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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Sciences

**RHETORIC STRUCTURE
OF ENGLISH FICTIONAL TEXTS**

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Urgency of the theme and the degree of the research. Since the second half of the 20th century, text linguistics and discourse analysis have begun to form as a new field of research in theoretical linguistics, and in a short time, many research works appeared in this field of linguistics. In those studies, the main features of the text, the criteria for its determination, its structural-semantic integrity, means of formal links that play an important role between its components, cohesion and coherence of the text, its relation to the syntactic level and so forth began to be studied.

Beginning in the late 1980s, American linguists W.Mann and S.Thompson introduced a new approach to the text; they came up with a conceptual theory of the rhetorical structure of the text, and in a short time, valuable research in linguistics identified very important parameters of Rhetorical Structure Theory. They used the lexeme "rhetorical" conditionally in rhetorical structure, implying a system of connectedness among language units in the text. According to this theory, not a language unit can be found in a text that remains outside the general system of rhetorical structure of the text. Thus, the rhetorical structure of the text in theoretical linguistics was involved in large-scale research.

It is obvious that the text is a syntactical and semantic whole. In this regard, the study of content of the text and the forms of connection among its units has emerged as a necessity in theoretical linguistics. In this sense, the wide-range investigation of the rhetorical structure of English fictional texts is of particular significance in theoretical linguistics.

Depending on the purpose of the author (speaker), language units in the text are structured in such a way that they represent a system of connectedness in the text hierarchy. The study of the content of this system and the mechanism of its formation actualizes the research on the theme of the dissertation.

Nowadays, the importance of any theoretical ideas and concepts is related to its application in practice, that is, in what way mankind can benefit from it. One of these aspects is related to the organization

of computer processing texts. It is true that when Rhetorical Structure Theory emerged, people's live speech was taken as a basis; it was developed in order to determine what complex operations people perform in their brains when constructing information in the form of text. In other words, the theme of the dissertation is urgent in terms of studying the system of the language units that make up the text in accordance with Rhetorical Structure Theory, and what characteristics these systems of connectedness have.

The Rhetorical Structure Theory of the text has a high scientific and theoretical base, and this base is so extensive that it can meet the requirements of new scientific and technical achievements. For this reason, the computer processing aspect of the text has been formed on the basis of the purely linguistic aspect of Rhetorical Structure Theory. Therefore, the study of the text in this aspect identifies new directions of investigation of this theory and shows its dynamism. The conduct of this kind of research on English fictional texts is urgent in terms of enriching text theory and studying the ways and mechanisms of its organization of computer processing texts.

As we know, there is a logical connection among the language units that make up the text. This connection has both semantic and grammatical basis. The language units are considered semantic carriers of different content in the lexical system of any language. The various metaphors in the text play an important role in the rhetorical structure; especially metaphorical, metonymic, hyperbolic, as well as ironic mapping are of paramount importance in this context. Such an approach to lexical units is different from that of traditional linguistics; the difference consists in the breadth of their functional scale and their role in the organization of the text. The investigation of the rhetorical structure of the text in this aspect is very urgent in terms of studying the functional characteristics of the lexical units of language in the context of the text.

Conjunctions, connectives, modal words, pronouns, articles, adverbs, particles and other grammatical units have an important connecting function in the rhetorical structure of English fictional texts. Some metaphorical elements (metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, meiosis etc.) perform the same function. One of the urgent aspects of

the research work on the theme of the dissertation is to reveal the characteristics of these functions in the context of the rhetorical structure.

Finally, the urgency of the research conducted on the theme of the dissertation is due to the fact that it determines the linguistic basis of the organization of information in the text.

Until the end of XX century, a number of features of text linguistics were studied, and most importantly, the status of the text from the linguistic point of view was determined. New scientific technology has made it necessary to be intertwined with linguistics in a number of areas over time. Among the necessary issues mentioned in the text was the enrichment of theoretical and practical knowledge about the system of connectedness in the text, its hierarchy and hierarchy segments, and its compatibility with computer technology required the search for solutions in theoretical linguistics.

As a result, this problem has led to new research areas in linguistics. In the 1980s, Rhetorical Structural Theory of W. Mann and S. Thompson filled the gap in both linguistics and computational linguistics. Until then, the problem of the rhetorical structure of the text in European linguistics was not so conceptualized. The great merits of W.Mann and S.Thompson were that they brought the Rhetorical Structure Theory of the text closer to computer technology, and in the person of M.Taboada and others, the application of this theory to computer processing texts was developed. In this process, the second period of the development of Rhetorical Structural Theory of the text realized. Thus, Rhetorical Structural Theory of the text filled the gap in linguistics.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is English language literary texts. Those fiction texts cover British English.

The subject of the dissertation consists in the rhetorical structure of literary texts. In this context, the issues as the theoretical issues of literary text structures, the approach to literary text in the context of rhetorical structure, the role of grammatical units in the rhetorical structure of literary text, and the role of transfers in the rhetorical structure of literary text are investigated.

The aims and objectives of the research. The main aim of the dissertation is to study the rhetorical structure of English language literary texts and to reveal its main features. In this regard, it is expedient to carry out the following objectives in the dissertation:

- to enrich the development of text theory in linguistics with the results of new scientific research;
- to clarify the concept of rhetorical structure of the text in linguistics and determine its main parameters;
- to determine the position of language units in terms of the rhetorical structural theory of the text;
- to provide a general analysis of a new aspect of the development of Rhetorical Structure Theory (organization of computer processing texts);
- to determine the role of coherence and cohesion in the rhetorical structure of the text;
- to identify the position of grammatical units (conjunctions, connectives, particles, modal words, conjunctive adverbs) in the rhetorical structure of the English texts;
- to show the role of mapping (reference, metaphorical, metonymic, hyperbolic, meiosis as well as irony) in the rhetorical structure of the text.

The research methods. The dissertation relies on comparative and contextual analysis and descriptive method.

The main provisions for the defense are:

- The rhetorical structure of the text is a new aspect of text organization;
- Rhetorical Structure Theory of the text opens up new directions for investigation;
- The function of language units in the rhetorical structure of the text differs from grammatical functions;
- The functional activity of language units in the rhetoric structure of the text does not lag behind their grammatical activity, and they have an organic connection in the context of the text;
- The rhetorical structure of the text covers all the language units involved in the text;

- The rhetorical structure of the text reflects the hierarchy of the text;
- Rhetorical Structural Theory of the text encompasses the texts of all styles;
- Rhetorical Structural Theory of the text embraces the special kind of the mechanism and principles of connectedness of the text;
- Rhetorical Structural Theory of the text plays an important role in determining the optimal ways of organizing the information given in the text.

Scientific novelty of the research. For the first time, the rhetorical structure of English fictional texts has been investigated in Azerbaijani linguistics. The gradual development of Rhetorical Structure Theory and their main characteristics, the significance of coherence and cohesion of the text in the rhetorical structure, as well as the connecting function of auxiliary units of language (connectives, conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs and modal words) have been first studied in this aspect. In this regard, factual materials from the works of well-known English writers have been selected and analyzed in terms of Rhetorical Structural Theory. Also, for the first time, referential, metaphorical, metonymic, hyperbolic, meiotic and ironic types of mapping on English fictional texts have been investigated in Azerbaijani linguistics.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The research work conducted on the theme of the dissertation is of great scientific and theoretical importance. For the first time, the rhetorical structure of the English text is investigated in such a systematic way in Azerbaijani linguistics. The scientific significance of the research opens up new perspectives not only for Azerbaijani linguistics, but also for the development of text theory in theoretical linguistics in general. On the other hand, the ideas about the rhetorical structure of the text, which is insufficiently explored in theoretical linguistics, are significantly enriched by the results of scientific research. For the first time, the development of Rhetorical Structure Theory of the text is divided into two stages, and the connection between the stages is theoretically justified.

The research work is of enormous practical significance. In particular:

- it can be used as a teaching material and scientific source for further investigations at doctoral and master's levels;
- the results of the research can be beneficial in the organization of computer processing texts;
- it can be used in the compilation of textbooks and teaching aids on text linguistics and applied linguistics;
- the results of research work on the theme of the dissertation can be utilized in literary translations from English into Azerbaijani.

Approval and application. The results of the dissertation have been presented at the Republican and International scientific and practical conferences and found their reflection in scientific articles published within our country and abroad.

Name of the organization in which the dissertation is performed. The dissertation was carried out in the department of Indo-European languages of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The structure of the dissertation with a sign, including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction of the dissertation comprises 6 pages (10 907 characters), Chapter I 94 pages (181 951 characters), Chapter II 49 pages (93 235 characters), Chapter III 26 pages (49 239 characters), Chapter IV 34 pages (62 632 characters) and Conclusion 8 pages (15 303 characters). The total volume of the dissertation contains 413 266 characters, excluding the list of literature used.

BASIC CONTENTS OF THE THESIS

In the **Introduction** of the dissertation the urgency and degree of development of the theme are substantiated, its aims and objectives are defined, research methods, main provisions for defense, its scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance and approval and structure of the research are set forth.

The first chapter of the thesis which consists of six semi-chapters is called “**Theoretical issues of literary text structures**”. The first semi-chapter explores “*The history of formation of text theory*”.

Rhetoric and philology have an exceptional role in the rise of text theory. Although the linguistic theory of the text dates back to the 50s and 60s of the twentieth century, its history goes back to the ancient Greek schools. Since then, various views on the text have led to the rise of text theory in the twentieth century.

The decline of rhetoric in the early XX century slowed down the formation of text theory; at this time, the text did not become a separate object of study. Later, as rhetoric became a philological science, there appeared concepts of textual approach.

