayətdən olan əhali yeri gəlsə, ümumi əcdadlara malikdirlər, oxşar gildən düzəldilibdilər, eyni nişanəni daşıyırlar… (Taken from Gustav Lebo's book "Psychology of Nations and Masses".);*

theoretical quotations: There is a complex argument between newspaper texts and quotations. The essence of this depends on the cause-and-sequence relationship, the personal interests of opponents, and so on.

From the point of view of position in the journalistic text, quotations are divided into two types. Their position also determines the informational-communicative burden of quotations.

a) quotations in article titles: "*Yağışdan enerji alan 15 yaşlı ixtiraçı*". "*Dünyanı lərzəyə gətirəcək kəşflər etmək istəyirəm*" – in the text of this title, a number of quotations were combined with the main part to provide detailed information about the culture of a young man's invention. The text is full of quotations from Reyhan Jamalova herself, her father and mother. For example: "*İstedad bütün uşaqlarda var*"; "*Dünyada iz qoymaq istəyirəm*" and so on[9];

b) call-to-action quotations– created a bridge between itself and the main text:*"Dövlət başçısının bu çağırışı yalnız AMEA-nın elmi potensialına istiqamətlənməyib. Bu çağırışın geniş məzmununda AMEA-nın alimləri ilə bir sırada, bütün təhsil müəssisələrinə, müəllimlərə müraciət var. Çünki "Azərbaycanda inkişaf elmin səviyyəsi ilə bağlıdır"sa, elmin inkişafına təkan verən ən əsas amil təhsil sistemidir. Buna görə də ölkə Prezidentiinin Azərbaycan alimlərinə müraciəti, bütövlükdə orta və ali təhsil sahələrini də öz*

---

[9]Camalova, R. // Kaspi qəzeti, 24.XI.2017.

içərisinə alır"[10].

The author's opinion and position in journalistic texts is one of the main features of quotations as a logical argument. In journalistic texts, a quotation is an important unit of information that combines the topic with the content of the text as a title.

In Sub-chapter V of Chapter I of the research, entitled ***"Typology and function of quotation in the literary text"***, the literary text is characterized by the functions and typology of the quotation.

It is known that in literary texts, different language units are used as special text-building symbols. In this case, the pragmatic and syntactic functions of special text-forming signs of literary-artistic character coincide with concrete words, word combinations, sentences and complex syntactic units. As a syntactic unit, the text-forming potential of the quotations emerges as a result of basic internal and external relations, where different means of expression play a role. *Logical, rhythmic-intonation, semantic, formal-grammatical relations* are the main means of communication of the text-forming sign. Lexical means can also be mentioned here as a text-forming means of quotation.

Historical and cultural associations are formed in fiction through quotations. Quotation is a tool in the study of linguoculture, a branch of ethnolinguistics. The quotation is used as a cultural component in the text. The quotation acts as a means of figurative expression. New context, unexpected horizons appear. For example:*1) "What is England? From Swift to Huxley our writers have been giving us private tuimton courses in self-hate" (Geraid Brenan); 2) "The British Civil service is a beautifully designed and effective braking system" (Sh. Williams); 3) "It the British can survive their meals they can survive anything" (G. Bernanrd Shaw)* and so on. Examples show that quotations in the text perform not only the argumentative feature, but also semantic functions.

The status of the quotation in artistic discourses takes two

---

[10] Huseynbeyli, E. Nisgil / E.Hüseynbəyli. – Bakı: – 1993. – s. 6.

forms: hidden and open. These forms to one degree or another affect the relationship between the text and the quotation. Quotatios are organically incorporated into the structure of a literary text and act as a basic text-forming tool from a stylistic and structural point of view that enhances emotionality. One of the main functions of quotations used in literary texts is cognitiveness. This aspect is reflected in the general dynamics of the subject's knowledge and its cognitive activity. The analysis shows that the quotation in literary texts acts as a cultural sign.

Chapter II is entitled**"Structural-semantic features of the quotation and the laws of its functionalization in the text"**and consists of three sub-chapters.Subchapter I of Chapter II, is entitled*"Structural and semantic features of the quotation,"*and here the quotation in comparable languages is analyzed in terms of structural and semantic features.

