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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**EXPERIMENTAL PHONETIC STUDY OF
CONSTRUCTIONS WITHOUT FORMAL PREDICATE**

Specialty: 5704.01 – Theory of language

Field of science: Philology

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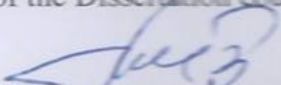
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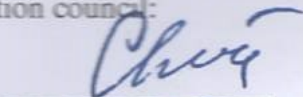
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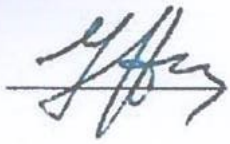
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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work. The relevance of the research work is determined by the dynamic processes of utterances and their recording in various structures, the nature of human speech-thinking activity. An attempt to consider the syntactic variability of the thought content representation based on - the modeling of complexes associated with the formation of simple, complex and complex syntactic structures can be considered as an actual and promising direction of linguistic research. The relevance of the study is also due to the need to identify the parameters of the process of derivation of the upper layers of statements, since the study of structures (statements) without formal information in these - aspects lays the foundation for developing a complete picture of their origin, structural structure, semantics and activity.

Object and subject of the research is syntactic constructions that do not have formal knowledge in the English language, have different and wide pragmatic saturation, have different lexical and grammatical content and are realized in different syntagmatic positions in the act of speaking.

The subject of the study is the intonational composition of sentences of various illocutionary types without formal knowledge, generalization and systematization of the relationship between syntactic, pragmatic and intonational features of this type of constructions .

The aim and tasks of the research are to study and systematize models from three sides: generative, syntagmatic and functional-pragmatic sides, mutually complementing the nature of statements (constructs) without formal knowledge and processing features in the act of speaking.

The tasks facing the research work are as follows:

- study the theoretical sources related to the problem;
- determine the conditions and parameters of derivative processes leading to the implementation of the upper layer of the proposal;

- to identify the syntactic and semantic features of constructions without formal verb predicate and to study the semantic features of such constructions;
- clarify that one-part sentences without a verb refer to multifaceted colloquial speech (dialogical speech);
- determine the role of intonation in expressing meaning in simple sentences without a verb;
- monitor the position of semantic-pragmatic types of statements without a verb in a speech act, as well as the variation of intonation characteristics determined by the semantic-pragmatic structure.

The methods of the research. Analytical - descriptive, contextual analysis, transformational, distributive analysis, experimental phonetic, also semantic- stylistic methods of syntactic - analysis were used. Samples of modern English fiction were used as *linguistic material* in the research work.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended.

- all verbless predicate sentences in the language are based on two main formal-grammatical criteria: structural-syntactic (the presence of an object or news content in them) and structural-semantic (according to the structural and semantic completeness/incompleteness of the sentences and its degree of dependence on the context or situation) can be classified;
- utterances (constructions) without a formal verb predicate in English represent an elliptical variant of two-component sentences due to their structural and syntactic-semantic features;
- the syntactic-semantic analysis of utterances allows to reveal categorical and non-categorical distinguishing syntactic-semantic and intonation features of the member in the position of their main component;
- the general intonation structure of verbless predicate utterances is rich. Different attitude towards the addressee in a speech (with the segment composition of that speech remaining constant) depends on the illocutionary force of intonation .
- intonation plays an important role in revealing the semantics of statements without formal verb predicate.

The scientific novelty of the research. Conducting an experimental phonetic analysis of intonational characteristics of different semantic-pragmatic types of statements that do not have a verb, differing in the degree of their pragmatic impact on the addressee, and studying the relationship of intonation and lexical and grammatical means in expressing the semantic-pragmatic shades of these types of statements can be considered a scientific research - innovation work .

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. *The development of the topic* makes it possible to form another scientific thought in the field of syntax and stylistics, as well as to analyze the systemic relations of elementary syntactic units in verbless predicate sentences.

Further research, identifying syntactic features in the composition of statements without formal verb predicate, determining component and differential syntactic-semantic compositions, studying the syntactic and intonation features of live speech, which is the syntactic semantics of statements without formal verb predicate from this point of view can be assessed as a definite contribution to science about the syntax.

This can be useful when writing scientific papers on syntactic categories from the main provisions of the study, improving the teaching of English to the Azerbaijani audience, enriching theoretical knowledge about the features of the syntactic-semantic and intonation analysis of statements.

The approbation and the applying of the work. The main provisions of the research were presented and discussed in scientific seminars, national and international scientific conferences. 16 articles on this topic have been published in Azerbaijan and a number of foreign countries.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation was performed at the Faculty of Languages of Odlar Yurdu University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 (three) chapters, conclusion, references.

The introductory part of the dissertation is 6 pages, Chapter I- 36 pages, Chapter II- 37 pages, Chapter III- 58 pages, Conclusion-3 pages, References- 19 pages. The total volume of 159 pages is 222,653 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

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

The first chapter of the dissertation “**From the history of the study of sentences and sentence-like units in modern linguistics**” describes. *The first section of the chapter entitled “On the definition of a sentence in modern linguistics”* analyzes the definitions given by a number of linguists to a sentence.

The analysis of the meaning of the sentence is started from the emergence and evolution of its interpretation as a sign. The main ideas of this theory, which is called the referential theory (denotative) of the sentence *V.G.Gak*,¹ This is reflected in the works of *A.E.Kibrik and* ² others.³ According to this theory, the sentence is interpreted as a linguistic sign that has plans of expression and content. Therefore,

¹ Гак, В.Г. Фразеологическая трансформаторика и проблемы фразеологии //Фразеологизм и его лексикографическая разработка: Сб. науч. тр. – Минск: Наука и техника, – 1983. – с. 60-67.

² Кибрик, А.Е. Очерки по общим и прикладным вопросам языкознания: универсальное, типовое и специфичное в языке / А.Е.Кибрик. – Москва: Едиториал URSS, – 2012. – 352 с.