Nowadays, linguistic aspects of the investigation of text cover the following issues:

1. Systematic study of the text;
2. Study of structural units of the text;
3. Typological study of the text;
4. Study of special textual categories¹.

The above-mentioned directions and the conclusions drawn from them assert that the text is multifaceted and symbolic with an appropriate system.

Galperin I.R. has made a great contribution to the development of text theory. His research in the field of text covers the following aspects:

1. Content and structure of the text; pragmatics and syntagmatics;
2. Types of texts;
3. Generation, construction and comprehension of the text;
4. Text as a cultural component and as a means of intercultural communication;
5. Text as a psycholinguistic phenomenon.

Among the above-mentioned directions, the communicative, informative and cognitive aspects of the text are foregrounded.

European linguistic schools, which are Paris Linguistic Society (K.Gauzenblad, H. Isenberg), French Linguistic School (Ch. Bally,

¹ Lakoff, G. The contemporary theory of metaphor // Metaphor and thought / Ed. By A.Ortony. – Cambridge, – 1993. – 245 p.

E.Benvenist, R.Bart, Y.Kristeva, P.Seryo, M.Peshyo), German linguistic school (E. Coseriu, H. Weinrich, P. Hartman, I. Bellert, R. Harverg, V.Dressler), Russian linguistic school V.V.Vinogradov, I.I.Meshshaninov, L.V.Sherba, B.M.Zhirmunskiy and others) have made a major contribution to the development of text theory².

The representatives of those schools were mainly focused on the problem of text and its connectedness.

The second semi-chapter is called ***“Conditions of verbalization of the text”*** which provides an extensive analysis of a number of concepts related to the text, and emphasizes that the use of structural analysis method to study language units plays an important role in the linguistic hierarchy.

The investigations on the stylistics, semantics and pragmatics of the English and Slavic languages at the Prague School of Linguistics brought it to a new stage of development.

Discourse analysis has two aspects, one of which focuses on speech structure, while the other examines discourse as a key factor in solving the functions of morphological and syntactic units and means. For example, conjunctions, adverbs, word order can be explained through speaking strategies.

The third semi-chapter of the first chapter is called ***“Cohesion and coherence of the literary text”*** and the main features of cohesion and coherence are involved in the study. It should be noted that text theory deals with two main categories – cohesion and coherence – that provide completeness of text (information integrity). Cohesion can also be admitted as a formal-grammatical analysis of the text. Cohesion provides the internal lexical and grammatical connectedness of the text. At the same time, all the elements that make up the text are closely intertwined, enabling the addressee to accurately express his\her communicative purpose. Thus, cohesion is the internal coherence of the text. Coherence is an external connection.

M.A.K.Halliday and R.Hasan in their work "Cohesion in English" gave a systematic analysis of cohesion in English.

In this regard, academician K.M.Abdullayev writes: *“The coherence of the text, that is, the intratextual connections of its*

² <http://kursak.net/ponimanie-teksta-v-sovremennoj-lingvistike/>

components, is realized through a number of factors. Any level of language virtually provides something for cohesion, and it is necessary to distinguish between these two groups of the most generalizing means. One of them is semantic, the other is structural connection of the components. Both types of connections can be incorporated into "syntactic". These connections are syntactic. Beside these types of syntactic connections, there are ways through which textual components are connected with each other. Such a means of connection can be distinguished as a logical and syntactic means."³

Cohesion differs from other textual categories. Along with cohesion and coherence, the terms continuum, integration, and integrity are also used in text theory which are comparatively different from cohesion⁴.

Coherence is one of the main categories of text linguistics. It is an interconnection form based on logical and semantic, pragmatic and stylistic connectedness between the elements of text in linguistics. In linguistics, it is sometimes called the integrity, completeness, integration of the text. Syntactic devices, as well as deictics, anaphoric and cataphoric devices play a significant role in the rise of this kind of connectedness⁵. The text becomes coherent when the author entirely uses the background knowledge when composing a text. Coherence is a broad category that studies the semantic and pragmatic and functional aspects of a text.

Coherence is manifested in the text in three components:

1. Meaning; 2. Pragmatics; 3. Functional-stylistics

The fourth semi-chapter of the first chapter is called ***"Communicative and semantic structure of the literary text"*** and covers the following issues.

³ Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər dərəcəsi vəsaiti / K.M.Abdullayev [və b]; elmi red. K.M.Abdullayev, M.M.Musayev, Ş.Q.Hüseynov; rəyçilər T.İ.Naciyev [və b.]; Azərb. Respub. Təhsil Nazirliyi, Bakı Slavyan Universiteti. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s.136

⁴ Гальперин, И.Р. Интеграция и завершенность текста // Изв. АН СССР. Сер. лит. и яз., 1980. – №6. – с. 512

⁵ Ru.wikipedia.org>wiki>когерентность

The informativeness of the text implies the features of conveying the author's idea to the listener, the source of any information and the sum of the units of information. It is inextricably linked with the conditions under which the language unit is realized in terms of informatization. The author shows that informativeness refers only to the microtext.

Touching upon the content of the text, we need to pay attention to two issues: subjective and objective sides of the issue. The first party indicates the relationship between the transmitter and the recipient, while the second party indicates what is being discussed. In the text, both of them interact with each other.

The author's intellectual level identifies the application of the mentioned features in the text in different styles and levels. The receiver of the text also has his\her own personal subjective qualities. The perception of information by the recipient may depend on his life experience, background knowledge, language skills and situation.

The level of informativeness in the text may vary; the richness of the text is an indicator of its quality. In this context, richness is relative, the essence of which consists in the content novelty the information provided to the reader, as well as the evaluative features of the author's ideas. The informativeness of the text may increase or decrease in view of them.

The text performs a communicative function among people. In the process, language units at all levels serve the text organization, deliberately conjoining with one another in a hierarchical way. Considering the informativeness of the text as one of its main features, Galperin I.R. notes that this feature can refer to neither any part of the text nor its sentence. He defines two types of information: content-factual information and content-conceptual information⁶.

Factual information is that which reveals the processes and events that take place in the world surrounding us. It becomes explicit in the text. Content-conceptual information refers to personal

⁶ Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва: Наука, – 1981. – с.27

author information which includes scientific investigations and their results⁷.

Mental structure of the text. Mental structure is included in the inner speech of semantics and it has four components; the speaker, the listener, the object of speech and the formulated text as a linguistic symbol.

Cognitive structure of the text. Thinking is based on real life or realities created by human creative imagination. The operations carried out in human mind are images of interconnected objects. This structure of thinking is called proposition. Propositions play a key role in the formation of inner speech, their expression in an external speech is called lexical devices of language. There are two forms of relations between denotata in our mind: simple and complex.

Many researchers believe that the semantic field of the text is related to the organization of its denotative level.

In fact, the term is derived from semantic syntax. Its main unit is the situation, which is linguistically called proposition. It also has macro and micro levels. E.V.Golovin writes: “*The semantic structure of the text is formed due to the interaction of denotative and conceptual structure.*”⁸

The fifth semi-chapter of the first chapter is called “**Logical and semiotic structure of literary text**” which states that the logical structure lies on the skeleton of the text, as information bases on the very skeleton while being confined into any syntactic structure. We correctly define logical blocks when constructing text; we distinguish them from each other⁹. This is one of the requirements for the logical construction of the text. At the same time, the logical order of sentences arises as the basis of the information completeness of the text. It is obvious that sentences, though expressing a statement

⁷ Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва: Наука, – 1981. – с.85

⁸ Головина, Е.В., Щербакова, М.В. Семантическая организация текста // Молодой ученый. – 2017. – №14. – с. 708-710

⁹ Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər dərs vəsaiti / K.M.Abdullayev [və b.]; elmi red. K.M.Abdullayev, M.M.Musayev, Ş.Q.Hüseynov; rəyçilər T.İ.Naciyev [və b.]; Azərb. Resp. Təhsil Nazirliyi, Bakı Slavyan Universiteti. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s.209

outside the text, are not as specific and definite as in the text; it only gains concreteness in the text. Their succession in the information to be provided exists as a sequential continuation of each other within the frame of information. In other words, the sentences are connected in the text on the basis of one semantics, logics. Let's look at an example:

“There was no cast net and the boy remembered when they had sold it. But they went through this fiction every day. There was no pot of yellow rice and fish and the boy knew this too”¹⁰.

The fact that the boy remembers the fishing net being sold by the old man, then their pretending to have a fishing net, and then the absence of a copper bowl with a yellow rice covered with fish is presented in the text. Apparently, the ideas here are so arranged that it is impossible to change or remove any of them. Each sentence is the cause for the next one, or the intellectual basis for it. This logical connection between the sentences ensures their completeness; thus the completeness of the information content is ensured.

The sentences have their own mechanism of connectedness within the text, the next sentence has a logical connection with the previous one. The text is like a sentence, and the logical connection of their constituents is similar. Therefore, we sometimes come across with the idea that the text is an extended sentence. The logical structure of a sentence contains such a principle: A feature belongs to this subject. In fact, this principle lies on the basis of a statement in the sentence, information given in the text.

The pattern of general-to-specific and specific-to-general is the main principle in the logical organization of complex syntactic whole. According to the general-to-specific pattern, the general content of the information is given, and the details of that information are given in the following sentences. *“The facts in modern Azerbaijani show that summary sentence of the text is not only limited with the subject and object, but also they are connected with features of the object and subjects. In this type of text, although summary sentences have objects or subjects, the feature associated*

¹⁰ Hemingway, E. *The Old Man and The Sea*. Charles Scribner's sons, – 1952. – 127 p.

with them surpasses them and gradually undergoes a general-to-specific development in the text."¹¹

For instance:

*"They sat on the Terrace and many of the fishermen made fun of the old man and he was not angry. Others, of the older fishermen, looked at him and were sad. But they did not show it and they spoke politely about the current and the depths they had drifted their lines at and the steady good weather and of what they had seen. The successful fishermen of that day were already in and had butchered their marlin out and carried them laid full length across two planks, with two men staggering at the end of each plank, to the fish house where they waited for the ice truck to carry them to the market in Havana"*¹².