We know that quotations in any text differ in structure. From this point of view, the use of quotations in the text is different: a) a quotation with a complete citation structure. For example: "The fact that the Azerbaijani language is an indigenous language in the territory of Azerbaijan can be expressed in a short sentence in the words of the Azerbaijani linguist Elbrus Azizov:*"Azərbaycan dili nə gəlmə, nə də öz kökləri etibarilə yad mənşəli olmayıb, yarandığı zamandan günümüzədək türksistemli dil kimi Azərbaycan ərazisində sakin olmuş əcdadlarımızdan mənəvi sərvət kimi bizə miras qalmışdır"[11]*;b) reduced (i.e. omitted, abbreviated) quotation: *"Milli dillər yerlərdə məhdudlaşdırılırdı, onların barəsindəki Lenin prinsipləri açıq-açığına pozulurdu. Burada biz öz fikrimizi E.Zeymalın sözləri ilə deyəcəyik: "Təfsilata varmadan və faktların doğruluğundan getdikcə uzaqlaşsaq, hər cür "sədlərin" silinməsini sürətləndirmək, tarixi "tələsdirmək" meyili ortaya çıxdı, Lenin mili siyasətinin əsas prinsiplərinə, "Rusiya xalqlarının hüquq bəyannaməsi"nə açıq-açığına zidd olan bu cür halların ümumi səbəbi birdi: irəli qaçmaq, əsçlində bəzən hələ olmayan və özü də*

---

[11]Əzizov, E. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi dialektologiyası / E.Əzizov. – Bakı: – 1999. – s. 16.

düzgün anlaşılmayan "kommunizmin gözə görünən cücərtilərininin" görməyə çalışmaq..."[12];c) <u>The structure of the segment variant</u>, that is, the connection between the text and the quotation, is created by segment combinations. The segment structure consists of more definitions and definitive features: *"Cümlə üzvlərinin tədqiqindən danışarkən İ. Zərbəliyevin də adı qeyd edilməlidir. O, 1972-ci ildə müdafiə etdiyi "Müasir Azərbaycan dilində cümlənin müştərək üzvləri" adlı namizədlik dissertasiyasında cümlə üzvlərinin müştərəkliyindən ətraflı bəhs etmişdir. İ. Zərbəliyev müştərək cümlə üzvünə belə bir tərif verir: "Sadə cümlədə iki və daha çox həmcins üzvü, mürəkkəb cümlədə iki və daha çox həmcins olmayan üzvü öz ətrafında birləşdirən, onlar üçün ortaq üzvə müştərək üzv deyilir". Müəllifin fikrincə, bütün cümlə üzvləri - mübtəda, xəbər, tamamlıq, təyin, zərflik istər sadə, istərsə də mürəkkəb cümlə daxilində müştərək xarakterdə çıxış edə bilir"[13].*

One form of quotation is given in scientific-educational works as "See for more information". The main text, for example, provides information about the structure of the English language. At the end of the paragraph, it is indicated that more information is available from the work. There is no citation process in the text, but it is mentioned that the content of the work is widely reflected in the work.

Thus, a number of semantic types of quotation can be noted in the text: *quotation-example; quotation-idea (opinion); quotation-reasoning* (expressing one's opinion through quotation), *quotation-substitution.* These types of meanings have been analyzed throughout the work. We do not dwell on it.The main feature of the quoted text is its solitude, grammaticalizationtakes place within itself and it is the reflection of the information as a whole in the transmission of this information.

Sub-chapter II of Chapter II of the researchis called "***Laws of quotation functionality in the text***". In this sub-chapter, we approach

---

[12] Abdullayev, Ə.Z. Azərbaycan dili məsələləri / Ə.Z.Abdullayev. – Bakı: – 1992. – s. 16.

[13] Zərbəliyev, İ. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində cümlənin müştərək üzvləri: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyası / – Bakı: – 1972. – s. 28

the quotation from the point of view of function, arguing that for a complex explanation of any linguistic phenomenon, it must be approached in terms of content, form and function.

It is known that the quotation strengthens the text as a means of information transmission. The task of research is to distinguish the essence and structure of the quotation in the text, its position in the language system, its types. From this point of view, quotations in the text differ in content. Quotations in English can be divided into 17 groups according to their content: 1) about life:*"One of the hardest things in life watching the person you love, love someone else";* 2) about request: *"A dream becomes a goal when action is taken towardits achievement";* 3) related to the idea: *"Many ideas grow better when transplanted into another mind than in the one they sprung in";* 4) related to appearance: *"Appearances often are deceiving";* 5) work-related: *"Everything takes longer than you think"*and so on.