³ Кобозева, И.М. Лингвистическая семантика / И.М.Кобозева. – Москва: Едиториал УРСС, – 2010. – 352 с.

the sentence is not only a communicative unit, but also a nominator of meaning. The substratum of a sentence is the level at which the concept of an object is consistent with its sign of existence. In the upper layer, semantic units are embodied in words, as well as in morphosyntactic constructions. The semantic layer of the sentence is the implicit layer of the language, the basis of the syntactic structure, the justification of sentences.

Defined as the basic unit of thought in traditional linguistics, it the status and these definitions are still far from fully satisfying linguists, since the diversity and diversity of the proposal to her does not allow approaching from one corner. *In contrast to specific statements, the model of the sentence itself is "structural minimum", "constructive minimum", "sentence model", "structural example", and in English "minimal sentence", "the minimal structure of the sentence", "the sentence pattern" etc. consists of the so-called minimum possible number of elements.*⁴ But in linguistics, especially in Russian linguistics, the term "structural diagram of a sentence" is more common.

According to the opinion of G.G.Pocheptsov, who tried to give a definition to the sentence, *"the sentence represents the smallest syntactic construction, which was created in the act of speaking, is characterized by predicativeness and realizes a certain structural schem"*⁵. According to the author, *"a sentence is a minimal unit of speech communication. The structural units of the lower level than the sentence can act only as its constituents"*⁶.

In this study, aimed at studying the semantic side of the sentence, we proceed from the trichotomy "language-norm-speech" (from the concept of L.V.Sherba) and consider the sentence as a language, an abstract unit that is realized in concrete⁷ statements,

⁴ Белошапкова, В.А. Современный русский язык. Синтаксис / В.А.Белошапкова. – Москва: – 1977. – с.231.

⁵ Белошапкова, В.А. Современный русский язык. Синтаксис / В.А.Белошапкова. – Москва: – 1977. – с.165

⁶ Уенэ orada, – с.164.

⁷Гак, В.Г. К проблеме лингвистической синтагматики // Проблемы структурной лингвистики: сб. науч. тр. – Москва: Наука, – 1972. – с.192

acquiring a specific lexical content, certain modal-communicative, pragmatic qualities.

While a sentence is a potential referent, an utterance is always associated with an actual referent, necessarily a real, concrete situation. According to Yalevitsky, “*a sentence as a linguistic unit is potential in all its relations in the quality of naming an abstract situation*”⁸ or “*a sentence as a linguistic unit is non-situational, that is, it is not connected to any concrete situation, context*”⁹.

G.G.Pocheptsov and tried to clarify the difference between a sentence and a statement, in the end he retreated from his position, returning to the traditional¹⁰ confusion of these two concepts .

So, if the presence of a verb in a sentence is necessary, then it is not necessary for the statement, that is, it can be without a verb.

Some linguists use the intonation criterion to determine the exhaustion of the utterance when talking about the sentence,¹¹ but the inclusion of this criterion in determining the structural scheme of the sentence does not fully justify itself.

According to F.Veysalli, who confirmed the impossibility of accepting the definition of the proposal by the majority, “*it is clear as day one that the definition of the proposal must take into account the linguistic system*”¹².

The second section of the first chapter is called “***The study of sentence-like utterances (constructions) in linguistics***”.

One of the first linguists to talk about the existence of incomplete sentences in linguistics is A.M.Peshkovsky. He *considers*

⁸Левицкий, Ю.А. Основы теории синтаксиса / Ю.А.Левицкий. – Москва: КомКнига / URSS, – 2005. – с.216.

⁹Үенә орада, – с.248.

¹⁰ Почепцов, Г.Г. Предложение // И.П.Иванова, В.В.Бурлакова, Г.Г.Почепцова. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка. / – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1982. – с.269.

¹¹ Адмони, В.Г. Синтаксическая семантика это семантика синтаксических структур // Проблемы синтаксической семантики: Материалы научной конференции. – М.:МГПИИЯ им.М.Тореза, – 1976. – с. 3-8.

¹² Veysalli, F.Y. Dil / F.Y.Veysalli. – Bakı: Təhsil NPM, – 2007. – s. 233.

*elliptical sentences as “incomplete sentences” and refers to them as “one or more members missing”*¹³.

According to V.V.Vinogradov, who accepts elliptical sentences as an independent sentence, “*elliptical sentences are typical typical forms of spoken language sentences, their special structural types do not represent a violation of the norm of complete sentences*”¹⁴.

In linguistic sources, various terms are widely used in relation to incomplete sentences – “verbless sentences”, “elliptical sentences”, “nominative sentences”, “household or existential sentence”. These sentences have in common is that they are typical of spoken language.

Thus, attention to the functional-syntactic features of noun utterances, the analysis of their components allows distinguishing two types of structures: 1) sentences with incomplete verbs and 2) sentences without complete verbs.

H.Poutsma refers to elliptical sentences as sentences that have no meaning or knowledge, and in his opinion, “*they cannot be recovered from the context*”¹⁵. The author identifies five types of elliptical sentences: those that confirm the fact - / *No pains, no gains*//, those that express emotion - ¡ *All right!* , question - ¿ *What about her?*, rhetorical questions and exclamations - ¿ *One knows the value of freedom, what then?*, command sentences - / *Your passport, please*//.

H.Svit wrote that *elliptical sentences are a special type of sentence that can be used independently, their specific feature is the absence of a verb that is not mentioned in the context, that is, that is not necessary for the transfer of information in terms of meaning*¹⁶.

¹³Пешковский, А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении / А.М.Пешковский. – Москва: УРСС, – 2001. – с.3.

¹⁴Виноградов, В.В. Некоторые задачи изучения синтаксиса простого предложения // Вопросы языкознания, – 1954. № 1, – с.28.