In this example, the fishermen's sitting on the terrace and their laughing at the Old Fisherman and not being offended by him constitutes the general content of the information that will be given in the microtext. The following sentences reflect how they felt sorry for the old fisherman, but also talked about the current in the sea, how far they throw the fishing rod, how the experienced fishermen wait for an ice machine to catch fish and take it to Havana market. So, the content of the first sentence is rendered in the following ones.

The other logical structure is based on a special general principle. In this type of examples, the sentences that make up the information end with a summary sentence. *"The development from concrete content to abstract content is based on the principle of 'specific-to-general'"*¹³. For example:

¹¹ Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər dərs vəsaiti / K.M.Abdullayev [və b.]; elmi red. K.M.Abdullayev, M.M.Musayev, Ş.Q.Hüseynov; rəyçilər T.İ.Hacıyev [və b.]; Azərb. Resp. Təhsil Nazirliyi, Bakı Slavyan Universiteti. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s.206

¹² Hemingway, E. The Old Man and The Sea. Charles Scribner's sons, – 1952. – 127 p.

¹³ Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər dərs vəsaiti / K.M.Abdullayev [və b.]; elmi red. K.M.Abdullayev, M.M.Musayev, Ş.Q.Hüseynov; rəyçilər T.İ.Hacıyev [və b.]; Azərb. Resp. Təhsil Nazirliyi, Bakı Slavyan Universiteti. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s.209

“He did not remember when he had first started to talk aloud when he was by himself. He had sung when he was by himself in the old days and he had sung at night sometimes when he was alone steering on his watch in the smacks or in the turtle boats. He had probably started to talk aloud, when alone, when the boy had left. But he did not remember. When he and the boy fished together they usually spoke only when it was necessary. They talked at night or when they were storm-bound by bad weather. It was considered a virtue not to talk unnecessarily at sea and the old man had always considered it so and respected it. But now he said his thoughts aloud many times since there was no one that they could annoy”¹⁴.

In this example, the information on how and how long the old man speaks to himself alone for the first time, he sings alone, or while hunting a tortoise or on sailboats, he sings in the absence of the boy is delivered. In the last sentence, he was already saying out loud that he had not offended anyone with his loneliness. This is a summary sentence; on which the logics of the information is focused.

This principle is also true at the macro level. Even in large microtexts, the initial sentence can demonstrate the principle of general-to-specific, or the whole text can be based on a specific-to-general.

The development communication theory created new problems related to the text in the second half of XX century¹⁵. The approach to the text from the point of view of the latest achievements of linguistics stipulated a new approach to it, which considered the text as a semiotic system. This concept was not initially unequivocally accepted, but as the scientific research deepened and expanded, the followers of this concept developed very solid scientific research, and in modern times this concept has found its full scientific confirmation.

V.Y.Lotman noted down that the concept of text is used in a

¹⁴ Hemingway, E. The Old Man and The Sea. Charles Scribner's sons, – 1952. – 127 p.

¹⁵ Мамедов, А.Й. Эксплицитные средства выражения причинно-следственных отношений в английском тексте //– Bakı, Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2004. №2, – s.388-392

special semiotic sense, and it is not applied only in the information transfer in a natural language, it refers to any text as a whole – for example, traditions, fine arts, musical plays, etc.¹⁶

He defines that the text is the basic unit of culture, its primary element together with its linguistic meaning. Only in this case, culture can be considered as the value of texts. Concerning this, V.Y.Lotman pointed out that any sign structure can be semiotically accepted as a text provided that it acquires whole meaning and entire function on the ground that semiotics accounts for a whole meaning, but not for any meaning¹⁷. Completeness of text exists as a unity of internal and external completeness in communication.

Synthesis of verbal and non-verbal actions is used in information transfer. These are called semiotically complex texts.

No matter how closely the text and the sign are related to each other, they are still different.

As can be seen, L.Hjelmslev distinguishes the four stages of the semiotic continuum in this context. The first stage is the initial stage of the author's thought – the deep structure, the second stage is the superstructure – the signs that is textual material form, the third stage is the sign of the text, the material carrier, and the fourth stage is codes. It is logical to conclude that having a deep structure, the text is a separate sign or a purposeful arrangement of signs or symbols that express the informant's thoughts as a whole. A symbol is a code symbol that has only the top layer of thought¹⁸.

As we know, semiotics consists of three part, that is, semantics, syntax and pragmatics. Semantics covers the subject denoted by the sign and its relation to the meaning, while syntax combinability properties of signs. Pragmatics, in its turn, studies the behavior of signs in real communication processes, considering the relationship between signs and their users.

It needs to consider the text as a manifestation of the semiotic approach, while complex syntactic whole, as well as the macro-text

¹⁶ Лотман, Ю.М. Семиосфера. / Ю.М.Лотман. – СПб: Искусство, – 2000. – 508 с. [articlekz.com>article/12371](http://articlekz.com/article/12371)

¹⁷ https://doc.org/10.1075/nlp.1.06_red

¹⁸ lektsii.org/6-69822.html

as a linguistic sign of information. Let's address to the fact: *“He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish. In the first forty days a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish the boy’s parents had told him that the old man was now definitely and finally salao, which is the worst form of unlucky, and the boy had gone at their orders in another boat which caught three good fish the first week. It made the boy sad to see the old man come in each day with his skiff empty and he always went down to help him carry either the coiled lines or the gaff and harpoon and the sail that was furled around the mast. The sail was patched with flour sacks and, furled, it looked like the flag of permanent defeat”*¹⁹.

In this microtext, E.Hemingway gives exhaustive and accurate information about the old sailor with the help of language signs; that information constitutes the semantics of the microtext. Microtext is a sign of information. In this sense, the semiotic approach to the text is based on the symbolic nature of the text as an information carrier.

The semiotics of the text was studied in the 20th century by R. Jakobson, E.Benvenist, U. Eco, R. Bart, Y. M. Lotman, Y. Stepanov and others. They considered the text as one of the basic concepts of semiotics. They believed that the text is a set of signs that are formally and semantically connected and whole.

The sixth semi-chapter of the first chapter is called **“Narrative structure of the literary text”**. Scientists estimate this as the second cognitive revolution in science in view of which, the main focus was not on words and sentences, but on discourse and narration. According to theorists engaged in historical narratology, language creates fundamental conditions to express knowledge and ideas related to social, political, psychological and cultural problems. Linguistics, as the main object of research, provides a wide area to rhetoric in this context. Such a view on the problem clarifies a numerous number of issues related to situational and functional meanings of language units. R.Bart points out that a fictional text has

¹⁹ Hemingway, E. The Old Man and The Sea. Charles Scribner's sons, – 1952. – 127 p.

its own distinctive structure that can be parsed²⁰. Narratology is not only an object of linguistic study, but it is also studied in literature criticism. Learning narrative language is also very promising in the field of text study. When speaking about narration as a linguistic category, the following should be taken into account:

1. To distinguish two communicative structure arisen between a speaker and a listener in discourse;

2. To determine the types of narration and mode of interpretation of the first and second egocentric language elements between a narrator and a reader²¹.

Linguistics distinguishes narratology from storytelling; storytelling does not mean narrating. Narratology has subjective characteristics; the subject's emotions and feelings, evaluation occupies a dominant position. Storytelling is a method of communication, a method of transmitting and receiving factual information.

Narration has a different structure; its structure is not stable. It acquires appropriate narrative structure depending on the situation in its individual sense. It encompasses a chain of interpretations, from the author to the listener or reader.

The narrative language in English is determined by the date of the event, the time of its occurrence, and it creates a time relationship between the reader and the narrated event. There is a main leading time and other times related to that context in narration.

In English Fictional Texts, the present and past simple tenses play a leading role in narrative language; the change of time formally conforms to the grammatical time. If the time narrated remains unchanged, the time does not change in narrative language; even if it changes, it must have a logical basis. Let's look at those points:

Simultaneous tense use in narrative language:

1. If the time limit of the event does not change, it remains unchanged in the narrative language either:

“The ocean contains rich minerals that wash down from rivers and streams”. (“contains”; “wash down”) present tense.; About noon

²⁰ Барт, Р. Текстовый анализ. Изб. работы: Семиотика: Поэтика. / Р.Барт. – М., – 2016, s.312-334

²¹ superinf.ru/view_helpstud.php?id=4564

the sky darkened, a breeze sprang up, and a low rumble announced the approaching storm. "Darkened" "announced" (past tense).

2. In the development of language, time changes have a certain logical basis: *The children love their new tree house, which they built themselves. Present tense (ove); past tense.*

3. Tense change occurs within paragraph which is possible due to conformity of narrative language to time. For instance: if the narrative language is in present tense, the use of present continuous or perfect tense forms indicates that the events continue in the present time.

*"In this example as in the first one, the progressive verbs has been listening and is standing indicate action underway as some other action takes place. The present perfect progressive verb has been listening suggests action that began in the time frame prior to the main narrative time frame and that is still underway as another action begins. The remaining tense relationships parallel those in the first example."*²²

Chapter II of the dissertation is called "**An approach to the literary text in the context of rhetorical structure.**" This chapter is explored in five semi-chapters. The first semi-chapter is devoted to the issues of "***Rhetorical approach to the text and the main features of the rhetorical structure***".

