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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

THE ROLE OF GRAMMAR IN THE INFORMATION STRUCTURE OF TEXT IN MODERN ENGLISH

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

The significance and degree of study of the theme. English has the status of an international language in the international world as well as around the world. From this point of view, interest in learning foreign languages, especially English, is growing in our country. The demand for learning foreign languages is constantly increasing. This manifests itself in all areas of our life, especially in science, technology, economy and culture. Access to the international world, acquaintance with world culture and various fields of science, the wide use of computer technology in education, the attempt to integrate into Europe, benefiting from world training and education, education and teaching experience are especially important in the formation of the intellectual level of the young generation.

The English language has been sufficiently investigated up to our time, sufficient studies have been conducted on its morphological and grammatical categories, and certain conclusions have been obtained. In this regard, the study of morphology and syntax, which are important divisions of linguistics, continues to be relevant. As we know, text performs a communicative function between people. At the same time, all level units of the language are hierarchically connected with each other purposefully, creating conditions for the formation of the text. It is from this point of view that the investigation of the informational structure of the text and the analysis of the morphological and syntactic devices forming its basis are one of the important issues. One of the leading directions of modern linguistics is the linguistics of the text.

In the presented dissertation, we investigate the role of grammar in the informational structure of the text in modern English. From this point of view, the role of morphological and syntactic devices in the informational structure of the text, their processing rules, their place and importance in the sentence are analyzed.

The study of both morphological and syntactic devices in English has a long history. At the same time, covering these elements, the grammar of the English language was examined from

different perspectives. The relevance of the studied topic is that morphological elements and syntactic devices in English are involved in the analysis from the point of view of functional linguistics. As is known, the main aspect that distinguishes functional linguistics from other linguistic directions and theories is that it is based on usage-based methodology. From this point of view, the informational structure of the text is examined as the main section of functional linguistics, and the positions and degrees and cases of the article, particle and adverb as morphological elements in the text, word order as syntactic devices, inversion, which is a sharp violation of word order, the position and processing rates and cases of syntax and ellipsis are systematically studied and analyzed. Regarding the degree of elaboration of the theme, this topic has not been systematically involved in research. The most research in the direction of the informational structure of the text in foreign linguistics was conducted by M.A.K.Halliday, V.Mathesius, etc. and in Azerbaijani linguistics it was conducted by A.Mammadov, F.Allahverdiyeva, M.Mahmudov and others.

Object and subject of research. As it is known, the information structure of the text has been widely investigated in English linguistics and the role of various grammatical elements in the formation of the information structure of the text has been studied. The object of the conducted research is the informational structure of the text in modern English. The text performs a communicative function between people, and during the formation of its informational structure, all level units purposefully combine with each other and create conditions for this. The subject of the research consists of summarizing and systematizing the results obtained from the investigation of the role of various grammatical means involved in the formation of the informational structure of the text.

The goals and objectives of the research. The purpose of the research work is to determine the role of grammar, as well as morphological and syntactic devices in the informational structure of the text in modern English. To achieve the set goal, the following tasks are planned:

– Analysis of the concepts of theme and rheme in English;

– Examining grammar in the informational structure of the text, which is one of the main concepts of functional linguistics in English, based on historical sources;

– Determining the role of morphological elements in order to fully understand the meaning of sentences within the text in English;

– Determining the place of the article in the sentence;

– Functions, structure and morphological division of the adverb in the sentence;

– Particles and their position within the text;

– Word order in English and the importance of word order within a sentence;

– Ellipsis and its functions within the text;

– Syntax in the informational structure of the text.

Research methods. During the research, literary texts, historical sources and scientific journals were used as a source for different periods of the ancient and modern English literary language.

Linguistic description method, comparative method, structural semantic analysis of the sentence were used during research and analysis.

The main provisions for defense:

– The study of the informational structure of the text is one of the main parts of the text research as a whole. Thus, in the studies related to the informational structure of the text, issues such as the informational and thematic structure of the text, theme/rheme, emphasized/non-emphasized, new/old, interpretation of the informational structure of the text come to the fore.