¹⁵ Poutsma, H. A Grammar of Late Modern English / H.Poutsma. – Groningen P. Noordhoff, – 1926.

¹⁶ Sweet, H. A New English Grammar. Logical and Historical / H.Sweet. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, – P I. – 2007. – 445 p.

And A.I.Smirnitsky elliptical sentences mean sentences without prepositions, articles, conjunctions, auxiliary verbs¹⁷. There is no news in the structure of elliptical sentences, and this gives those sentences a tone of speed, severity, intensity, and tension.

K.M.Abdullayev believes that *ellipsis indirectly serves to present the model that the speaker, the informant, envisioned in the structure of the sentence*¹⁸.

According to F.Y.Veysalli, “*elliptical sentences are also called parselative or parasitic sentences because they are not fully formed grammatically*”¹⁹.

While studying the phenomenon of ellipsis, A.Y.Mammadov distinguished the following types related to context and situation: “1) *ellipsis in dialogue*; 2) *ellipsis in anaphoric constructions*; 3) *ellipsis in incomplete sentences*”²⁰.

In English constructions, the formal subjunctive is used in the following cases: a) in sentences expressing natural phenomena, weather, time, distance and weight: //*It is cold today*//(*Bu gün soyuqdur*); //*It is a beautiful day*//(*Gözəl gündür*); b) in the sentences where the subject is expressed by infinitive, gerund and branch sentence - //*It is important to learn new English words every day*//(*It is important to learn new English words every day*).

Thus, it can be said that the upper layers play an important role in language, even if they sometimes crowd out the lower layers.

In linguistic sources, utterances without verbs are considered grammatically “defective” because they can not be broken down into the elements of a complete sentence. There are several types of command sentences in English: a) substantive command sentences - ¡Tea!; ¡Tea at once!; (Çay, çay elə indi). b) substantive sentences

¹⁷Смирницкий, А.И. Синтаксис английского языка / А.И.Смирницкий. – Москва: Литература на иностранном языке, – 1957. – с.100.

¹⁸ Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1999. – s.77.

¹⁹ Veysəlli, F.Y. Azərbaycan dilinin funksional qrammatikası: Sintaqmatika, söz birləşməsi və sadə cümlə sintaksisi / F.Y.Veysəlli, Q.Ş.Kazimov, İ.B.Kazimov [və b.] – Bakı: “Prestige” çap evi, – 2014. – s.3.

²⁰ Мамедов, А.Я. Эллипсис в азербайджанском языке: /Дисс. ... кандидата филологических наук / – Баку, 1981. – с.63.

introduced by prepositions - ¡Out of the way there! /Shouted the captain//; c) main member adverbial and adverbial sentences - /Ah abroad. Give way there//(Ah, xarıcdə.Ah, yol verin.); d) definite imperative sentences expressed by the main member adjective - ¡Hallo, boys! /Not so hearty, please//(Salam, oğlanlar! Belə qatı, yox, xahiş edirəm.); e) gerund command sentences. In these sentences, the main clause represented by the gerund is used after the verb "no". For example, "No singing, please,"Xahiş olunur, mahnı oxumayın. called the barmaid sourly; ç) command sentences without verbs consisting of interjections. This type of sentences is mainly typical for dialogic speech. For example, Girl's voice. ¡Ssshhh! Be quite! ¡There is someone in the hall!; d) verbless command sentences with the word "please" as the only main member - ¿Why - up - what are you talking about? Please, Jo! I'm not going to make a scene!

The common feature for all imperative sentences is their close connection with the context (constitution) and conversational situation, thanks to which they can acquire communicative functionality.

Due to their grammatical imperfection, non-predicative statements are close to speech constructions called ellipsis, unarticulated sentences. However, it is inappropriate to identify non-predicative utterances with ellipsis, because elliptic sentences appear in certain connotative states of speech. For example, ¡ Here ! or ¡ Fast!

Non-predicative statements are not a connotative consequence of information reductio, but a fixed grammatical norm, and therefore cannot be identified with ellipsis.

Elliptical sentences perform their functions only in speech units and are associated with other context sentences. One-part sentences do not have such a connection. It should be noted that linguists such as *J. Ross*²¹, *C.Merchant*,²² *P.Kroger*,²³ *I.Sag*²⁴ distinguish different

²¹ Ross, J. Gapping and the order of constituents // Progress in linguistics: A collection of papers / ed. M.Bierwisch & K.Heidolph. – The Hague: Mouton, – 1970. – p. 253

²²Merchant, J. Ellipsis, linguistic interfaces, and the architecture of grammar // Minicourse on syntax. – Chicago: University of Chicago, – 2012. – p.18-22.

types of ellipsis in English - gapping, stripping, verb group ellipsis, pseudogapping, fragmentation, sluicing, noun group ellipsis, comparative ellipsis, and zero anaphor of completeness.

Apparently, elliptical sentences are at the center of syntactic expressiveness, which is formed due to the meeting of saving and redundant structures.

The second chapter of the dissertation work is called **“On the status of sentences in the derivative grammar of modern English”**. The first section of the second chapter is devoted to **“Structural features of the lower layer of speech”**.

N.Chomsky, who argued that the substructure of the sentence is made up of lexicons and statements, considered it as a sublayer and the basis of a superlayer²⁵.

The lower and upper layers of the sentence are closely related and dependent on each other. The lower layer is the basis for meaning, and the upper layer is the basis for the spoken and written form. So, the lower layer is determined only by the upper layer, and the upper layer by the lower layer.

The formal differences between the bottom and top layer structures vary according to the type and number of transformations, which can exist as very short and simple sentences. The formal difference between the two levels can be very slight. For example, /Jack loves Marie// (Cək Mariyanı sevir).²⁶

This sentence can be described as: [NP + Aux + V + VP].

In some cases, the sentence has two or more superstructures, and it is perceived by the native speaker as identical in its meaning, that is, in terms of substructure. In such a case, such sentences are mostly close to one of the sub-layer structures, while the other

²³Kroeger, P. Analyzing syntax: A lexical-functional approach. / P.Kroeger. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2004. – p.148.