There are many quotations in the Azerbaijani language related to the content-idea. People who speak and write on this topic use these quotations to clarify, specify, prove their point and give an extract. At the same time, these aphoristic, wise thoughts are used in the speech process for imagery, emotionality and expressiveness. The quotations in the book "Criteria" by the writer Ali Reza Khalafli are aphoristic in this respect, organically uniting the content and idea of the text. Let's look at some of them:

1. Views, thoughts become quotations and compose the text: *"...Ağır xəstəlik əldən salmışdı. Son günlərdə yerdən qalxanda əl atıb kömək eləyənə birtəhər baxırdı: (qoutation)."İnsan geçikməsə yaxşıdır. Öz gücünün üstündə, öz təpəriylə vaxtında getsə yaxşıdır"[14].*

2. The quotation in the text consists of a parable and closes the text: *"Mən ağacı neçə il bundan əvvəl atmışam. Nə vaxt ki, endirdiyim ağaç baş qanatmadı, onda bildim ki, daha mənim deyil, elə çıxmasın ki, mən elə həmişə çətini ağaçla asan eləmişəm. Xeyr,*

---

[14] Xələfli, Ə. Meyar / Ə.Xələfli. – Bakı: – 2008. – s. 8.

kişi olan kəs zora əl atmaz, zor axırıncıdır. Gərək ağlınla döyüşəsən, gərək sözün qılıncdan kəsərli olsun. Sən ədalətli olsan, Tanrı da sənin tərəfində durar. Məsəl var, deyərlər ki, "sən haqla ol, haqq həmişə səninlədir"[15].

3. Thoughts about man functionalize the text: "*Son vaxtlar atamın xəstəliyinə özümü biganə kimi göstərirdim. Atam mənə çox inanırdı. Hətta mənim bədxahlarımla danışanda təmkinini qoruyurdu. Deyirdi qoy bir özü gəlsin, özüylə dilləşim.*

- Nə dilləşmək, Əlirza ilə danışandan sonra başqasına inanmaq olar? - Bunu da atama demişdilər Və o da demişdi ki, (sitat)insan dilinin arxasında dayanıb. Gərək o dilləşmə olsun ki, insanın özünü görə biləsən"[16]and so on.

As can be seen from the examples, the text reflects not only the processes, events, facts of objective reality, but also the relations between the participants of those events. The main purpose of the quotation is to revive the text. The component models of the cited text reflect the nature of the components of the text, i.e. their content features.

In theSubchapter III of Chapter II of the dissertation, entitled ***"Quotation as a means of ensuring the formal-structural and logical-semantic integrity of texts"***, the quotation is considered as a complex mechanism that combines this factor, like many text-forming factors, its peculiar place and position in the structure of the complex syntactic whole with its characteristic text-forming features are analyzed, the criteria of quotation functionalization between the components of the text are investigated.

The acquisition of functionality in the text of the quotation, special text-forming functions are studied. The role of the quotation in the formation of the formal-structural, as well as logical-semantic integrity of the text is substantiated.

Recent research has highlighted the language in which text is constructed. The main purpose of our study is to reveal the role of quotation in the construction of the text with "intertextual" features. Of

---

[15] Xələfli, Ə. Meyar / Ə.Xələfli. – Bakı: – 2008. – s. 8.
[16] Yenə orada – s. 9.

course, the text is built without quotations. But what does the union of the real text with the quotation give to the text, what does the text gain from it? This issue has not been studied in general linguistics and text syntax. It is also possible to mention the facts of stimulation and transmission of new information through quotations.

It is known that the quotation is based on a solid foundation in the organization and structure of the text. The integrity of the text in relation to the quotation includes logical-semantic connection, syntactic connection and stylistic-poetic connection, which corresponds to the level of relationship of units in this text, as well as quotations: a) the relationof the sign to the sign – syntactic level; b) the relation of the sign to the speaker (addressee) – pragmatic level; c) the relation of the object (denotation) to the sign – the semantic level. Although attachment is a basic condition of integrity, it is not determined only by attachment. "Related text is not always complete. Integrity includes additional components, and the connection itself manifests itself in whole and incomplete units".[17]

The three parts of each text –*beginning* (theme) / *middle* (development) / *end* (result) – complement each other structurally and semantically. In this structure, which covers the content, there is a logical-semantic framework of the text. Quotation, like other means of language and speech, preserves the integrity of the text (formal-structural, communicative and logical-semantic integrity).

Research shows that the quotation is able to develop the semantic structure of the whole text as a discourse, acting as an indispensable text-forming component in different systems of languages.

Chapter III of the dissertation is entitled **"The role of quotation types in text argumentation"**. It examines the quotation and its relation to the connecting signs, the criteria for the function of the quotation in the text as an epigraph, interference, proverbs, as well as the process of quoting the text and the problems of intertextuality.

---

[17]Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва:– 1981. – с. 21.

Subchapter I of Chapter III, is entitled *"Quotations and coherent expressions"*. It examines the linguistic functionality, forms of expression and stylistic-semantic nuances of quotations in terms of the ratio of quotation to linking language expressions in both Azerbaijani and English languages. There are many works in Russian linguistics about the structural and semantic features of quotations, the laws of their functionalization in the text[18], their status in dialogue[19], their "activity"[20]as a coding element in the literary texts of its types. There are few such works in Azerbaijani linguistics, and the study of quotations in terms of this approach has not been widely studied.