– English language learners are encouraged to use theme/rheme structure to analyze texts and prepare and develop their own compositions. In this regard, a broad analysis of the concepts of theme and rheme is purposeful.

– In modern English, the main means of expression of the category of certainty and uncertainty is considered to be the article. The status of the article among parts of speech in English is controversial and has been explained differently by different authors.

– Some researchers assume that the placement of adverbs in the informational structure of the text is primarily determined by

syntactic features, others emphasize the importance of semantic features, and others explain the placement of adverbs primarily in terms of pragmatic features.

Scientific novelty of the research. It is the first research work dedicated to the structural semantic analysis of the role of grammar in the informational structure of the text in modern English. The dissertation not only examines the role of grammar in the informational structure of the text in ancient and modern English, but also shows the separate analysis of morphological and syntactic devices within the text. The history of each of these elements, their development path, and their internal forms have been determined and systematically investigated.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The dissertation is theoretically and practically important for the study and use of the English language in various directions. The results of the research can be used when writing works on English grammar. At the same time, it can be used to investigate problems related to this topic. Since the conducted research and the obtained results have an important grammatical feature, it is appropriate to use the provisions and results in the teaching of subjects related to the English language.

Approbatıon and application. The main content of the research is reflected in the articles published in various scientific journals. The results of the research were reported at scientific conferences and seminars. The published articles fully cover the content of the dissertation. Articles and theses of the author on the subject have been published in Azerbaijan and abroad.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is carried out. The work was performed at the Department of Foreign Languages of the Azerbaijan University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign, indicating the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The introductory – 5 pages, 8505 characters, Chapter I – 37 pages, 69534 characters, Chapter II – 42 pages, 79647 characters, Chapter III – 30 pages, 56345 characters,

Conclusion – 2 pages, 3859 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 217890 characters, excluding the list of references used.

MAIN CONTENT OF DISSERTATION

In the introductory part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic, the level of development, the object and subject, goals and objectives, methods of the research, the defense provisions are defined, the scientific innovation, theoretical and practical significance of the research, the approval and application of the research work, the name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed, the structure of the dissertation is defined. Information about the volume of the sections separately and the total volume with a sign is presented.

The first chapter is called **"The informational structure of the text and grammatical evolution"**.

The first paragraph of Chapter I is given under the title ***"The informational structure of the text as one of the main concepts of functional linguistics".***

"The study of the informational structure of the text is one of the main parts of text research as a whole"[1].

Thus, in the studies related to the informational structure of the text, issues such as the informational and thematic structure of the text, theme/rheme, emphasized/non-emphasized, new/old, interpretation of the informational structure of the text come to the fore. Based on research in the field of information structure, we should note that the information structure of the text has been the main research object of functional linguistics.

The structure of information is based on the confrontation of the two poles, which were still called theme and rheme brought by the Prague school of linguistics, and later accented and unaccented, as well as other terms.

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[1] Əsgərova, B.A. Mətnin informasiya strukturu// – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2020. No 8, – s. 58.

We can divide the history of ideas and researches on the text into two official periods: the first period begins with the introduction of *"language and parole dichotomy"* by F. De Saussure. The first period is characterized by the researches of F. De Saussure's French-speaking followers as well as English-language linguistic works. According to Z.S.Harris, *"discourse" was mainly used to define a larger language along with "text"*[2].

"Despite disagreements about the role and importance of text in discourse studies, not only linguists, but also some philosophers consider text as an important element of discourse from a semiotic point of view."[3] A certain element of confusion in text linguistics was clarified by N.E.Enkvist: *"discourse means text + context, where context has a situational par"*[4].

The situational standard observes the extralinguistic context and evaluates the relevance of the text to it. If the text is considered to be the sum of all means of communication forming a coherent entity, then we can see it as a unit of communication that has fixed linguistic, morphological and graphic features related to the topic and has several related sentence combinations that perform social communication and cultural functions.

As the text category covers topics outside the sentence, issues such as the relevance of the text, functional perspective of the text, sharing of information in the text and the pragmatics of the text emerge. Lexical repetitions, formal grammatical elements (articles, particles, conjunctions) and the development of ideas (theme, rheme) are among the most important language factors.