²⁴ Sag, I. Deletion and logical form /Doctoral Dissertation / – Massachusetts: MIT, 1976. – p. 216

²⁵ Veysəlova, A.H. Noam Xomskinin dil nəzəriyyəsinin əsasları: /Filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis./ – Bakı, 2009. – s.47.

²⁶ Veysəlli, F.Y. Struktur dilçiliyin əsasları. Studia Philologica II. Morfemika, sintaqmatika. / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2008. – s. 171.

sentences differ from it to a varying degree. For example, /She took off her coat// (O, jaketini götürdü) və ya /She took her coat off// (O öz jaketini götürdü).

The semantic factor does not take into account the upper layer. For example,

1) /The dog, which was brown, sat on the carpet// (Qəhvəyi rəngli it xalça üzərində oturmuşdu);

2) /The dog sat on the carpet//; /The dog was brown// (İt xalçanın üzərində oturmuşdu); (İt qəhvəyi rəngdə idi).

By the substitution transformation rule, we replace the redundant NP here, i.e. /the dog/ with /which/ and get the following sentence: /The dog, which was brown, sat on the carpet// (Rəngi qəhvəyi olan it xalça üzərində oturmuşdu).

In the end, by replacing the punctuation marks (commas) at the level of pronunciation and writing, we separate the definite branch sentence and get a different semantic interpretation that can bring clarity to very important information of the sentence as a whole. Compare: /The dog, which was brown, sat on the carpet// (The brown dog was sitting on the carpet).

In English / The brown dog sat on the carpet. By transforming the omission in the interpretation of the sentence carpet // we can get the following sentence structure: /The dog-brown-sat on the carpet//.(it-qəhvəyi- xalçada oturub).

Permutation of the adjective based on the rule can get the following sentence: /The brown dog sat on the carpet//..(Qəhvəyi it xalçada oturub).

A.R.Luria, who analyzed N.Chomsky's "subsytactic constructions". *notes that the lower layer, which is*²⁷ *"intermediate between the syntactic structure of natural language and the semantic structure of speech", differs sharply from the upper layer.*

The asymmetry of the structure is expressed in the fact that the number of elements of the plane of expression (the signifier) and the plan of content (the signified) do not overlap, that is, either the first

²⁷ Лурья, А.Р. Основные проблемы нейролингвистики / А.Р.Лурья. – Москва: Изд-во Моск. ун-та, – 1975. – с.148.

or the second are multiple, which determines a specific type of asymmetry of the sign. In the linguistic literature, the asymmetry of expression and content plans is described by various terms, for example, “polysemy”, “ambiguity”, “homonymity”, “ambiguity”, etc. is called

In syntactic ambiguity, we encounter the phenomenon of asymmetry of upper and lower layers. In order to eliminate this type of ambiguity, we have to reconcile that statement with another statement that expresses its true meaning in a certain sense. Apparently, the phenomenon of asymmetry is considered as the absence or violation of all known elements of symmetry, and in the linguistic aspect, the violation of the ratio of expression and content plans.

In the upper layer, as examples of sentences of known and unknown types in English, sentences with different but the same meaning can be given. For example: /The dog chased the cat// (İt pişiyi qovdu) → /The cat was chased by the dog// (Pişik it tərəfindən qovuldu).

We are homonymy or ambiguity we understand it as the event of having two or more discrete (separate) meanings that appear simultaneously or sequentially in an utterance.

N.Chomsky, explaining the syntactic homonymy that arises in the process of conversation, writes that *this type of phenomena originates from the grammatical structure that is formed in the lower part of the sentence, regardless of the intention and will of the speaker, and the same lexical sentence can be understood in two or more different meanings, syntactic homonymy should appear in the sentence.*²⁸

N.Chomsky, in turn, grammatical relationship between words in a sentence (grammatical sequence) this event, which occurs depending on its nature, is called “*constructive*”²⁹ *homonymy*” (*structural homonymy*).

²⁸ Chomsky, N.A. Syntactic Structures / N.A.Chomsky. – Paris: Mouton Publishers. The Hague, – 1957. – p. 26

²⁹ Yənə orada – p. 28.

Convinced in English 1) /I persuaded John to leave// (Mən Conu razı saldım ki, çıxıb getsin); 2) /I expected John to leave// (Mən gözləyirdim ki, Con çıxıb gedər) cümlələrində olduğu kimi.

According to N.Chomsky, “*the surface of both sentences is the same, but their deep structure is completely different. This difference determines their semantic interpretation*”³⁰. Similar transformations of the first and second sentences in the given examples give the following results:

1 (a) /I persuaded a specialist to examine John// (Mən bir mütəxəssisi razı saldım ki, Conu müayinə etsin);

(b) / I persuaded John to be examined by a specialist// (Mən Conu razı saldım ki, mütəxəssis onu müayinə etsin);

(c) /I expected a specialist to examine John// (Mən gözləyirdim ki, mütəxəssis Conu müayinə edər);

(ç) / I expected John to be examined by a specialist// (Mən gözləyirdim ki, Con mütəxəssis tərəfindən müayinə edilər).

The first two examples above are not semantically synonymous, but the last two sentences are semantically identical.

As can be seen from the examples, it can be proved that these sentences differ from the main sentences through a sublayer. According to N.Chomsky, “*the top layer usually does not reflect the meaning of the sentence*”³¹.

Thus, in the above sentences, the action moves towards the object in one case, and towards the subject in the other. The syntagmatic grouping of a sentence (a change in the upper layer) causes a change in the syntactic function of its constituent components, as a result of which the nature of the information transmitted by them completely changes.

The second section of the second chapter is called “***Semantic properties of the sentences of the lower layer***”. The methodology of

³⁰ Chomsky, N.A. Syntactic Structures / N.A.Chomsky. – Paris: Mouton Publishers. The Hague, – 1957. – p. 24.