It is known that the quotation type of direct speech is similar to other forms of direct speech in a number of grammatical and stylistic features, but differs from them in some features and stylistic maneuvers. A quotation is a type of indirect speech in which a word, phrase, sentence, or thought derived from another is preserved as it is. There is no change, the resulting shape is taken only inside the quotation-marks. Indirect speech manifests itself in writing in two ways:

- in narrative:"*1979-cu ilin dekabr ayında Moskvada təhsil alan Azərbaycan tələbələri və aspirantları ilə görüş zamanı yığıncaqda söylədiyi böyük nitqində Heydər Əliyev yoldaş demişdir: "Siz rus dilini getdikcə daha mükəmməl öyrənməlisiniz. Biz...bu gün bir daha xatırladırıq ki, siz, ali təhsil diplomu almaqla yanaşı, rus dilini dərindən bilmək haqqında simvolik diplom da qazanmalısınız*"[21].

- in a dialogic environment:"*-Ay qardaş, müsəlmansan, məni də apar! O, saçı-başı açıq, enlisifət bir qadın idi. Hamı bizdən qorxub qaçdığı halda, o pilləkənlərdən düşüb, mənə tərəf gəldi, dedi: "Mən*

---

[18]Даирова, К.Н. Структурно-семантические особенности цитаты и ее функционирование в тексте (на материале английской найчной лингвистической литературы): / диссертация кандидата филологических наук / – Москва, 1983.

[19] Арутюнова, Н.Д. Диалогическая цитация (к проблеме чужой речи) // – Москва: Вопросы языкознания,,– 1986. № 1. – с.50-64.

[20] Лосева, Л.М. Как строится текст / Л.М.Лосева. – Москва: – 1980.

[21] Ələkbər, A. Pərakəndə yazıların dəməti / A.Ələkbər. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2015. – s. 233.

müsəlmanam, məni əsir gətirmişdilər. İndi üç aydı..." ...Yoldaşım qulağıma pıçıldadı: "Sən nə xəyaldasan? Bu əllərdən çıxmış adamı yanımıza salmaqmı istəyirsən"[22].

In narrative language, the words and sentences of the other person are given in quotation-marks, and in a dialogue situation, a new line is written and a hyphen is placed in front of it. Both situations are considered natural for other people's speech. But their use is more about the author's style. Examples also show that direct speech is usually accompanied by the words of the author. Just as the author's words help to determine when, under what circumstances, and for what purpose another's speech is made, so does the author's own attitude toward events and thoughts.

The stylistic possibilities of the quotation are more intensive and comprehensive in the written-artistic style. There are several types of quotations in written speech: quotations or connecting expressions; proverbs / sayings; epigraph; interference. In addition to these types of quotations, there is another type of quotation in fiction that needs to be interpreted in the name of documentary speech. Word artists also give examples from the documents of departments and organizations, as well as letters from individuals, to make the events and stories they describe and glorify more convincing. Such stylistic maneuvers are called "documentary speech". This type of quotation is included in Azerbaijani historical novels. The most common type of quoted direct speech is the so-called "connecting expressions": *"Biz alimlər H.Əliyevin bu gözəl vəsiyyətini həmişə yadda saxlamalıyıq: "Xalq arasında yaşamalı. Əhval-ruhiyyəni bilməli, hər şeyi bilməli. Xalqı başa düşməli. Ona yanaşmalı, onun mütləq etimadını qazanmalı". Əliyevin bu göstərişi bütün işimizin müvəffəqiyyətinin açarıdır"*[23].

Thus, we can say that the quotation is a precedent text. Such texts describe events or actions that can serve as examples for similar events in the past and in the future. Epigraph is a strong position between the title and the text, determines the status of the text. The

---

[22]Paşayev, M.. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cilddə] / M.Paşayev. – Bakı: – 1956. c. 1. – s. 64.

[23] Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir / H.Ə.Əliyev. – Bakı: – 2001. – s. 34.

epigraph is a clear quotation, the most intertextual position of the text.

Subchapter II of Chapter III is entitled ***"Epigraph as a special type of quotation"***. It discusses the forms of manifestation at the level of language as a special type of epigraph in the comparable languages, its stylistic, informative and semantic features are studied. Here, traditional views on the scientific approach to epigraphs and quotations are confronted with a new, cognitive approach and explored from a different perspective.

As we know, an epigraph is a type of quotation from a text. An epigraph is a component of a literary text that directs the reader to the original text and programs the association network. An epigraph is a piece of text characterized by clarity, a type of quotation. The epigraph does not always contain the general spirit, content, issues arising from the purpose of the writer and the main idea. Sometimes we come across epigraphs that have nothing to do with the work. For example, N.V. Gogol's "Inspector" begins with the following epigraph: *"Неча на зеркало пенять, коли рожа крива"* and so on. The epigraph does not use quotation marks. A quotation-epigraph is a word, an introduction to the beginning of another work. This helps the author to continue his work, clarifies the main idea. The epigraph is a universal genre, with which philosophical and ethical problems are reflected.