As mentioned above, the rhetorical approach to the text is not only a direction of its study, but also a new direction. The rhetorical approach to text in its linguistic study, unlike other concepts, covers the multidimensional features of the text organization. One of the prominent issues in Rhetorical Structure Theory is the intentional unity of text units and hierarchical relationship between them, origin of speech and the role of speech participants in its perception and descriptive approach to other similar issues, unfold the mechanism of speech. Rhetoric structure of text is related to its coherence. This concept relates the connection of one part of the text with another to a specific function. American linguists W. Mann and S. Thompson first began to study discourse, and then adopted it as a concept, as its importance and the approach to it defined a new direction in

²² audiorazgovornik.ru›...vremeni-v-anglijskom-yazyke...

linguistics. The great interest in the structure of language played an important role in the emergence of this theory. The scientists in applied linguistics have always been focused on this issue, especially in the field of automatic word processing, computer modeling and the creation of artificial intelligence. Among them, Rhetorical Structure Theory, which deals with the description of discourse, has caused great interest in linguistics since the 1980s.

The author's intention plays a decisive role in the rhetorical relations between the parts of the text. Author relations are conveyed through lexical and other means. This is regulated by the intellectual level of the communicators.

The first conceptual research on the rhetorical structure of the text is associated with American linguists W.Mann and S. Thompson. According to their concept, the descriptive structure of discourse consists of the unity of semantic relations in a range of discursive units.

W.Mann and S.Thompson's Rhetorical Structure Theory is related to two interrelated linguistic phenomena. One of them is the specific configuration characteristics of the language system during the text organization, and the second is the organization of the potential impact of this configuration on the target²³. Rhetorical structure is created by text creators in order to influence the addressee by using language symbols.

The first stage in the rhetorical structural analysis of the text is to determine its minimal parts. The hierarchical system of those parts creates the completeness of text. Within the language structure theory, text organization is considered as the relationship among the parts of the text.

The inter-segmental relations mentioned have a certain role in the context of the rhetorical structure of the text²⁴.

Four fields of intersegmental relations are defined in Rhetoric Structure Theory:

1. Core element;
2. Satellite;
3. Certain boundaries in nucleus-

²³ Варзонин, Ю.Н. Когнитивно-коммуникативная модель риторики: /дис. доктора филологических наук/ – Тверь, 2001. – с.6

²⁴ Ibid, – p.6

satellite combination; 4. Exemption of effect on the opposite side by author²⁵.

The second semi-chapter of the second chapter is called “*A new stage in the development of Rhetorical Structure Theory*”.

Since the 1980s, there have been significant advances in both theoretical linguistics and artificial intelligence and computational linguistics, and many problems have arisen dependent on Rhetorical Structure Theory. Rhetorical Structure Theory began to develop towards computational linguistics. The aim is to guide a new direction to computational text generation.

New Rhetorical Structure Theory starts with assumptions about how written text functions and how it involves words, phrases, grammatical structure and other linguistic entities. The beginning was very difficult and complicated process. S.Thompson and W.Mann played a crucial role in solving this problem. Taking into account semantic and pragmatic structure types together with the linguistic entities mentioned above they adapted them to various situations. Thus, they formed the beginning of computational text.

The rhetorical structure of the text studies the mechanism of connection of the language units that organize the text and its characteristics. As we know, each language unit involved in text construction has its own purpose. The relationships between these language units are hierarchical, and constitute text coherence. In linguistics, these relations came to be termed coherent relations, discourse relations or conjunctive relations. A new level of connectedness has been formulated leaning on this principle in computational text organization. This connectedness was different from the classical period of rhetorical structure of the text. However, this concept was retained in a new context in computational linguistics. The theory by N.Asher and A.Lascarides had a special role in this area.²⁶

²⁵ Mann, W.C., Thompson S.A. Rhetorical Structure Theory: Toward a Functional. Theory of Text Organization \ Text, – 1988. Vol 8. No 3, – p. 243-281

²⁶ Las Cruces, NM. Asher, N. and Lascarides, A. Intentions and Information in Discourse’. // In J.Pustejovsky (ed.) Proceedings of 32nd Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL’94), – 2003, – p. 34-41

They adopted the connectedness system as a tree structure when organizing computational texts. Much of computationally-oriented research on discourse was postulated on a tree structure which was backed up by N.Asher, L. Polanyi and J.Webber.

One frequent concern is the attempt to define how many rhetorical relations there are – whether for a particular language, or for all languages. This often paired with the attempt to classify relations in certain groups. W. Mann pointed out that the proposal in the 1988 article was for 24 relations.

M. Taboada focuses on identifying unsignalled relations. From their experiments, they conclude that cue phrases are the only indicators of different discourse relations.

The third semi-chapter of Chapter II is called “*Lexical cohesion and rhetorical structure of fictional text*” which touches upon the role of lexical cohesion in the rhetorical structure of the text.

Explaining the rhetorical structure of the text, we proceed from the well-known concept of W. Mann and S.Thompson. According to this concept, the units constructing the text are semantically interconnected. These relations are considered the rhetorical relations.

Speaking about the cohesion of a text we follow the concept put forward by M.Halliday and R.Hasan in their book “Cohesion in English” (1976) which provides the theoretical framework for the analysis of the rhetorical relations in fictional text:

1) Reference. Two language units are interconnected: “John studies at the University. He goes there every day”. Here is John and he denotes a human being;

2) The language unit is not repeated, but is substituted: “Mary likes yogurt. She has one every day”. Here “yogurt” is substituted by “one”.

3) Ellipsis. For instance: “We all had an ice-cream today. Eva chose strawberry. Arthur had orange”. In these sentences, “ice-cream” has become an ellipsis.

4) Conjunction. M.Halliday and R.Hasan think that cohesion can also be realized by conjunctions, which provide the semantic relation.

5) Lexical cohesion. Two or more lexical units distinguish a set

phrase or a common semantic field²⁷.

As the lexical cohesion plays an important role in the construction of text, it is equally important in the introduction of text pragmatics. In fictional texts, such a complicated and delicate function of lexical cohesion has a multifaceted nature. The role of lexical cohesion in the construction of coherence is not in isolation, but in harmony with its rhetoric function; one complements the other. In macro and micro contexts of the fictional text, lexical cohesion is considered in the context of its role as a component in micro-text and, on the macro level, the role of micro-texts is considered in the construction of a global system. In addition, these lexical devices have a rhetorical value. Thus, such a double idiosyncrasy of these lexical devices provides more effective construction of the communicative function of the text.

Lexical cohesion combines the components of the text into one lexical-semantic structure; brings them together.

As for publicistic texts, the approach to the issue is broader; the lexical cohesion can be formulated on the texts with the same headings, belonging to the same semantic field. Let us take a look at the investigation of a prominent researcher J. Marley on publicistic texts. J. Marley is based on the concept of M.Halliday, addressing to lexical cohesion classically²⁸.

The fourth semi-chapter of the second chapter is called ***“The role of monologues in the rhetorical structure of the literary text.”***

This semi-chapter examines the multifaceted role of monologues and their nature in the rhetorical structure of the text. It runs that monologues perform the role of aesthetic composition in fictional texts. The monologue serves to convey not only the thoughts and feelings of the protagonist, but also the pragmatics of the text. People prepare their speech for a specific audience. In fiction, a monologue is a rhetorical text and reflects the effect on the

²⁷ Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English. / M.A.K.Halliday, H.Rugaiya. – L., – 1976. – 85 p

²⁸ John, Marli. Lexical Cohesion and Corpus Linguistics, // Amsterdam, Philadelphia: John Benjamin, International Journal of Corpus Linguistics, – 2006. No11:3, – p.265-282

audience. From a communicative point of view, fiction monologue organization depends on the type of situation and the appropriate type of communication. In a monologue, thoughts, words, and actions are interconnected. The use of rhetorical devices in a monologue is connected with the linguistic basis of the precise fulfillment of the communicative function of monologue. Recently, a new direction of rhetoric – neorhetoric – has been formed in connection with the development of rhetoric. Nowadays, this field has drawn so much attention that it needs to be approached from different angles. Structurally, the fictional text covers the problems arising due to certain cultural, social and public needs, the monologue is a first-person appeal. Fiction monologue does not require a response and exists as a form of communication.

Monologue speech is an important part of the text, which is formed on the basis of structural and semantic connectedness of units. In linguistics, monologues are divided into interior and exterior (in the form of appeal). Internal monologues are associated with a person's inner psychological shocks. Another type of monologue is based on appealing to the audience; it has a group of listeners; trying to convince someone. The monologue requires attention and thinking by the author.

The monologue has a rhetorical nature in the text and serves to obtain a rhetorical effect. In order to achieve this effect, the creator of the monologue is required to acquire creative ability. The way of its delivery is different. For example, story, persuasion, judgment, thought-provoking monologue, etc. In classical literature, thought-provoking monologues had a special role in blaming the society in the political and historical context. The question on the significance of monologue in the rhetorical textual aspect is one of the most important problems of modern linguistics. In this regard, the place of the monologue in the rhetorical structure of the text and its rhetorical aspect are different concepts. The rhetorical aspect of a monologue involves its figurative construction or rhetorical effect, while its role in the rhetorical structure implies a system of connectedness that integrates the text.