In speaking or writing, people produce a text that listeners and readers relate to and interpret. *"The term text refers to any sample of language that is meaningful to a person who knows this language in any environment, we can characterize the text as the functioning of*

[2] Harris, Z.S. Structural Linguistics. / Z.S.Harris. – New York: –1967. – p.98

[3] Demille, N. General's daughter. / N.Demile. – Warner Books, – 1993. – p.111

[4] Enkvist, N.E. Connexity, interpretability, Universe of Discourse, and Text Worlds./ N.E.Enkvist. – New York: Walter de Gruiter, – 1989. – p.372

the language in the context".[5] Language is primarily a resource for making meaning, so text is a process of making meaning in context.

Text is a rich, multifaceted phenomenon, which is used in many different ways. This can be examined from many different angles. *"We can basically distinguish two aspects in the text: the first is to pay attention to a text as an object in itself, and the second is to pay attention to the text as a means to find something else"*[6]. When focusing on the text as an object, such questions arise: what does the text mean? , what function does the text have? Focusing on the text as a tool, grammarians are interested in what the text means in relation to the language system in which it is spoken or written. Text is the medium used for linguistic analysis, all descriptions of grammar are based on text. Traditionally, this is mainly a virtual text of the descriptive type, examples produced by grammarians to illustrate the category of description. The only real text available at that time was the written text, and some prominent grammarians of the English language, such as O.Jespersen, took advantage of the written texts as a source of information.

The second paragraph is called "***Theme-rheme, new-old, accented/unaccented".***

According to M.A.K.Halliday, the study of theme and rheme originates from systematic linguistics, which analyzes the main function of Systematic Functional Linguistics.

Before proceeding to the definition of the terms theme and rheme, it is necessary to mention their origin. The research works of V.Mathesius and others at the Prague school state that this pair of terms was widely reported in the first systematic attempt to study the information structure. V.Mathesius describes the theme, noting that: *"it is what is known, or at least obvious, in a given situation, and on which the speaker proceeds."*[7] This structure, known as thematic structure, presents the distribution of information within a sentence.

[5] Chomsky, N.A. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax. / N.A.Chomsky. – Cambridge: MIT Press, – 1965. – p.214

[6] Chafe, W. Discourse: an overview in W. Bright. / W.Chafe. – New York: Oxford University Press, – 1971. – p.3

[7] Mathesius, V. Syntactic and FSP Aspects of the Existential Construction in Norwegian / V.Mathesius. – Charles University: Carolinian Press, – 2019. – p.106

The information is divided into two parts of the sentence, i.e. "theme and rheme" sections. Theme and rheme are defined according to different criteria: Theme provides a framework for interpreting the message as *"the starting point of the message"*[8] and *"text forwarder."*[9] This dual nature of theme has led to speculation about its usefulness as a guide to text comprehension.

A theme typically provides a setting that contains familiar or old information. The reception is followed by the rest of the message – rheme. Rheme is the second part of the sentence in which the theme is formed. New information, or rheme, is invaluable to follow the progress of the dispute. Theme and rheme can be recognized from different positions in a sentence: Theme occurs first, followed by rheme.

In English, the theme usually starts the sentence and the rheme appears at the end. The theme and rheme in the sentence depend on the information to be communicated. We can show these two sentences as an example.

1. The P1 flies from Washington to Chicago.

2. The plane from Washington to Chicago is called the P1.

In the first sentence, the theme is P1. The reader has met P1, but does not know where he is going, and therefore needs to be told. Such information is called rheme. In the second sentence, the theme is "The plane from Washington to Chicago". The reader knows that there is an airplane route from Washington to Chicago, but does not know what it is called, so "P1" is the rheme of the second sentence.

As stated in M.A.K.Halliday's theory, *"Theme is the element that defines and determines its place within the sentence."*[10] Since the initial location is so important in a sentence, regardless of the choice of theme, it will affect how readers interpret each piece of information they follow.