One type of quotation is also called *interference*. It is true that in linguistics this term is used in other senses (in the case of blinquism). But in our study it is used in the sense that it is more widely used as an example of indirect speech. Interference as a linguistic phenomenon manifests itself in the language system at the level of phonetic, orthographic, grammatical (morphological, syntactic), lexical, stylistic and punctuation marks. One meaning of interference is bilingualism and multilingualism. The term "interference" is also used to mean the effect of one language system on another. These are called *transfer* in the individual or *transfers* in the language community. In the first case, it is a question of the sources and elimination of errors within the framework of contrasting linguistics, and in the second, the

causes of errors are studied. Sometimes it is wrong to equate interference with analogy[24]. This phenomenon is manifested in both oral and written speech.

One of the meanings of interference is the meaning of "copying" between the author's speech and "other speech given between the author's speech". They affect each other, the logical-semantic integrity of the text is ensured. V.V. Vinogradov emphasized this feature of interference[25]. Interference is a different speech given between the author's speech, replaces one part of the sentence. Interferences are found in both dialogue and monologue: a member of a dialogue is moved between one of the sentences in the monologue. For example:"*Qədir aclıq çəkirdi:*

- Əfəndim, çörəyim qurtarıb... Pulum da yoxdur.

-Kəndlilərdən bir təhər elə, dolan!

Qədir bu "bir təhər"i heç anlaya bilmirdi. "Onsuz da ehtiyacda boğulan, evindəki bir tay kömürü, əllərini tikan apara-apara yığdığı fısdığı, gətirdiyi çırpını satmağa, arpaya dəyişməyə imkanı olmayan, gün çörəyinə möhtac olan dağ kəndlisindən mən nə istəməliyəm və necə istəməliyəm.." (Mir Jalal).Here, interference is expressed by the word "*bir təhər*". In the second sentence, the word "*bir təhər*"is a word used to reject Qadir.

Thus, the epigraph is a communicative space in literary texts. The epigraph is a communicative and potential sign, its essence is covered in the process of functionalization. An epigraph is an element of a multifunctional text. The main function of the epigraph is to determine informativeness and form. They form a functional complex. "Epigraph is a special type of quotation"[26].

Subchapter III of Chapter III of the research, entitled

---

[24]Адышова, С.А. Экспериментально-фонетический анализ интерференции (на материале немецко-азербайджанскогобилингвизма): / автореферат диссертации кандидата филологческих наук / – Баку, 2003.

[25]Виноградов, В.А. Интерференция // Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / Гл. ред. В.Н. Ярцева. –Москва, – 1990.– s. 51.

[26]Храмченков, А.Г. Эпиграф как особый вид цитации // –Москва, Взаимодействие структурно и функционально-стилистического аспектов языка, – 1983. – s. 163.

"***Interference as a type of quotation in written speech***", considers the functionalization of the phenomenon of interference in written speech, its manifestation as a type of quotation. Here, interference is characterized as a type of quotation, and its function in the text is the focus.

The term "interference" is used in a number of fields of science. This term is the most commonly used form of cited indirect speech in linguistics, but it is sometimes unattractive because it does not reflect all the features of quotation in written speech. V.N. Voloshov notes: "By giving a speech within a speech, an expression within an expression", the second quotation is "riveted" into the first quotation[27]. That is, a quotation is added to the quotation. The expressions of the other, which are given as interference in other speech, are structurally of the following types:

a) consisting of one word;

b) consisting of several lexical units. For example: *"Alınma terminlərin bir qismi dilimizdəki öz sözlərimizlə sinonimdir. Bu komponentlərdən hansı birinin dildə qalmasında "öz sözümüz daha yaxşıdır" məntiqi ilə yanaşmaq, eynilə də alınma termini internasionallığına görə dilə gətirmək düzgün deyildir"*. Here, the phrase "*öz sözümüz daha yaxşıdır*"is interference.

c) consisting of a whole sentence. That is, the expression of other expressions in the form of words or single sentences in other words, which is one of the components of direct speech. The first distinguishing feature of the interference is that it is given in quotation-marks. For example: "*İki gün sonra Səadət xanımdan məktub aldım. Zərif kağız, göy astarlı paket, bənövşəyi mürəkkəb. Bunların hamısı, nədənsə, nəcib, təmiz, saf bir qəlbin nişanəsi kimi mənə xoş gəldi. Stansiyadakı görüşü xatırladım. Məktubunda, nigaran qaldığını yazırdı. "Tənəzzül buyurarsa", ona "təskini-qəlb" üçün balaca bir cavab yazmağı xahiş edirdi. Onun xahişinə əməl etdim. Bir açıq məktub göndərdim*"[28]. In the closing of this text, the

---

[27]Волошов, В.Н. Марkzизм и философия языка / В.Н.Волошов. – Ленинград: – 1929. – c. 136.
[28]Paşayev, M. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cilddə] / M.Paşayev. – Bakı: – 1956. c. 1. – s. 177

branch is part of the sentence *"tənəzzül buyurarsa"* and the combination with the suffix "*təskini – qəlb*" is interference. These constructions inside the quotation-marks are not quotation, but interference.