1. Self-appeal:

1. *“Now, he thought, I must think about the drag. It has its*

perils and its merits. I may lose so much line that I will lose him, if he makes his effort and the drag made by the oars is in place and the boat loses all her lightness. Her lightness prolongs both our suffering but it is my safety since he has great speed that he has never yet employed. No matter what passes I must gut the dolphin so he does not spoil and eat some of him to be strong. Now I will rest an hour more and feel that he is solid and steady before I move back to the stern to do the work and make the decision. In the meantime, I can see how he acts and if he shows any changes. The oars are a good trick; but it has reached the time to play for safety. He is much fish still and I saw that the hook was in the corner of his mouth and he has kept his mouth tight shut. The punishment of the hook is nothing. The punishment of hunger, and that he is against something that he does not comprehend, is everything. Rest now, old man, and let him work until your next duty comes”²⁹.

This text is based on the protagonist's appeal to himself; The monologue, which characterizes the confrontation between "I and he" (fish), deals with the planning of the activity of "I" – the Old Man, and has the following specific features:

– The main element: a monologue based on I and its repetition in the text;

– Various metaphorical elements: It has its perils and its merits;

– Time sequence: Now, Meantime, Rest now;

Self-appeal: old man.

The appeal in monologues can apply to all persons.

The fifth semi-chapter of the second chapter is called ***“The role of dialogues in the rhetorical structure of the literary text.”***

The text is presented as open and dynamic event in the works of R.Bart and E. Umberto³⁰. The rhetorical approach is less studied than others among such approaches to fictional texts. This aspect of research is the sociolinguistic direction of the text study of the text or discourse and the author of this concept is J. Weber. In his concept, the discursive space, communicative and social status of language

²⁹ Hemingway, E. The Old Man and The Sea. Charles Scribner's sons, – 1952. – p.28

³⁰ Барт, Р. Текстовый анализ. Изб. работы: Семиотика: Поэтика. / Р.Барт. – М., – 2016

and language devices in fictional text is of special importance³¹.

In the early twentieth century, dialogue was studied in terms of the social mechanism of the psychology, and it was believed that dialogue is not a separate discourse, but speech communication with social, informative aspects.

Thus, the rhetorical structure of the text covers the entire potential of connectedness among the textual components. Dialogue also obtains its prominence in this context. Sometimes the microtext, which begins with the author's narrative, continues with a dialogue of images. In this case, the connection between cue phrases occurs in relation to the semantics of the microtext and generally acquires the status of textual components. Thus, the dialogue after the author's narrative comprises either all or an important part of the microtext.

Let us address to the facts to clarify the essence of the issue:

“Tom Buchanan, who had been hovering restlessly about the room, stopped and rested his hand on my shoulder.

“What you doing, Nick?”

“I’m a bond man.”

“Who with?”

I told him.

“Never heard of them,” he remarked decisively.

This annoyed me.

“You will,” I answered shortly.

“You will if you stay in the East.”

“Oh, I’ll stay in the East, don’t you worry,” he said, glancing at Daisy and then back at me, as if he were alert for something more.

“I’d be a God damned fool to live anywhere else.”

At this point Miss Baker said:

“Absolutely!” with such suddenness that I started—it was the first word she had uttered since I came into the room”³².

The above microtext contains a dialogue between Tom Buken and Nick. This microtext is almost built on dialogue; the development of its plotline is reflected in this dialogue. The rhetoric

³¹ Weber, J.J. Critical Analysis of fiction: Essays in Discourse stylistics / J.J.Weber. – Rodopi, – 1992

³² [https:// studyenglishwords.com](https://studyenglishwords.com) › book › Великий-Гэтсби

of dialogue in this information segment is characterized by a semantic connectedness among the textual components; the event develops through dialogue and becomes a representative of the semantic and structural development of the microtext. The text ends with a dialogue and starts for the next microtext. Thus, dialogue is involved into the sphere of rhetorical connectedness in the context of the microtext and the microtext.

In the rhetorical structure of the text, there is a coordinate that combines examples from different languages regarding the role of dialogues; dialogues perform similar functions in the rhetorical structure of the text. The only difference between them is the difference in language. Their positions in the text, their connection with the author's narrative, or their merging within the author's narrative, depending on the position, is also universal.

Chapter III of the dissertation is called **“The role of grammatical units in the rhetorical structure of the literary text.”**

The first semi-chapter of Chapter III called **“Conjunctions and the role of conjunctive words”** is devoted to the role of conjunctions in the rhetorical structure of the word. The rhetorical structure is based on hierarchy. In this sense, the study of relations expressed by conjunctions is of both linguistic and socio-philosophical importance. In respect of the functions of conjunctions the role of conjunctions have found their reflection in three constituent parts of Rhetorical Structure Theory (superstructure, relational, syntactic) introduced by W.Mann and S.Tompson. This is a feature that characterizes the logical, functional-semantic properties of the conjunctions in the language. The role of those relations in communication is evidential in expressing our ideas. Therefore, these properties are thoroughly approached in rendering the morphological classification of conjunctions in language. However, the sense of coordination is relative on account of distinction between the copulative and contrasting conjunctions.

“There is no sense in being anything but practical though, he thought. I wish I had some salt. And I do not know whether the sun will rot or dry what is left, so I had better eat it all although I am not hungry”³³.

³³ Hemingway, E. The Old Man and The Sea. Charles Scribner's sons, – 1952. – 127 p.

Let us give an example revealing the copulative relations between sentences:

*“There is no sense in being anything but practical though, he thought. I wish I had some salt. **And** I do not know whether the sun will rot or dry what is left, so I had better eat it all although I am not hungry. The fish is calm and steady. I will eat it all and then I will be ready”.*

The part before and after the conjunction “and” are connected on the basis of equality in the context of formation of information in the given text. The relations between them is additive, copulative, but not subordinating. It means that the sides are not interdependent. The semantics of this conjunction, which is characterized as a coordinating conjunction in theoretical literature, has elements of subordination:

“He is a great fish and I must convince him, he thought. I must never let him learn his strength nor what he could do if he made his run. If I were him I would put in everything now and go until something broke. But, thank God, they are not as intelligent as we who kill them, although they are more noble and more able”³⁴.

The coordinating sense of this conjunction consists in its connection with previous part independently; therefore, the text seems to be divided into two parts and those parts are connected through contrasting relations. Here, unlike the conjunction “and”, “but” is followed by a contrast that contradicts the previous idea in its use. Therefore, the element of subordination in that language unit arises in this context. However, because of this feature, they do not indicate the relations expressed by subordinating conjunctions. As can be seen, subordinating relations functions with relative distinctions in the rhetorical structure of the text³⁵.

According to scientists, the text contains about 40 rhetoric relations which are open, the new ones can be identified or formed in terms of the development of human consciousness. The relations expressed by the conjunction constitutes a group in the context of general rhetorical relations. In this aspect, conjunctive words are of

³⁴ Hemingway, E. *The Old Man and The Sea*. Charles Scribner's sons, – 1952. – 127 p.

³⁵ Ключникова, О.С. Теория риторической структуры: mirznanii.com/a/287966/teoriya-ritoricheskoy-struktury

great significance. In English, the function of conjunctive words is performed by relative pronouns (Who, which, whose, when, where, that, etc.) which serve to express conjunctive relations. This feature is also performed by the conjunctions “which, on which”.

The relations denoted by conjunctive words in the text is close to that of subordinating conjunctions, which are between conjunctions and independent parts of speech, they don't have as functional motivation as conjunctions have. In the given example, "that" and "in this connection" are conjunctive words, which carry attributive relations.

The second semi-chapter of Chapter III is called "*Conjunctivized adverbs*" which studies the role of English conjunctivized adverbs in the rhetorical structure of the text.

Along with grammatical devices, grammaticalized devices of language also play an important role in the rhetorical structure of the text. Grammatical units of language are language units that are fixed in the grammatical system and are fully defined in terms of morphological and syntactic functions. Examples of this are word-formation and categorical suffixes in the morphology of the English language. In this process, forms of desemantization appear depending on the specifics of languages³⁶.

This process, as we mentioned, covers other notional parts of speech. For example, the grammaticalization of pronouns is also characterized, like adverbs, by the morphological and syntactic level of the language and, as stated in text theory, plays an important role in the construction of the rhetorical structure of the text. For example, relative pronouns: who (m), which (who, which – is used in human relations), that, whose (who is used in relation to objects and animals). Their grammaticalization direction coincides with the function of conjunctions and plays an organizing role in the formation of composite complex sentences. It also gains prominence in connecting the components of the text and formulating the text hierarchy on the basis of this functional feature. In this context, “*therefore, then, however, nevertheless, still, yet, besides, moreover,*

³⁶ Hüseynov, Ş. Türk dillərində şəkilçilərin törəmə yolları. / Ş.Hüseynov. – Bakı: Zəngəzurda, – 2009. – s. 34-40

otherwise, else, consequently, when, then, where, why, how” (“Therefore, then, nevertheless, still, in addition, in other way, at another time, where, why, how”) grammaticalized adverbs can be given as examples.

“The adverbs can be syntactically placed at the beginning, middle and end of a sentence. For comparison, when the adverbs come at the beginning of the sentence, the function of adverbial modifier weakens, and the conjunctive function with the previous sentence manifests itself; they are emphatic. This feature is the text and discourse connection of the adverb and an indicator of thematic progress in the information structure of discourse”³⁷.