[8] Cheng, W.X. The Daoda Jing Commentary of Cheng Xuanying. / X.Wang Cheng. – UK: Oxford University Press, – 2011. – p. 38

[9] Baskervill, W.M. School grammar/ W.M.Baskervill, J.W.Sewell. – American Book Company, –1903. – p.318

[10] Halliday, M.A.K. Introduction to Functional Grammar. /M.A.K.Halliday. – New York: University of Brimingham, – 2004. – p.53

The given or familiar information in the topic position serves as a sign for the readers to know where the messages are coming from and where they are going. This distribution of information in the theme-rheme structure is a basis that contributes to the success of a single piece of writing. The term thematization appears not only at the sentence level, but also in paragraphs and throughout the text. s This is very obvious when examining the theme-rheme structure of the text. Both the sentence and the text can change according to intonation. The theme-rheme change of accents not only changes the ratio between the integral parts of the semantics of the text, but is also integral. It was clear that this important factor could be actualized only in spoken text. Linguists have come to consider text boundaries as variable, ranging from a single word to multivolume works. The analysis of the research conducted in this aspect shows that approaches to the nature of the structural criterion of the text are quite controversial. On the other hand, the text is considered as a unit that is outside or above the sentences and is different from each other in terms of characteristics, on the other hand, it is defined as the integrity of the sentences related to the structure of the text. If the text is perceived as a unit with a certain structure, then, first of all, it should be distinguished from its nature and sentence structure. Otherwise, there will not be a real text, but a flow of speech through various formal language elements.

The second chapter of the thesis is called **"The role of morphological elements in the informational structure of the text".** The first paragraph of the chapter deals with ***"Particle"***.

A number of morphological elements, including particles, play an important role in the informational structure of the text. Over the years, linguists have tried to group a large number of linguistic objects under the name of particles. For example, an adverb is a word that does not belong to any of the main word classes, or any word that cannot be transferred. Particle is any word that cannot be transferred, and is not a conjunction, preposition, sign, or conjunction. As can be seen, "particles" are generally defined negatively.

"Human language is inherently creative; mature speakers routinely understand and produce language structures they have

never heard or used before"[11]. But young children are less creative. Indeed, much recent empirical work suggests that children are initially very conservative learners, making only local generalizations using the ambient language and producing only lexically specific constructions. *"As children grow, they begin to analyze and generalize more deeply and broadly, which enables them to produce grammatical patterns of greater abstraction and flexibility."*[12] Many linguists have studied the structure of English verb particles in early childhood language use. A number of studies have shown that in the languages of adults, *"linguistic factors that influence a speaker's decision to place a particle in a given situation vary in particle placement."*[13]

He looked it up.
He looked up it.

English phrasal verbs, also known as verb particles such as look-up-search, let-down-disappoint, have been of intense linguistic interest from theoretical studies to their semantics.

To better understand modern particles, it is useful to first look at their diachrony. The functions of particles in Modern English (ModE) phrasal verbs correspond to the functions of verbal prefixes in Old English (OE). OE prefixes had spatial, idiomatic or aspectual, intensive, perfective, or complementary and generalizing functions.

According to D.Denison, *"the first appearance of particles with a broad meaning is not found before the twelfth century."*[14]

D.Denison explained that *"the gradual progression from prefix to postverbal release can be attributed to three factors – the decline*

[11] Лекант, П.А. Современный русский язык./ П.А.Лекант. – изд Дрофа, – 2000. – с.48

[12] Jackendoff, R. Foundations of Language: Brain, Meaning, Grammar, Evolution./ R.Jackendoff. – Oxford University Press, – 2002. –p.31

[13] Иванова, И.П. История английского языка. / И.П.Иванова. – М.: Высшая школа, – 1976. – с.78

[14] Denison, D. Research Surveys in linguistics./ D.Denison. – Cambridge: Cambridge University press, – 2010. – p.124

of the prefix system, changes in English word order, and particles that shift to full stress as opposed to prefix."[15]

As J.Emonds explains, *"prefixed partical combinations occur because the prefixes lose their semantic content and the abstract meaning required to be reinforced by an particle."*[16]

Later, the prefix was dropped in these compounds and only the particle was kept, "his tonge i-kut of" – "his tongue cut off", "Than shal a-risen vp a dragoun" – "then shall arise up a dragon"; cf. with ModE cut off, rise up (no prefix), but also arise (no particle). Eventually, prefixes lost much of their productivity and became restricted to lexicalized cases in Middle English (MidE). The remaining prefixes in ModE are sometimes not felt as separate morphemes, begin, become.