Interference with the quotation is slightly different. The quotation is usually cited, but not for interference,it is determined by the reader or listener. Interference cannot be localized to just one type of quotation. A number of its forms are widely used in the process of live speech, fiction, the language of the modern press, programs and textbooks, scientific language, as well as fiction. For example: "*Mən çox utanırdım: bir küncdə oturmuşdum. Qonaqlar bir-bir gəlirdilər. Addım səsi eşidən kimi ürəyim döyünürdü. Təzə toyun nəzakət qaydalarını yadıma salırdım. Elə bil bibim qabağımda və ya çiynimdə oturub, qulağıma pıçıldayırdı: "Belə otur, elə otur!'"*[29]. Here "*belə otur*", "*elə otur*" are interferences. Interferences are also formed in thinking: "*Hüsən istədi soruşsun, bəs indi nə məqsədlə gəlmisən, düşündü ki, "qoy özü gəlib çıxsın ora".*The last interference is repeated in the text (in a slightly modified form): *O ora gəlib çıxanadək, bir göyçək gəlin gəldi*"[30].

Finally, it can be shown that the phenomenon of interference reflects its true semantics and grammatical function as an interesting type of quotation in ordinary colloquial language, in the language of artistic, scientific and journalistic works. All kinds of interference are given between the quotation marks as a feature of choice, written without indicating the source (the source from which the quotation is taken), and who and what it is about often becomes a motive that requires thinking and creativity.

In the Subchapter IV of Chapter III of the dissertation **"Proverbs and sayings as a type of quotation"**at the level of language, proverbs and sayings used as quotations are considered, their functional and informative scope is studied.

As we know, fiction often uses proverbs and sayings. There are

---

[29]Paşayev, M. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cilddə] / M.Paşayev. – Bakı: – 1956. c. 1. – s. 198

[30] Xələfli, Ə. Meyar / Ə.Xələfli. – Bakı: – 2008. – s. 306.

both authorless and authorial types of wise sayings that can be used for quotation. The English writer O. Wilde has quotations from every aspect of life: "*Time is a waste of money*" ("*Zaman havayı xərclənən puldur*")and so on. These aphorisms play an important role in the creation of the relevant text in the form of quotations. They are used as quotations in various fields of activity and social networks. In general, quatations are popular in English-language texts. The quotation is used in the daily life of the English. Quotations from famous people in English are also widespread. For example: "*A banker is fellow who lends you his umbrella when the sun is shining, but wants it back the minute it begins to rain*" ("*Bankir o adamdır ki, günəş şəfəq saçanda çətirini sənə verir, elə ki, yağış yağmağa başlayır onu səndən almaq istəyir*") (M. Twain) and so on.

One type of quotation is italics. They come anywhere in the text and are explanatory. Some sentence members in the text carry a stylistic burden. They play an important role in sharing the stylistic burden of thought. In some cases, the stylistic burden falls on the members of the sentence that make up the simple sentences of the text. For example, in scientific texts, the author wants to draw the reader's attention to a part of another's speech that he uses. T. Hajiyev gave a quotation from the book "History of Azerbaijan literary language" as follows: "*626-cı ildə İrakli yenidən Albaniyaya soxulan xəzərlərlə ittifaq bağladı. Burada çoxlu həmtayfalarının olduğunu görə xəzərlər Kür sahillərində möhkəmlənib özlərinə dövlət yaratdılar*"[31].

The last Subchapter V of Chapter III of the research work, entitled "***The process of citation of the text and issues of intertextuality***", explores the mechanism of quotation in the language, its functionality and semantic scope in the text, intertextuality and its features in this regard. The issues of intertextual interaction of texts, their formality and essence have been thoroughly studied by a number of scholars (Y.M. Lotman, I.V. Arnold, O. Ette, R. Lachmann, etc.). Later, an intellectual concept

---

[31] Hacıyev, T.İ. Azərbaycan ədəbi dili tarixi / T.İ.Hacıyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2012. I hissə. – s. 35

was developed on the basis of scientific and literary texts.