In the context of Rhetorical Structural Theory, grammaticalized adverbs or adverbial combinations connect information structures with coherence relations. The first version of this theory deals with two coherent relations (symmetric and asymmetric), and states that most of these relations are asymmetric³⁸. The adverbs “Where, when, why” connect the clauses of composite complex sentence. It also contributes to the completeness of the text by connecting the components of the text. Prof. A.Y.Mammadov writes: *“The considered complex syntactic whole is created through carriers of several structural and semantic connections, and this becomes an important factor for the text receiver to adequately obtain the relevant information”³⁹.*

The grammaticalization of adverbs is optional dependent of situation, as they acquire a connectedness function between the components of the text. This phenomenon is widespread in languages of different systems, especially in agglutinative languages. Taking into account the conjunctive feature of the adverb "after" (sonra), Academician K.M. Abdullayev writes: *“In the sequential connection*

³⁷ Lewis, Diana. Grammaticalizing connectives in English and discourse information structure. *New Trends in Grammaticalizing and Language Change.* / Diana Lewis. – John Benjamins, – 2018. – p. 135-157

³⁸ Mann William, C., Thompson, S.A. *Rhetorical Structure Theory: A Theory of Text Organization.* Report number: ISI/ RS 87-190. // – Affiliation: University of Southern California. Information Science Institute, – 1987. – p.190

³⁹ Məmmədov, A.Y. *Formal əlaqə vasitələri. Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər.* / A.Y.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s.37

of text components the device that connect them can be used with the unit "after" which acts as a special lexical unit". This, in its turn, serves to strengthen the coherence of the text"⁴⁰. Thus, the system of relations (pragmatic markers) that plays an active role in the rhetorical structure of the text is constantly evolving, it is not static. This is because language is an open system.

The third semi-chapter of Chapter III is called "***The role of particles in the rhetoric structure of a text***" which analysis the function of particles in the rhetorical structure of the text.

The functions of particles in the rhetorical structure of the text realizes in the context of their morphological characteristics; they are evaluated in terms of the organization of information in the communication process. For example:

"Well" may the court be dim, with wasting candles here and there; well may the fog hang heavy in it, as if it would never get out; well may the stained-glass windows lose their colour and admit no light of day into the place; well may the uninitiated from the streets, who peep in through the glass panes in the door, be deterred from entrance by its owlish aspect and by the drawl, languidly echoing to the roof from the padded dais where the Lord High Chancellor looks into the lantern that has no light in it and where the attendant wigs are all stuck in a fog-bank!"⁴¹.

The particle "Well" positioning at the beginning of the microtext, indicates that the points are connected by the particle "well" in the given text: "The court entirely plunged into darkness, the burning candles were unable to dispel the darkness, the fog was hanging in this thick veil, as if it were eternal, not allowing sunlight to penetrate". This type of particles is called discursive particles. Functionally, such a distinction of particles contrasts with their morphological features and is analyzed as a sign of a new functional sphere.

"Suddenly (birdən) a very little counsel with a terrific bass voice arises, fully inflated, in the back settlements of the fog, and

⁴⁰ Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri. / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı, – 2016. – s.249

⁴¹ Dickens, Ch. Bleak House. Preface. Bradbury and Evans. (1852-1853)

says, “Will your lordship allow me? I appear for him. He is a cousin, several times removed”⁴².

The particle "Suddenly" at the beginning of the text is a partialized adverb; it has become grammatically abstracted in this context, losing its nominative meaning, and has become a means of connecting the textual components in a microtext. The adverbs "Well", "Thus", "Suddenly", "Therefore", "Now" and "Then" perform this function, too.

The fourth semi-chapter is called “**Modal words**” which explores the role of modal words in the rhetoric structure of the text. Modal words are of great significance in the rhetorical structure of the text. It should be mentioned that modal words are the morphological devices that create a coherence among textual components. Coherence serves the rhetorical structure of the text by connecting the textual components around some modal meaning. For example:

*“He rubbed the cramped hand against his trousers and tried to gentle the fingers. But it would not open. **Maybe** it will open with the sun, he thought. **Maybe** it will open when the strong raw tuna is digested. If I have to have it, I will open it, cost whatever it costs. But I do not want to open it now by force. Let it open by itself and come back of its own accord. After all I abused it much in the night when it was necessary to free and untie the various lines”⁴³.*

In this example, the idea is centralized around "**May be**" and the events are described around the modality of probability. This feature is not associated with any component of the text, but with the idea expressed in the whole text. So, the modality of probability completely penetrates into the semantics of the microtext.

Chapter IV of the dissertation is called “**The role of mappings in the rhetoric structure of the literary text**”.

The first semi-chapter of Chapter IV is called “**Referential mappings**”. References are those that are equivalent to an actualized name or object of reality. It is related to three factors: syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

⁴² Dickens, Ch. Bleak House. Preface. Bradbury and Evans. (1852-1853)

⁴³ Hemingway, E. The Old Man and The Sea. Charles Scribner's sons, – 1952. – 127 p.

Reference reflects the connection between an utterance and the world. Demonstrative pronouns, proper nouns, common nouns, articles, etc. can be a referent. Depending on the characteristics of the communicative situation, the mentioned references find their place in the text. The forms of references in linguistics are classified with relative distinctions. The classification introduced by J. Searle attracts our attention. His classification is as follows:

1. Proper nouns;
2. Proper compound names: sister Lena, that man's wife and so on.;
3. Pronouns;
4. Title.

At the same time, J. Searle draws the attention to its complete and successful form, underlining the conditions of the reference⁴⁴. Reference is a subjective act; depending on the author's intention in the construction of the text, the use of proper and common nouns, demonstrative pronouns, articles in relation to an object is of a reference nature.

Mapping is a broad concept; it is a product of associative thinking, the result of a bilateral relations. It is the determination of the relationship between a man and a man, between a man and the nature.

In textual linguistics, referential mappings with the connecting feature between the components of a microtext, differ from metaphoric mappings in nature. Referential mappings are more substitutive in nature. Both the rhetorical and logical structure of the text and the linguistic and aesthetic requirements of the language necessitate it in conveying the information. Speaking about cohesion and coherence, M. Halliday and R. Hasan touches upon referential mapping. He points out: "*Reference: two language units are related by what they indicate.*" For example: "*John studies at the University. He goes there every day*"⁴⁵. Here John and he is the same person,

⁴⁴ filology.snauka.ru>2013/ 04

⁴⁵ Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English. / M.A.K.Halliday, H.Rugaiya. – L., – 1976. – 85 p.; Hellmann, C. The Notion of Coherence in Discourse / C.Hellmann – Focus and Coherence in Discourse Processing. Research: Brown, G., Yule, G. Discourse analysis. / G. Brown, G. Yule. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 1993. – 288 p.

University and there the same place. This is associated with referential cohesion.

Referential mappings provide semantic connections between components of a text, as well as textual completeness. When the text is listened to and perceived, it is perceived as a whole, not in separate words; this is informative wholeness. Referential mapping manifest themselves at the level of sentences, micro and macrotext:

I At the sentence level:

1. Referent of the subject:

“When a girl leaves her home at eighteen, she does one of two things. Either she fall sin to saving hands and becomes better, or she rapidly assumes the cosmopolitan standard of virtue and becomes worse”⁴⁶.

In this example, there is a referential connection between "girl" and "she". Because "girl" semantically hinders the emergence of both semantic ambiguity and imperfection of expression by transferring it to the pronoun "he", which replaces it.

"Carolina" and "girl" are referential relations that are very common in literary texts.

II. At the microtext level: Referent of thought.

2. Information can contain a referent of thought:

“How many times had I come and gone through the dreaded gateway? How many times had I been born and died young? And how often to the same parents? I had no idea. So much of the dust of living was in me. But this time, somewhere in the interspace between the spirit world and the Living, I chose to stay. This meant breaking my pact and outwitting my companions. It wasn’t because of the sacrifices, the burnt offerings of oils and yams and palm-nuts, or the blandishments, the short-lived promises of special treatment, or even because of the grief I had caused. It wasn’t because of my horror of recognition either. Apart from a mark on my palm I had managed to avoid being discovered. It may simply have been that I had grown tired of coming and going. It is terrible to forever remain in-between. It may also have been that I wanted to taste of this world, to feel it,

⁴⁶ Dreiser, Th. Sister Carrie. Chapter I. / Th.Dreiser. – Dover publications, – 2004. – 368 p.

*suffer it, know it, to love it, to make a valuable contribution to it, and to have that sublime mood of eternity in me as I live the life to come. But I sometimes think it was a face that made me want to stay. I wanted to make happy the bruised face of the woman who would become my mother*⁴⁷.

After the idea of "staying in the world of living" comes the phrase "it meant." "This" is a previously given referent of the thought. The text consists of a part before the referent, and other events after the referent related to the decision made. The referent then acts as a connectedness between the two parts. This point is one of the main features of the rhetorical structure of the text.

III. Between microtexts. Referent of information:

"Who are you talking to?"

'No one,' I replied.

She gave me a long stare. I don't remember how old I was at the time. Afterwards my spirit companions took great delight getting me into trouble. I often found myself oscillating between both worlds. One day I was playing on thes and when they called me from across the road with the voice of my mother. As I went towards the voice a car almost ran me over. Another day they enticed me with sweet songs towards a gutter. I fell in and no one noticed and it was only by good fortune that a bicyclist saw me thrashing about in the filthy water and saved me from drowning.

*I was ill after wards and spent most of the time in the other world trying to reason with my spirit companions, trying to get them to leave me alone. What I didn't know was that the longer they kept me there, the more certain they were making my death. It was only much later, when I tried to get back into my body and couldn't, that I realised they had managed to shut me out of my life. I cried for a long time into the silver void till our great king inter ceded for me and re opened the gates of my body*⁴⁸.

The events that occurred to the protagonist cover the information given in one microtext, in the next microtext the referent of that information is "thereafter". The referent that connects the

⁴⁷ Okri, Ben. The Famished Road. SECTION 1. BOOK 1.