According to J.Emonds, Middle English particles can be divided into the following three semantic categories:

"1. Literary – particle has a spatial meaning;

2. Aspectual – Where the particle adds a kind of aspectual meaning to the verb;

3. Figurative – the meaning of particles. This meaning cannot be deduced from its constituent parts. This same semantic classification applies to Old and Modern English prefixes."[17] Today, particles form an important part of the English vocabulary. *"New particles are formed, and old ones acquire new meanings." "Particles should be distinguished from free combinations of verbs and prepositions, as well as from free combinations of verbs and adverbs. All three types of compounds are generally similar."*[18]

Nevertheless, the corresponding combinations differ in phonetic, semantic, syntactic and stylistic aspects. These

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[15] Denison, D. Research Surveys in linguistics./ D.Denison. – Cambridge: Cambridge University press, – 2010. – p.47

[16] Emonds, J. Evidence that indirect object movement is a structure-preserving rule // Foundations of language, 1972. 8, – p.546

[17] Emonds, J. Evidence that indirect object movement is a structure-preserving rule // Foundations of language, 1972. 8, – p.548.

[18] Иванова, И.П. История английского языка. / И.П.Иванова. – М.: Высшая школа, – 1976. – с.78

characteristics have often been used as diagnostic criteria to determine whether a given compound is a particle.

Semantically, particles do not form a homogeneous group. The semantic characteristics of particles also affect their syntactic manners. Different semantics of particles have led to their different semantic classifications J.O.Fraser distinguished systematic and figurative, M.Celse Murcia, Larsen-Freeman idiomatic, literary and aspectual, R.Jackendoff distinguished aspectual, idiomatic, direct particles.

In addition to syntactic and semantic factors, pragmatic factors also affect the placement of particles in the informational structure of the text. A number of studies show that the position of particles changes with the informational status of unmediated completeness. If object refers to given or identifiable information, particle tends to follow.

The second paragraph is called *"Articles"*.

Along with particles, articles also play an important role in the informational structure of the text. Unlike Azerbaijani, there is a grammatical form called article in English. The article is mainly a sign of the noun. In the system of parts of speech of the English language, the noun is accompanied by an article, as is known – definite (the) or indefinite (a, an) articles. The problem of the grammatical meaning of the article and its processing in the language is represented by two main theories; one of them considers the combination of the article with the noun as an analytical form of the noun, the other classifies the article as an auxiliary part of speech, and the article also treats the noun as a special type of combination. The representatives of the analytical form theory thus identify the article with the auxiliary part of the analytical form. The following arguments are put forward in favor of this idea: the article is a morphological indicator of the noun; has no lexical meaning. These arguments are quite serious; but they do not seem convincing enough. Although the article is a morphological indicator of the noun, and this is its main formal purpose in the language, it still does not form an inseparable unit together with the noun, for example, the analytical form of the verb. First of all, the name is deterministic, that

is, there is a syntactic relationship between the name and the components of the analytical form that is impossible.

The article can be replaced by a pronoun: the definite article – with the demonstrative pronouns this, that, the indefinite article – with the pronoun some. In addition, although the article does not actually have a lexical meaning, it has its own grammatical meaning and even meanings. On this basis, it seems correct to consider it both as a component of a combination and as a functional part of speech.

There are different opinions about the number of articles. In recent years, three types of article theory have become widespread: definite, indefinite, and the so-called zero (absence of an article). The zero article theory is, of course, directly related to the zero morpheme theory. However, it is possible to recognize the presence of the zero article, that is, its zero indicator, if the article is considered not as a separate word, but as a morpheme, that is, in fact, it is a structural component of the noun with inflectional and derivational suffixes. This would recognize the component as the presence of an analytic word that moves freely and can be replaced by a semantically meaningful word. But then, lexically, any combination of the auxiliary part of speech with this or that word can be considered an analytical word, for example, the combination of a noun with a preposition: the intensity of the storm. It is quite clear that with such an interpretation, all formal criteria are simply not taken into account, and the very concept of word structure, as well as grammatical categories, become unstable and formless.