One of the main factors determining the linear sequence of sentences in a cited text is the correlation of thematic / rheumatic elements; In sentences that are directly or indirectly related to each other in accordance with the laws of logic, there is such an interaction of their elements that they refer to the means already used in the text, and on the other hand refer to the following units. "It is this interaction (between the quotation and the text) that ensures the continuity of the text's movement and thus facilitates the further development of this communication, especially its expansion"[32].The following graphic tools are used in the citation process:

1) *Deictic sign.* In the composition of the quotation, the pronouns perform the function of deixis.

2) *The Iinverted Commas*. The quotation mark is placed at the beginning and end of the quotation. Unlike in Azerbaijani, in English the quotation mark is placed both at the beginning and at the end of the line: "*Without looking up Joe said: "Maybe he had another giri friend""* (*Carter).*

3) "*Font change*". The quotation is shown in the main text either in bold or in other eye-catching fonts.

4) *Quotation in parentheses*.

One of the most interesting functions of the quotation in the text is the communicative-pragmatic function. The pragmatic function of the quotation includes the following:

1) text structuring function. This function forms an in-text link. The process of crystallization takes place in the text through quotation: *"To be, or not to be, that is the qriestion" (Said).*

2) forms the function of foreknowledge or adds a new idea to the text:*"Good evening", "Said the barmau", "Why is a raven like a writing desk?"*

3) forms a characteristic function. Explains the features of the character:*"Ineasy lies the head that wears the roun, murmured radshaw, who probebly understood me better than most".*

---

[32]Новое в зарубежной лингвистике / – Москва: – 1980. вып. IX. – с. 87

4) forms a communicative effect. The author's communicative intensity appears in whole and incomplete forms. The author's communicative act plays an important role here.

5) polyfunctionality in the text: this feature also determines its pragmatic and stylistic qualities.

Intertext can also reveal signs of meaning and thought-forming function in the text. The analysis shows that the functional-pragmatic essence of intertextuality is the creation of the "open text" category. The quotation acts as a component of the intertextual concept in the text structure. Quotation and intertext do not differ from each other as a unit.

In the **"Result"** part of the dissertation, the scientific conclusions obtained during the research process are summarized as follows:

1. There are different types of quotations in Azerbaijani and English languages; Irrespective of its structure, the quotation appears as a means of serving the integrity of the text. The special text-forming signs of a literary text are specific to the artist himself or to his work in a particular situation. Quotations are not the same in this regard. The text-forming function of the quotation depends on the organization, intention and purpose of the author, the structure of the text.

2. Quotation is one of the main forms of expression of intertextual connection, and quotation is a means of text. An "intertextual chain" is a mechanism for the functionalization of a quotation, and an intertextual connection determines the functions of the quotation in the text. The connection between the quotation and the text takes place in the act of communication, and their union can become a "shelter for information" for speech activity. The functional-pragmatic essence of intertextuality is the creation of "open text".

3. Previously argued quotations play an important role in setting the composition of the text. In the text "Demonstrating the exhaustion of absolute meaning", the quotation plays a key role in capturing the logical direction of information, the line of

development of thought. The cited text identifies the details of the information.

4. Quotation-name becomes relevant in the text and expands semantic connections. When choosing a quotation, it should be borne in mind that each quotation is a member of a certain syntactic-semantic paradigm. The syntactic-semantic paradigm belongs to the group "quotation + main text", which is united on the basis of any semantic feature.

5. The intertextual definition of the text within anthropocentrism is a phenomenon as a cultural element. Here the author presents himself as a means of expression. "I" seems like an onomastic quotation. Onomastic quotations play the role of a thought-provoking tool.

6. The pragmatic aspect is also emphasized in the quotation of the text, i.e. in the text both language signs (main text and quotation) are combined, the idea is revealed through both. Pragmatics defines the function of the quotation process in language and the propositions expressed by it, their specific point. The quotation of the author's text also serves as a means of realizing the communicative intensity.

7. The quotation, functioning at the text level, determines the dynamics of the text, creates a sequence with the sentences of the main text and becomes a whole text. The manifestation of the connection and its types (semantic, syntactic, logical, linear and global connections), which are an integral part of the text, is realized by the quotation, i.e.: a) the quotation provides information about the denotation of the text and determines its character; b) reflects the elements of the micro-theme in the text.

8. Quotations can become an important factor in the expression of thought in psycholinguistic moments in English and Azerbaijani, which, in our opinion, can be assessed as the psycholinguistic value of the linguistic phenomenon. The text-forming capabilities of a quotation are related to its communicative potential, which depends on the associative relationship between the quotation and the main text.

9. One of the main functions of a quotation is to act as a text.

This function proves that the quotation is related to the text in the speech. A common feature that unites the types of quotations is their argumentative quality.