⁴⁸ Washington, Irving - "Rip Van Winkle"

parts within the information conveyed in a microtext is simpler than the intertextual referential connection. Because the connectedness between microtexts has a wider scope. Sometimes such connectedness can cover several microtexts. Such connectedness, as one of the ways of forming a microtext, ensures the completeness of the text, as pointed out in Rhetorical Structure Theory. This type of connecting units with a certain implicit content, creates a succession in the process of information delivery, allowing the emergence of a global structure at the macrotext level. Thus, it plays an important role in the formation of a hierarchical system.

The second semi-chapter of Chapter IV is called “*Metaphorical mappings*”. There is a common model of mapping in the minds of all people, irrespective of their race or nationality. Metaphorical mapping covers a part of that mapping model. In this case, two objects and their two features are involved in mapping. In the process of mapping, the feature of one of the objects is mapped to the other, and there arises an illogical meaning, apparently far from reality. However, a very successful expression for communication is formed in this illogicality. The logical and syntactic scheme of the language plays an important role in the mapping. V.N. Teliya considers this fact as a motive for metaphorical mapping. As mentioned above, in metaphorical mapping, motivation occurs in the metaphorical word and affects the semantics of the word; a new seme emerges.

Some linguists believe that metaphorization is a linguistic phenomenon, not a field of thought⁴⁹. It is known that metaphorical mappings have a logical and syntactic structure and enrichment in the sense of a lexeme. However, such a complex event cannot be beyond human mind and consciousness.

Because metaphorization is the result of complex logical and mental processes. In this regard, J. Lakoff wrote that metaphor is a poetic and rhetorical tool for many poetic languages, not a tool used in everyday life. In addition, metaphors are usually attributed to ordinary natural language; as well as included in the sphere of words, not in the field of mind. Therefore, some believe that it is possible to live

⁴⁹ Телия, В.Н. Типы языковых значений: Связанное значение слова в языке / АН СССР. Институт языкознания. / В.Н.Телия. – М.: Наука, – 1981. – с.191

without metaphors. On the contrary, the metaphor has stepped into our daily lives and manifests itself not only in language but also in mind. Thus, metaphorical mapping is both a linguistic and a mental phenomenon; metaphorical mapping is the intersection of two areas of conceptual knowledge. There is a lot of research on this problem in English. N.Danilova classifies metaphorical mappings as follows:

“1. *Mappings by similarity; lick smb’s boots; turn smth. in one’s mind;*

2. *Mappings according to the similarity of the feature; a bad mixer; a lump of clay;*

3. *Mappings due to similarity of situation; sit on a barrel of gun – powder; be on the high ropes;*

4. *Mappings by physical similarity; be on the nettles;*

5. *Mappings on the similarity of specific physiological feelings; one’s hearts akin to one’s boots;*

6. *Mappings on similar behavior of animals: to play possum;*

7. *Mappings on external similarity; boiled (stuffed) shirt; a straight arrow;*

8. *Mappings on similarity of external influence; send a (cold)”⁵⁰;*

9. *Mappings on the intensive continuation of a physical event; lift a load from smb’s mind*⁵¹. In this classification given by N.Danilova, associative connection is brought to the fore.

The role of metaphorical and metonymical mappings in the rhetorical structure of the text can be characterized as follows:

1. Metaphorical mappings are closely related to the rhetorical structure of the text and the rhetorical relations that make it up. As we know, Rhetorical Structure Theory expresses the elements and inter-categorical relations that enable to follow the pragmatic and semantic principles of the formation of the structural and semantic completeness of the text⁵². The main purpose of this theory is to determine the origin and function of the text.

⁵⁰ shiverdownsmb sback(спине)

⁵¹ otvet.mail.ru>question/25185199

⁵² Mann, W., Matthiessen, Ch. S.A.Thompson. Rhetorical structure theory and text analysis. // Discourse Description. – Amsterdam: Benjamins, – 1992, p.39-78

2. Investigating the rhetorical structure of the text, W. Mann and S. Thompson suggested that the rhetorical structure of discourse should be considered as a network of semantic relations with each other. The main concepts of this theory are the discursive unit and the relations between them. Rhetorical relations and rhetorical devices must be taken into account in studying the rhetorical structure of the text. Otherwise, the study of the problem will be incomplete.

3. The main object of Rhetorical Structure Theory is to study the internal structure of the text, that is, to determine the stages of the creation and perception of the text. Taking into account the emotional and expressive words and metaphors included in the lexical balance of the language in the process of speech formation plays an important role in the construction of the text and its transformation into a unit of information. Metaphorical mappings are of great importance in the formation of rhetorical structural units that make up the internal structure of the text.

The third semi-chapter of Chapter IV is called "*Metonymic mapping*".

Like metaphor, metonymy has been extensively studied at both the linguistic and conceptual levels. Ch. Denrosh points out that "*metonymy plays a fundamental role in conceptualization and communication.*"⁵³

This study claims that morphology, syntax, lexis, and phraseology are expressed by non-metaphorical means and have a basic meaning in language. Only metonymy, or more precisely "metonymic elaboration", gives us flexibility and accuracy on these systems, and we constantly rely on them in our social communication⁵⁴.

Metonymic mappings are rhetorical events that have developed in the minds of people over thousands of years up to date. The process of metonymic mapping, as in metaphorical mapping, has a strong impact on the lexical system of the language and plays a special role in the construction of information in the communication process.

⁵³ Denroche, C. *Metonymy and Language: A New Theory of Linguistic Processing.* / C. Denroche. – London: Routledge, – 2014. – 218 p.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, – 218 p.

Metonymic mappings are related to both linguistic and extraneous factors. Because the development of society, economic and political relations reveals the most optimal options for naming processes and events, objects and focuses attention on the main purpose of communication. In this case, metaphorical mappings appear to be an important factor in the delivery of information. In metonymic mappings, as noted, the actualized language unit, which also assumes the semantics of the elliptical language unit, is reapplied in the text.

The cognitive approach to metonymy is based on three postulates:

1. Metonymy is a conceptual phenomenon;
2. Metonymy is a cognitive process;
3. Metonymy operates within the framework of idealized cognitive models⁵⁵.

The essence of these postulates of G. Radden and Z. Kovecses is that one conceptual existence is transferred to another conceptual existence on the basis of the corresponding model. The choice of this model is also based on cognitive principles. C. Lakoff and M. Johnson emphasize the cognitive models idealized in the formation of metonymic mappings⁵⁶.

There are some models of the metonymization process. In most languages of the world, these models are similar. However, the degree of activity of the mentioned mapping models in the language is relatively different. For example, active metonymic models in English are classified by A.I.Fyodorov as follows:

1. Animal – animal flesh; fowl; goose⁵⁷.

⁵⁵ Radden, G. Towards a theory of metonymy. /In: K. Panther, G. Radden (Eds.), *Metonymy in Language and Thought*. / G.Radden, Z.Kovecses. – Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins, – 1999. – p. 17-61

⁵⁶ Lakoff, G. *Metaphors we live by*. / G.Lakoff, M.Johnson. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, – 1980. – p.79-90

⁵⁷ Федоров, А.И. Семантическая структура слова как компонент семантической структуры высказывания [Текст] / Семантическая структура слова./ А.И.Федоров. – М.: Наука, – 1981. – с.86

2. Subject – associated with it (derivative words), school (school educational institution; schoolboy) as well as: pine; oak bronze; clay⁵⁸.

Metonymic mappings are not just a mechanical, they are language tools that are crucial in the formation of the structural and semantic completeness of the information given in the text. Sometimes metaphorical mappings have a central force in the microtext, carrying on the significance of the information, and sometimes they serve as a figurative, effective expression of thought as one of the few metonyms involved in the microtext. There is no sharp difference between these features. We are talking about the functional degree of metonymy in the organization of the rhetorical structure of the text. Let's look at examples:

“Developmental programs were usually given code names that didn't reflect the program's nature, which was why the earlier SR-71 Blackbird had been code named "Oxcart." This particular bird, a second-generation advanced tactical fighter, bore the unusually descriptive code name of Night Wing, and when it went into production it would receive some suitably macho designation like the F-15 Eagle or the F-16 Fighting Falcon, but to Colonel Mackenzie she was "Baby." There were actually five prototypes, and he called them all Baby. The test pilots assigned to the program under his command complained that she-whichever "she" it was-always acted up with them because he had spoiled her for other pilots. Colonel Mackenzie had given them his legendary ice-blue stare and replied, "That's what all my women say." His face had remained perfectly expressionless, leaving his men uncertain if that was the truth or a joke. They suspected it to be the truth”⁵⁹.

In this example, the information is based on "Baby". "Baby" is a substitute for a new generation military aircraft (F-16). The text provides information about the naming of the aircraft, and "Baby" is at

⁵⁸ Федоров, А.И. Семантическая структура слова как компонент семантической структуры высказывания [Текст] / Семантическая структура слова./ А.И.Федоров. – М.: Наука, – 1981. – с.88

⁵⁹ Howard, Linda. Mackenzie's Mission. The second book in the Mackenzie series, – 1992.

the center of it. So, "baby" is one of the different names of the F-16 (SR-71 "Eagle", "F-15" – Hawk, "F-16" – "Flying Hawk"). In this microtext, the main burden of information is on this metonymic unit. Thus, metonymic mappings are figurative means that play a decisive role in the rhetorical structure of fictional text. Here it is necessary to emphasize the specific features of fictional texts in English. In general, the tendency to use metonymy in English texts is growing. This is confirmed during the analysis. In our opinion, the greater use of metonymic expressions can be explained by the possibilities of these figurative language tools to make the text more dynamic and flexible.

The fourth semi-chapter of Chapter IV is called "***Hyperbolic mappings***" which states that hyperbole is explored both in linguistics and study of literature. It is associated with the exaggeration of something or a feature, as well as of an action. Its structural and contentive aspect is studied in linguistics; it can also be in the form of a sentence or a combination of words.