The article occupies a special place among functional words. A functional word is a structural-semantic type of words that lack a nominative function, but the distinctive feature of articles is that they are words of pronominal origin, and the pronoun itself is the most common word. A distinctive feature of the English article is that it is related not only to case, but also to gender. We can say that the article is more independent than the name, which greatly enriches and expands its semantic structure, as well as the possibilities of functional use in speech.

In English, articles play the role of a kind of "label" on nouns, or clarify how the reader should treat a noun marked with this or that

article. The main purpose of the article is to directly indicate the theme or theme that follows it. That is, the definite article denotes the theme, and the indefinite or zero article denotes the rheme. In other words, articles are clues that give additional shades of meaning to words that could be unambiguously understood without the accompanying article. If dividing a sentence into blocks gives us the basic structure of relations, then articles serve as clarifications of separate categories of relations.

Articles are a means of realizing the coherence of the text and its content-structural division. A text is an organized speech segment that meaningfully connects syntactic units as a whole. An article is a service part of speech, and this service function is performed at all levels, starting with individual nouns and ending with the text. Articles are not formal elements of grammatical structures. The predominance of one or another article in any structures is explained by their meaningful compatibility. An important event in the development of the nominal system of the Old English language was the emergence of articles. In the 13th century, the paradigm of the demonstrative pronoun was limited to two forms: that 'that' and thos 'those'. In Old English, the indefinite article was derived from the word "one". *"Article" (French article, from lat. Articulus) is a grammatical element that appears as a service word or affix in the language and serves to express the (nominal) definiteness-indefiniteness of the category, i.e. reference type"*[19].

The history of the English language is the history of the grammatical revolution. Old English was an Indo-European language, meaning that grammatical relationships were expressed primarily through inflection – the change of word form, such as the declension of nouns and adjectives or the declension of verbs. More than two hundred modern irregular verbs have survived from past times to the present day. However, the interaction of different dialects and the change of pronunciation caused this system to gradually lose its functionality and basically collapse. In parallel with this, the development of new elements of the grammatical system

[19] Khaimovich, B.S. A Course in English Grammar. / B.S.Khaimovish, B.I.Rogovskaya. – М.: Высшая школа, – 1967. – p.99

took place: some expressions and syntactic constructions with a special meaning acquired the integral form of analytical (consisting of several elements) grammatical structures and a rethought, generalized content.

Historically, the role of the article in English has been to separate and designate parts of speech in speech. The weakening of case suffixes and, as a result, the gradual transition to analytical ways of generating grammatical meanings strengthened the role of articles accompanying parts of speech in a certain context. The variant use of articles in modern English depends on a number of reasons. For example, the forms of poetry, the texts of songs follow their own special rules, when required, there is an obligation to break the grammar of the sentence, it is required to remove or add the article. Despite the full emphasis on the rules for the use of articles with countable and uncountable nouns, variable use of articles depending on the context is noticeable in the speech. A.B.Kostromin notes that *"whether a noun is countable or uncountable depends on which factor – lexical meaning, grammar or syntax – dominates the singular"*[20]. Sometimes we come across such examples that we find it difficult to explain the reasons for processing or omitting articles in this or that context based on the modern rules and norms of the language. Although numerous studies have been devoted to defining the nature and functions of the article, some questions for its use in English have not received clear answers. Thus, the question about the status of the article in English has not received a meaningful answer. Most modern authors consider the article to be an independent part of speech that plays an auxiliary role with the noun.

The third paragraph of the second chapter is called ***"Adverbs"***.