10. The quoitation presents itself not only as a functionally important means of the text, but also as a factor that serves as informative. The pragmatic status of the quotation also regulates the communicative status and determines the directions of perspective research.

11. Thus, quotation acts as an irreplaceable text-creating component in languages with different systems. Quotations can become an important factor in the expression of ideas in psycholinguistic moments in English and Azerbaijani languages, which, in our opinion, can be evaluated as the psycholinguistic value of that linguistic event.

The analysis shows that 4 plans are leading in the connection of the text with quotations: 1) semantic plan, 2) syntactic plan, 3) pragmatic plan, 4) functional plan.

The quote also has a syntactic function like the main text, in other words, both units serve to convey certain information, and this information is nothing more than an expression of any reaction to the received stimulus.

12. Thus, the quotation acts as a means of creating imagery, emotionality, expressiveness and expressiveness in the text in intertextual conditions.

Intertext is the relationship between one text and another text. It can also be called "intertextual dialogue".

As one of the future perspectives, there is the issue of determining the actualization potential of quotations in textual creation in context conditions and in the realization of speech.

13. The quotation shows itself not only as an important tool of the text from a functional point of view; it also manifests itself as a factor that serves more complete communication and more complete informativeness. The new informative load, which has gained a certain position in the text structure, is consciously placed towards the end of the sentence according to the psychology of the

communicative act.

The text-building function of quotations not only helps to understand the structure of the text, but also its ideas, information, intra-text relationships. Usually, the location of the sentence in the entire text is either at the beginning or at the end of the micro-theme.

14.When studying the question of citation, it is possible to come to the conclusion that the pragmatic potential of citation ensures the semantics of language signs. At the same time, the pragmatic status of the quotation regulates and regulates the communicative status.

It is impossible to understand the quote as a text and a text-creative unit without defining it as a wider field of study.

There is no doubt that the future researches conducted in this direction will allow a more in-depth study of that issue. At the end, promising research directions are determined.

The following articles have been published on the topic:

1.Sitatlar məzmun və ifadə planında // –Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitu-tunun əsərləri, – 2015. – s. 96-101.

2.Sitatın mətnində funksionallaşma qanunauyğunluğu // – Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat (BDU), – 2016. – s.111-114.

3.Sitatın mətn yaradıcı aspektləri (Azərbaycan və İngilis dili materialları əsasında) //– Gəncə: GDU Elmi Xəbərlər, – 2016. – s.101-108.

4.Elmi mətn yaradıcılığında sitatların rolu // Azərbaycan xalqının ümummilli lideri Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasıının 93 illiyinə həsr edilmiş Gənc tədqiqatçıların IV Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, – Bakı: – 29-30 aprel, – 2016. – s.230-234.

5.Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində mətnqurucu sitatların növləri // Doktorant və Gənc tədqiqatçıların XX Respublika konfransı, – Bakı: – 24-25may, – 2016. – s.186-190.

6.Sitatların mətnlərin formal- struktur və məntiqi- semantik bütövlüyünü təmin edən vasitə kimi // – Gəncə: GDU Elmi Xəbərlər, – 2017.– s. 142-147

7. Quotation as a Text – Forming Element // İnternational Journal of English Linguistics Comadian Center of Science and Education, –Vol:7 №4, August – 2017,– p.p.230-236

8.Sitat növlərinin mətn quruculuğunda rolu (Azərbaycan və İngilis dillərinin materialları əsasında) //–Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. – s. 282-290

9.Sitatın elmi mətn yaratmada koqnitiv funksiyalar // –Bakı: Tağıyev oxuları, – 2017. – s.171-177

10.Text in different systematic languages and the role of the quotation in the text formation symbols system // – Закарпатські філологичні студіі, – 2010. B.13, том 3, – s. 7-11.

11. Azərbaycan dilində sitatın mətnquruculuğunda rolu // Baku 2-nd İnternational Conference of Science,– 2018. – p. 291-294

12. The role of quotations in the formation of publications (newspaper) texts // «Теорія та практика сучасноі науки та освіти». Материали мижнародной науковой конференций, – 20-30 листонада, – 2019, Частина I, – s. 341-342.

13.Yazılı nitqdə sitat və əlaqələndirici ifadələr // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XXII respublika elmi konfransının materialları, –Bakı: – 22-23 noyabr, – 2018, – s.114-116

The defense of the thesis will be held on 25 October 2022 at 13^{00} BDD 1.06 / 3 will be held at the meeting of the Dissertation Council on the basis of ED 1.06 Dissertation Council operating under the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Address: Baku, AZ 1143, H.Javid avenue 115, V floor, Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS.

The dissertation is available in the library of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and abstract are posted on the official website of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The abstract was sent to the necessary addresses on 23 September 2022.