³¹ Chomsky, N. Language and Mind / N.A.Chomsky. – Cambridge Univ. Press 3 rd. ed., – 2006. – p.40.

subsyntactic structures, developed by N.Chomsky, is widely used today in linguistic research.

N.Chomsky, *“the top layer is a completely phonetic interpretation, and the bottom layer is grammatical functions that play a role in providing semantic interpretation”*³².

In the theory of semantic structure (Ch.Fillmore calls it the grammatical structure of a sentence), he uses the predicate-argument principle, and not the grammar of direct components. You can represent the grammatical construction with the formula $S \rightarrow M + P$: here S is a sentence, M is a modal indicator, P is a sentence. The latter, that is, the sentence can be expanded according to the formula $P \rightarrow V + C1 + C2$, where V is a verb, C1 + C2 denotes deep cases (sublayer), understood as a semantic relation of the argument to the verb (predicate).

To the study of linguistic phenomena is manifested in the interaction of the semantic representation of the sentence and its supra-syntactic implementation, in the distinction between the upper and lower (deep) layers, in the syntactic and communicative difference of the statement. .

The section of the second chapter is devoted to ***“Semantic features of upper layer sentences”***.

In an effort to explain the compatibility of signals and semantic interpretation in a syntactic description, N.Chomsky interprets belonging to the upper layer with the following sentence: *What disturbed John was being regarded as incompetent by everyone// (Conu narahat edən o idi ki, hamı onu səriştəsiz hesab edirdi): /What disturbed John/, /was/ və /being regarded as incompetent by everyone//. According to F.Y.Veysalli, “this kind of division is unacceptable, since the division did not take into account either the information load of the sentence or the formal semantic parameter. We organized the news / was existence consider / we cannot separate the composition from each other. Even if it is given in the form of a*

³² Талми, Л. Отношение грамматики к познанию // Вестник МГУ, Серия 9, – 1999. №1, – с. 39-40.

tree , this participle is a verb It should be taken as a composition of speech.³³

N.Chomsky, “representation on the upper layer cannot be taken as the basis of semantic interpretation”³⁴. A vivid example of this / What disturbed John was existence considered incompetent _ To each // is a sentence. This sentence is ambiguous, i.e. ambiguous. In addition to the semantic interpretation we gave above, this can also be interpreted as (John was worried that no one was paying attention to him).

The ambiguity in the sentence is revealed precisely at the bottom layer. For example, in English / 1) /Polisə əmr olunmuşdu ki, gecə yarısından sonra içkini dayandırırsın//; 2)/Gecə yarısından sonra polisə əmr olunmuşdu ki, içkini dayandırırsın//; 3) /Polisə əmr olunmuşdu ki, içənləri gecə yarısından sonra dayandırırsın; 4)/Gecə yarısından sonra polisə əmr olunmuşdu ki, içkililəri dayandırırsın//. Thus, the same top layer can be interpreted differently in the bottom layer³⁵.

Speaking about the upper layer of the sentence, M.Y.Blox writes that *the sentence is described as*³⁶ *a categorical-positional sequence, that is, a chain of generalized lexical units that perform the function of a syntactic expression in separate and combined places.*

We believe that the semantic structure of an utterance is a complex derivation consisting of three components: proposition, modality, and theme-rheme. In this case, the sentence is the semantic basis of the sentence, and the other two components listed are “piled up” on top of it. Proposition, in turn, acts as a means of nominating

³³ Veysəlli, F.Y.Dilçiliyə giriş: Dərs vəsaiti / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2017. – s.170.

³⁴ Хомский, Н. Синтаксические структуры // Новое в лингвистике. Вып. II. – Москва: Изд-во иностранной лит-ры, – 1962. – с.158.

³⁵ Veysəlli, F.Y.Dilçiliyə giriş: Dərs vəsaiti / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2017. – s.171.

³⁶ Блох, М.Я. О различении так называемых глубинной и поверхностной структур предложения //Теоретические проблемы синтаксиса современных индоевропейских языков. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1975. – с.16.

propositional names, events and situations of objective reality. In other words, the sentence embodies a simple situation of objective reality on a logical-semantic level.

The presupposition occupies an important place in the semantic structure of the utterance, because it represents the basis of the explicit semantic representation of the utterance, and thus for its next implicit semantic component.

According to F.Y.Veysalli, who points out the importance of intra-linguistic (intonation, word order, semantic solidarity) and extra-linguistic (presupposition) factors in the clear and adequate understanding of the idea expressed in the sentence, “the ³⁷*syntactic construction really conforms to the objectivity and the extent to which it reflects the concrete reality of life depends very much on the presupposition*” ³⁸. According to the author, “*presupposition is to state the relationship to any reality in a concrete or assumed way*”³⁹.

Thus, it is possible to evaluate the presupposition as a set of primary, textual and extratextual knowledge that gives an unambiguous meaning to the utterance. If we take into account the fact that the semantic structure of the utterance creates a hierarchy, then presupposition can be evaluated from the linguistic point of view at the highest level due to its role and influence in the formation of the semantics of the utterance. In addition, presupposition cannot be equated with the implicit content of the utterance, because presuppositions do not have the status of informed information, they serve as a basis for an explicit semantic component, and in a complex way form the basis of an implicit semantic component.

The lower and upper layers of syntactic structures are determined by V.G.Gak on the basis of comparison with the structure of the described situation (event). According to him, “*two types of signs should be distinguished in semiotic systems: complete signs (representing the exhausted product of semiosis, directly and*

³⁷ Veysəlli, F.Y. Struktur dilçiliyin əsasları. Studia Philologica II. Morfemika, sintaqmatika. / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2008. – s.237.

³⁸Yenə orada, – s.255.

³⁹Yenə orada, – s. 255.