Structurally different hyperbolas have certain features in their connecting structure in the microtext. Because sentence structure hyperbolas have separate predicates and are separate components in the context of the microtext, they are freely engaged in the communication system:

As a sentence:

*"A day was twenty-four hours long but seemed longer. There was no hurry, for there was nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with, nothing to see outside the boundaries of Maycomb Country"*⁶⁰.

As a phrase:

*"Reflects charming old Lady Tippins on Veneering's right; with an immense obtuse drab oblong face, like a face in a tablespoon, and a dyed Long Walk up the top of her head, as a convenient public approach to the bunch of false hair behind, pleased to patronize Mrs Veneering opposite, who is pleased to be patronized"*⁶¹.

⁶⁰ Harper, Lee. To kill a Mockingbird. / L.Harper. Grand Central Publishing, – October 11, – 1988. – p.69

⁶¹ Dickens, Ch. Our Mutual Friend: Book the First: The Cup and the Lip (Part 1) – Kindle Edition, – 2020. – 304 p.

Hyperbolas, both as sentences and word combinations, are included into the hierarchical system of the rhetorical structure of the text in accordance with the pragmatics of the text. In general, a well-structured text hardly contains a single language unit that would stand apart from the textual hierarchy. In this sense, all metaphors and other language units perform a corresponding function in the rhetorical structure of the text.

The fifth semi-chapter is called “*Meiosis concept mappings.*”

Meiosis is a deliberately employed understatement, presenting something as less than it really is. It is *belittling*, often through a change of *meaning* of one. Meiosis is a statement that depicts something important in terms that lessen or belittle it. For example, meiosis is studied in logic, psychology, sociology and other fields of science. In psychology, the symptoms of meiosis vary depending on the psychological temperament of people. Sociologically, it is possible to show the fact that meiosis is interesting for them, they give more space to meiosis in their speeches rather than other nations do. The British do not like to get emotional as much as possible; they are self-controlled in all situations. Meiosis minimalizes the quality or feature of an object to the least extent, making it insignificant.

“You work hard at your learning, I know. And I work a little, Charley, and plan and contrive a little (wake out of my sleep contriving sometimes), how to get together a shilling now, and a shilling then, that shall make father believe you are beginning to earn a stray living along shore.’ You are father’s favourite, and can make him believe anything.”

“I wish I could, Charley!

For if I could make him believe that learning was a good thing, and that we might lead better lives, I should be a’most content to die”⁶².

In the given example, “*I work a little*” is meiosis.

Meiosis in the hierarchical system in the microtext does not vary principally from hyperbolas; Depending on the pragmatics of the text in the microtext, their place is determined by the author.

⁶² Dickens, Ch. Our Mutual Friend: Book the First: The Cup and the Lip (Part 1) – New York: Published by John Bradburn, 49 Walker street, – 1964. – p.44

Meiosis enters into the rhetorical structure of the text in the form of words, phrases and sentences. As in hyperbole, meiosis occupies a special place in the hierarchy of the text; words and word combinations are elementary rhetorical units, and sentences enter the rhetorical structure as a component of the microtext.

The sixth semi-chapter of Chapter IV is called ***“Ironic mappings in a text”***.

Irony is a rhetorical tool that demonstrates the author's position in fictional texts, a type of figurative language. One of its main features that it expresses a kind smile on the target and creates the impression that the object depicted is not as it seems. I.Y. Tyshenko writes: *“Irony is a complex, multifaceted event. In rhetoric, irony is considered a figure of speech causing a smile. It has a concrete meaning in the text.”*⁶³

In this sense, perceiving irony varies in a text depending on the context; the real meaning is concealed in the context.

*“So, the pie was brought down, and the worthy Mr Boffin exercised his patience until Wegg, in the exercise of his knife and fork, had finished the dish: only profiting by the opportunity to inform Wegg that although it was not strictly Fashionable to keep the contents of a larder thus exposed to view, he (Mr Boffin) considered it hospitable; for the reason, that instead of saying, in a comparatively unmeaning manner, to a visitor”*⁶⁴.

In the given example of "armed with a knife and fork", the author's attitude to Wegg, his place in the system of images is ironically presented. Normally, it would be pointless to talk about "arming with knives and forks." In the text, the author's attitude to the image and irony are also related to evaluation. Dickens mocks at Wegg's culture, accept it from humoristic perspective.

On the other hand, irony reveals itself as a means of expressing the author's harsh attitude to the image.

Ancient Greek philosophers also speak of soft, well-intentioned and hard forms of irony. In modern times the irony is widely used

⁶³ Тищенко, И.Я. Ирония и ее классификация: scienceforum. ru>article

⁶⁴ Dickens, Ch. Our Mutual Friend: Book the First: The Cup and the Lip (Part 1) – Kindle Edition, – 2020. – 304 p.

not only in literary texts, but also in everyday life, political and publicist discourses. This rhetorical tool, used both verbally and non-verbally, demonstrates the superiority of the mind over cognition.

In the generative process of speech, irony is formed in deep structure of the "deep" and "surface" structure theory put forward by N. Chomsky and acquires its linguistic form in surface structure. Irony is the product of metaphorical mappings. Unlike other types of metaphors, the radius of ironic mappings is wider; "concealed meaning" reverses the meaning expressed by an existing language tool in the communication process. Therefore, in comparison with other types of metaphors, the scope and characteristics of irony are different. Ironic mapping involves the text as a whole, carried out on the scale of words, phrases and sentences. Sometimes the whole irony is mapped to the text. In this sense, the scope of the rhetorical devices is more comprehensive and larger than other types of metaphors. There may be a slight divergence in the use of irony in discourse and text. Because facial expressions, tone of voice, hand movements, melody of the voice play an important role in the expression of irony in discourse. In the text, irony is mapped to the idea according to the context of the text and is perceived in accordance with written speech.

The **Conclusion** section of the dissertation include the following:

1. The rhetorical structure of a text is a new aspect of text organization.

2. The text theory, first of all, is based on the two main categories - cohesion and coherence - that ensure the integrity of the text (integrity of information). A text is coherent when it makes full use of background knowledge. Cohesion ensures the formal-grammatical connection of the text, and coherence includes the semantic-pragmatic features of the text.

3. The text is the carrier of the processes of transformation of external speech into internal speech, as well as internal speech into external speech and external speech into thinking.

4. The theoretical basis of the pragmatic features of the text is the rhetorical structure theory of the text.

5. In rhetorical structure theory, the formation of the text is explained by the mechanism of connection between its parts.

6. The rhetorical structure theory arose as a result of both theoretical and practical need. Both in psycholinguistics and computational linguistics, the traditional view of the rhetorical structure did not provide a solution to the problems. Therefore, it was necessary to develop the rhetorical structure theory.

7. In the first period of rhetorical structure theory, the problem was approached from the position of descriptive linguistics. However, in the second period, since this theory was used for special purposes, it was removed from the descriptive background and developed independently in a new direction. That is, the rhetorical structure theory began to be developed in the direction of computer linguistics - in the form of the structure of computer text.

8. According to the well-known concept of W.Mann and S.Thompson, the units that make up any text are related to each other by many intellectual connections. These relationships are considered rhetorical relationships.

9. In English literary texts, lexical cohesion has an important role in the construction of the text, as well as a special burden in providing text pragmatics. The lexical cohesion in the construction of the structural-semantic integrity of the text occurs not in isolation from its rhetorical function, but in connection with it; rather, one complements the other.

10. Conjunctions, particles, semantic relations expressed by modal words are among the means that create and complete the hierarchy of the rhetorical structure.

11. The relationship of coordination is a conditional concept, if it is grammatically connected with each other, that component (those that connected) creates a logical connection among themselves. The meaning of that connection is that there is a connection between two language units or text components and it enters into the series of rhetorical relations of the text, and forms some link of the text hierarchy.

12. Rhetorical structure elements link syntactic segments and text components in a rhetorical structure tree.

13. The transformation of adverbs into a pragmatic marker is related to their transformation into a connecting tool between the components of a complex sentence and microtext.

14. The system of relations (pragmatic markers) that plays an active role in the rhetorical structure of the text is constantly developing.

15. According to the rhetorical structure theory, any unit of the text has some ideal connection with each other. The rhetorical connection between the sentences or microtexts that make up the components of the text determines the integrity of the information expressed by the text. That is, if there is no ideal connection between the components of which the sentences are organized, such as the text component, connection between the microtexts will not be possible. In this sense, all components, from the smallest unit to the largest units of the text, have an ideal connection, which represents rhetorical relations.

16. Regardless of race, nationality and culture, all people have a common transference pattern in their minds. Metaphorical transfers involve part of that transference pattern.

17. In metaphorical mapping, motivation occurs on the metaphorical word and affects the semantics of the word; its semantic structure is enriched - a new seme is created.

18. Metaphorical and metonymic mappings are closely related to the rhetorical structure of the text and the rhetorical relationships that make it up.

19. The main object of the Rhetorical Structure Theory is to study the internal structure of the text.

20. Metonymic mappings are language devices that play a certain role in creating the structural-semantic integrity of the information given in the text.

21. Meiosis consists of reducing some meaning, the quantity of the object and certain characteristics of its signs compared to reality, trivializing the event in the discourse, in short, reducing the meaning.

22. Hyperbole and meiosis enter into the rhetorical structure of the text in the form of words, phrases and sentences.

23. Finally, the means of expression of irony as a pragmatic phenomenon in the rhetorical structure of the text may have shades of relative difference.

The main provisions of dissertation have been reflected in the following works of the author:

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