*unambiguously pointing to the situation) and incomplete signs (representing the element of complete signs). In language, a complete sign is a word, and an incomplete sign is a word*⁴⁰. As can be seen from the quotation, in the author's sense, the sentence is a complete sign, unlike other linguistic signs, because it marks a complete non-linguistic situation.

According to the lower and upper layers of the sentence, the lower and upper models are also distinguished on the linguistic level. In this regard, we would like to comment on the concepts of “substructure” and “semantic structure”. Sometimes in linguistics, since these concepts denote the same meaning, the semantic structure of the sentence as a whole is a phenomenon of deep syntax, they equate them based on the idea that “it does not come to direct observation”. M.V.Nikitin, who shares this opinion, writes that *the lower layer is a semantic structure, and the upper layer is a formal, constructive structure*⁴¹. This position is also reflected in the works of P.Adames. According to him, “*the upper layer is a pronounced or written sentence*”⁴². Regarding this problem, P.Adames writes that *the bottom layer of each sentence consists of two components: 1) lexical-semantic base (in other words, naming the fact); 2) realized indicators. The lexical-semantic base includes information about the lexemes included in the sentence and the semantic interactions between them. Realized indicators contain information about predicative categories (time, modality), subject-object perspective, and actual membership*⁴³.

⁴⁰ Гак, Г.В. О двух типах знаков в языке // Материалы к конференции “Язык как знаковая система особого рода”, – Москва: – 1967. – с.15.

⁴¹Никитин, М.В. Курс лингвистической семантики: учебное пособие по направлению «Филологическое образование» / М.В.Никитин. – Санкт-Петербург: Изд-во РГПУ им. А.И.Герцена, – 2007. – с. 601.

⁴² Адамец, П.О. О семантико-синтактических функциях девербативных и адъективных существительных // НДВШ. Филологические науки, – 1973. № 4, – с. 43.

⁴³ Адамец, П.О. О семантико-синтактических функциях девербативных и адъективных существительных // НДВШ. Филологические науки, – 1973. № 4, – с. 43.

Noting the importance of distinguishing the upper and lower semantic structures, V.G.Gak writes that *the lower layers themselves represent direct nominations. Here the elements of the signifier are used in their direct meanings and primary functions, while the superordinate ones are used in indirect nominations, and their elements are used in a derivative, secondary function. The differentiation of these levels makes it possible to overcome meaningful and form antinomies in syntax*⁴⁴.

*Noting that the formation of the meaning of the sentence takes place in the relational, predicational and modification stages*⁴⁵, I.P. Susov's research also highlighted the distinction between the lower and upper layers.

As we mentioned above, I.P.Susov proposes to distinguish between “abstract sentence” and “concrete sentence”. The first of these is the fact of the lower layer, and the second is the fact of the upper layer. An abstract sentence is a schema, a model, and has only a syntactic meaning. On the contrary, a concrete sentence is “*not only syntactic, but supra-syntactic*”. (prosodic - A.G) matters. *A specific sentence belongs to a series of statements, that is, they are communicative units in which people exchange information*⁴⁶.

The concept of substrate, formed in terms of predicate-argument relations, opens up opportunities for linguistic studies to study the semantics of sentences, since the substrate is the result of a fundamentally unobservable attempt to reveal the meaning of a sentence. It is from this position that Y.V.Paducheva repeatedly noted the fact that ⁴⁷“*some phenomena in the semantics of sentences*

⁴⁴Гак, В.Г. К проблеме синтаксической семантики: семантическая интерпретация «глубинных» и «поверхностных» структур //Инвариантные синтаксические значения и структура предложения (доклады на конференции по теоретическим проблемам синтаксиса). – Москва: Наука, – 1969. – с. 30.

⁴⁵ Сусов И.П. Семантическая структура предложения / И.П.Сусов. – Тула: Изд-во Тульского гос. ун-та, – 1973. – с.131-133.

⁴⁶ Сусов, И.П. Семантическая структура предложения. / И.П.Сусов. – Тула: Изд-во Тульского гос. ун-та, – 1973. – с.131-133.

⁴⁷Падучева, Е.В. О семантике синтаксиса. Материалы к трансформационной грамматике русского языка. / Е.В.Падучева. – Москва: Наука, – 1974. – с.127.

cannot be explained without using the concepts of “substrate” or “deep syntax”.

Context plays a special role in understanding the meaning of speech. According to F.Y.Veysalli, *“the meaning of a saying can only be spoken about when its processing is unambiguously determined by the context. When we meet for the first time, we ask our interlocutor: ζ Sən nə işlə məşğulsan? və ya ζ Nə iş görürsən? These expressions arise only from our desire to obtain certain information about the occupation of the person we want to meet. ... Such statements seem meaningless outside of those situations⁴⁸.*

In addition, in order to understand the meaning of speech, it is important to have certain background knowledge of the communicants, that is, the speaker and the listener, about what happened up to this point. The members of the language group to which the speaker and listener belong must be well aware of the conditions of the preceding situation.

Chapter III is called **“Experimental phonetic analysis of utterances in modern English”**. The first section of the third chapter is devoted to the choice of language material, writing and the role of experimentation.

Speeches and dialogues without verbs selected from the English year were included in the experimental-phonetic analysis. Speeches and dialogues involved in the experiment were selected on the basis of the theoretical criteria mentioned in the research work, and the language material was transferred to the computer's memory by the speakers of English.

Speakers, who were previously introduced to the experimental materials, were deliberately not given any information about the purpose of the experimental phonetic research conducted in the dissertation work, as this may have a negative effect on the results of the experiment in a certain sense.

After that, the language material was presented to the auditors. In the first stage of the auditor's analysis, the status of the utterances

⁴⁸ Veysəlli, F.Y. Dilçiliyə giriş: Dərs vəsaiti / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2017. – s.293.

involved in the experiment and the compliance of their pronunciation with the pronunciation norms of the English language were evaluated. In the second stage of the auditor's analysis, the intonation characteristics of the utterances without formal verb predicate involved in the experimental phonetic analysis were analyzed. At this stage, the phonetic-structural features of the utterances, the syntagmatic organization of the syntactic whole, the movement of the main tone frequency in the syntagms, the pronunciation tempo, the peak of dynamics, the presence of a break between the syntagms, etc. discovered by the auditors. The following degrees of each feature were used to determine the prosodic characteristics of the utterances:

- tone level: low, middle and high tones;
- tonality range: narrow, medium, wide;
- types of terminal tone: falling, rising, rising-ascending, rising-falling, sustained, etc.
- loudness: low, medium, high;
- speed of speech realization: low, medium, high;
- length of pauses: very short, short, medium, long, very long, etc.

The methodology developed by F.Y.Veysalli was used in the linguistic interpretation of the indicators of acoustic parameters.

The section of the third chapter is devoted to *the experimental phonetic analysis of linguistic material*.

The dissertation emphasizes the importance of experimental research in the field of phonetic literature. In the process of creating speech, not only such sublayers as grammatical rules should be taken into account, but also the content, which is a propositional form of information. The syntagmatic organization of the language material is concentrated and the syntagma perceived as the main communicative unit. Syntagma is the smallest segment of speech in which syntactic and intonational meaning is manifested. Important components of intonation are associated with syntagma depends on the meaning of the whole, and its meaning may change depending on the intention of the speaker. Sintagm only makes sense in the context

of a conversation. Speech syntax the main feature of its composition is the indivisibility of the syntagma in terms of intonation.

In the research work, the syntagm is used in the sense used by L.V.Sherba, that is, *“the syntagm is an indivisible meaningful whole in terms of intonation”*⁴⁹.

According to F.Y.Veysalli, *“three important linguistic principles are used⁵⁰: intonation word order and semantic principles, and one extralinguistic factor, more precisely, presupposition, is used to clarify the ambiguity and ambiguity in a sentence through intonation, as well as to understand the idea is expressed clearly and unambiguously. “According to the author, “with the help of intonation it is possible to convey one 's opinion in any size , form and semantic shade in the act of speech”*⁵¹.

Note that intonation is the main means of expressing human emotions in speech. L.R.Zinder recognizes this function of intonation, but at the same time, he puts forward the idea that *“it is necessary to distinguish between its linguistic and non - linguistic aspects in the emotional field of intonation”*⁵².

Melodic, temporal and dynamic analysis of utterances in modern English was carried out in dissertation.

The melodic, temporal and dynamic analysis of modern English utterances was conducted in the dissertation.

In the third section of the third chapter, *“Intonational differences and similarities between sentences and verb-informed sentences”* is analyzed.

The results of the phonetic analysis of dialogues selected from the English language were used in the study to determine intonationally different and similar aspects of utterances from

⁴⁹ Щерба, Л.В. Фонетика французского языка / Л.В.Щерба. – изд. 7-е. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1963. – с.87.

⁵⁰ Veysalli, F.Y. Struktur dilçiliyin əsasları. Studia Philologica II. Morfemika, sintaqmatika / F.Y.Veysalli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2008. – s.237.

⁵¹Veysalli, F.Y. Struktur dilçiliyin əsasları. Studia Philologica II. Morfemika, sintaqmatika / F.Y.Veysalli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2008. – s.238.

⁵²Зиндер, Л.Р. Общая фонетика: Учеб.пособие / Л.Р.Зиндер. – изд. 2-ое. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1979. – с.269.

sentences with verbs. The use of dialogic materials in the research can be explained by the fact that the main part of a person's speaking activity is the organization of oral speech that occurs without preparation, at the moment of speaking. The involvement of dialogues in the experiment can be explained by the fact that intonation becomes an important part of information in speech and acts as a means of shaping discourse, because the functional load of intonation is more pronounced in the pronunciation of utterances. In the experiment, the intonation characteristics of one- and two-syllable utterances were analyzed.

The scientific conclusions obtained in the "Conclusion" part of the dissertation work are summarized as follows:

The general conclusions of the dissertation are as follows:

The study of scientific and theoretical literature on statements without formal knowledge (constructs), the role of intonation, which is important in clarifying the meaning of the statement, experimental phonetic analysis of the acoustic parameters of selected statements (dialogues). from the English language allowed us to come to the following conclusions:

1. The main achievements of the generative direction is the appeal to the mechanism of using the language in conversational activity. At its core, transformational, and a little later, word-building grammar consists in interpreting how an utterance is formed in the act of speaking.

2. Studies show that the speaker does not speak the actual process of derivation does not follow the rules of transformational grammar. Transformational grammar is not a derivation of specific statements in any process of communication, but a field of development. It describes the competence of the speaker, that is, his knowledge of the language system. The grammar of N.Chomsky is focused not on the use of the language, but on the interpretation of the speaker's potential linguistic knowledge. Transformation is the possession of grammar, or rather, grammatically correct statements. reflects knowledge of the rules of correction. Methods of derivation, including transformational grammar, involve the interpretation of language ability and language system.

3. Transformational grammar interprets the linguistic knowledge of the ideal speaker and listener, not the lines of language use. Transformational grammar, on the one hand, allows - transformational relations between different types of sentences and other syntactic constructions of the language system, on the other hand, allows you to interpret any real sentence (construction) by identifying the core sentences that make up its composition. composition and their corresponding recovery methods . Thus, generative grammar has nothing to do with the process of generating speech. He interprets language as certain types of formal models, that is, first of all, the competence of the speaker, which does not depend on linguistic activity, on the isolated use of linguistic forms in specific cases.

4. Expressions without a formal verb predicate are widespread in colloquial language characterized by spontaneity. In the case of ellipsis, when one of the elements of the semantic structure is not expressed in the upper layer, the dialogue and conversation contexts act as a source of filling the place of the unexpressed element. The influence of the situation is more pronounced than the linguistic context in the formation of elliptical utterances, which act as a means of nomination of any element of the objective reality situation. The specific aspect of elliptical utterances is the absence of a verb that is not mentioned in the context, that is, not necessary for the transmission of information in terms of meaning, and is closely related to the situation and conversational situation, thanks to which they can gain communicative functionality. In these types of utterances, intonation plays a special role in the expression of emotion - the strength of emotionality is proportional to their structural incompleteness, that is, the shorter the utterance, the more prominently their intonation is expressed.

5. The choice of prosodic means in the formation of speech is explained by the nature of the communicative situation. Prosodic components not only turn a segment unit into a whole speech, but also carry additional information, create an “emotional” channel for the transmission of the speaker's intention and emotional feeling. Intonation has a communicative function, that is, it participates in

determining the communicative types of utterances. Prosodic components of intonation allow the addressee to identify heard utterances in one or another intonation contour. Through the variation of prosodic means, the thematic and internal organization of utterances, i.e. syntagmatic organization, is performed. Differences in the intonation outline of the sentences serve to attribute them to certain thematic groups, and syntagmatic grouping serves to clarify the meaning, that is, to eliminate ambiguity.

6. The essence of the communicative act consists in the encoding, transmission and decoding of information. Adequate interpretation of the meaning of the information transmitted in the speech depends on its (syntactic whole) being organized into small blocks of meaning, i.e. phonetic-semantic-syntactic wholes (syntagms) depending on the specific situation, the situation of the communicants (addressee/addressee), and the communicative purpose of the speech. Therefore, the syntagmatic organization of the utterance is considered the main criterion for the prosodic organization of the syntactic whole and the specification of information.

7. A comparison of the intonation characteristics of elliptical utterances shows that the tone contours are realized in them according to the intonation types of the utterances. Among them, the similarity is reflected in the identical expression of the direction of movement of the main tone frequency in the core part of the utterances, the descending contour of the intensity and the main tone frequency, and the localization of the maximum and minimum values of the intensity and the main tone frequency. Elliptical utterances form the core of intonation in dialogic speech and center the prosodic information necessary for understanding the utterance.

8. The experimental-phonetic analysis of elliptical utterances allows, firstly, to determine the intonation models of the dialogic speech, secondly, to determine the intonation and lexical-grammatical features, and thirdly, to reveal the pragmatic, rhetorical functions of intonation in the selected language material. The analysis of language material shows that the raised tone or smooth tone recorded at the end of the syntagms are not typical and regular

tonal contours, that is, the prosodic composition of the synthases cannot be connected with the semantic (communicative) content.

The main content of the dissertation is presented by the author in the following publications:

1. Mənanın açılmasında sintaqmatik üzvlənmənin rolu // Doktorantların və Gənc tədqiqatçıların XX Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 2016, – c.2. – s.162-164.

2. Dilin kateqorial quruluşu haqqında düşüncələr // “Koqnitiv və Tətbiqi dilçiliyin aktual problemləri”. Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın tezisləri, – Bakı: – 2016, – s.190-192.

3. Cümlənin semantik strukturuna dair // Gənc tədqiqatçıların IV beynəlxalq elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 2016, – c.2. – s.1245-1246.

4. Söyləmin alt qatının semantik xüsusiyyətləri haqqında // Humanitar elmlərin öyrənməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2017. №4, – s. 39-41.

5. Cümlə linqvistik tədqiqatların obyektı kimi // Odlar Yurdu Universitetinin Elmi və Pedaqoji xəbərləri, – 2018. №50, – s.294-299.

6. Təktərkibli söyləmlərin tədqiqi tarixindən // Humanitar elmlərin öyrənməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2019. №1, – s.104-107.

7. Интонационные особенности диалогической речи (на материале английского языка) // Bakı: Odlar Yurdu Universitetinin Elmi və Pedaqoji xəbərləri, – 2019. №51, – c. 316-324.

8. Segmentation of phrases in the deep and surface structure concepts // – Ужгород: Закарпатські Філологічні студії, – 2019. Выпуск 9, – с.11-17. Index Copernicus International (Polşa Respublikası). Перечень научных профессиональных изданий Украины, в которых могут публиковаться результаты диссертационных работ на получение научных степеней доктора и кандидата наук (состоянием на 15 октября 2019 года)

9. Elliptik söyləmlərin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri // Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. №10, – s.257-264.

10. Sintaktik konsept biliyin ifadə vahidi kimi // Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. №11, – s.192-199.

11. Intonation differences and similarities of discourses from verbal sentences // – Philadelphia: Theoretical & Applied Science, – 2019. Issue 12, Volume 80, – p. 155-162. Clarivate Analytics. Eurasian Scientific Journal Index (Kazakhstan). International scientific indexing ISI (Dubai UAE). РИНЦ Российский индекс научного цитирования.

12. Тема-рема-тическое членение высказывания в свете теории акцентного выделения // «Культурология, искусствоведение и филология: современные взгляды и научные исследования». XXVII Международная научно-практическая конференция, – Москва: – 2019. № 9 (25). – с. 36-39. Российский индекс научного цитирования.

13. Ellipsis in English // Proceedings of Academics World 145th International Conference (ICLLC), – Antalya, Turkey: – 21st-22nd August, – 2019. – p.12-15.

14. Dil materialının eksperimental-fonetik təhlili // Elmi iş, - 2023. Cild-17, sayı-4,-s.34-39. Index Copernicus International

15. Söyləmin üst qatda semantik əlamətləri // Qədim diyar,- 2023. Cild-5, sayı-4, s.46-53 Index Copernicus International, ERİH PLUS

16. From the history of one-member sentence study in Azerbaijani linguistics // Scientific Work XIII international scientific research conference, – Baku, 2023. – p.22-25. Index Copernicus International.

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