When talking about the role of morphological elements in the informational structure of the text, the role of adverbs should be especially mentioned. Despite the fact that the issue of convergence of adverbs with other parts of speech in English is one of the issues that scientists have been thinking about for a long time, its study is still of considerable interest, because the researches on this issue

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[20] Костромин, А.Б. Классификация неисчесляемых существительных в английском языке// – Москва: Теория языка, – 2017. No 3, – с. 614.

were mostly fragmentary and only isolated points were investigated. W.M.Baskerville and L.V.Sewell call adverbs *"words used with verbs"in the book "The Grammar of the English language".*[21] These words are used with verbs and explained in different ways. Within the sentence, first the action is expressed by the verb, and then the adverb joins this verb and determines its time, place and manner and so on. Adverbs not only define verbs, but many of them also define adjectives and other adverbs. John Eastwood writes in the book "Oxford Practice Grammar" that: *"adverbs are words formed with the suffix -ly, the root of the word can be a verb or an adjective depending on the situation". divided into groups: adverbs of time, adverbs of place, adverbs of manner and frequency, and adverbs of sentence."*[22] When analyzing adverbs, V.M.Baskerville and L.V.Sewell divide them into two groups: *"1) According to the meaning of the words, 2) According to the place of use in the sentence."*[23] According to the meaning of the words, they divide adverbs into time, manner, degree, quantity and affirmation types. They are divided into simple and conjunctive adverbs according to their place in the sentence.

Among the explicit means of cohesion are adjectives and adverbs that serve to integrate the text. The linear arrangement of the text is viewed anaphora-cataphorically, but the vertical model of the text is related to the retrospective-prospective structure of the text. That is, adverbs such as now, tomorrow, soon, then, probably, enough serve to signal cataphora. According to M.A.K.Halliday and R.Hasan, *"there are similarities between demonstrative adverbs there – here, then – now and demonstrative pronouns: this – that. Thus, when using them, the speaker identifies the object by referring to it according to the scale of proximity."*[24] The indefinite adverbs

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[21] Baskervill, W.M. School grammar/ W.M.Baskervill, J.W.Sewell. – American Book Company, – 1903. – p.18

[22] Eastwood, J. Oxford Practice Grammar.// – Oxford: "Brill" Press, – 1999. volume 3. – 124 p.

[23] Baskervill, W.M. School grammar/ W.M.Baskervill, J.W.Sewell. – American Book Company, –1903. – p.87

[24] Halliday, M.A.K. Approaches to lexical cohesion. / M.A.K.Halliday, R.Hasan. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins publishing Company, – 1976. – p.292

never, no more, ever, depending on the context, can be directed anaphorically and cataphorically in terms of opposing future and past tense. *"His mates at the factory said Chrisite was only elevenpence – ha'penny in the shilling, and had been ever since the war; but like the management, they tolerated him, because he was ablebodied and harmless, and for most of the time – except on the occasion when this building urge came over him this answerable obsession to find Tommy Flynn, the pal he had not seen since the night their ship was blown from them. And then he would leave the little house on Cresstey common where he lived with his widowed mother and go down into the town to search."²⁵* In the given text, the adverbs "ever and then" are retrospective (had been ever since). The adverb "ever" indicates the relationship between Christie and her acquaintance before the war, although "ever" provides a left-hand relation, in the relevant example, this adverb carries a double burden: it refers to the current relationship between Christie and those around her. The indefinite article "ever" is retrospectively or prospectively oriented, contrasting the present with the past or the future, depending on the context. Then performs an anaphoric function by indicating the sequence of events.

Chapter III deals with **"The role of syntactic devices in the informational structure of the text"**.

The first paragraph of the third chapter is called *"Word order as a syntactic and textual event"*.

Language is a means of communication with a grammatical structure. Without grammatical structures and ties, words, phrases, sentences in the language are not connected to each other, and as a result, a finished idea is not expressed. *"Therefore, in every language, words, word combinations and sentences must be grammatically connected, they must be mastered by the structure, and they must also bear all the signs of the grammatical structure it has. expresses and organizes events."²⁶* Since ancient times,

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²⁵ Barstow S. The Search for Tommy Flynn Текст. / S.Barstow // Modern English Short Stories. – Moscow: Progress Publishers, – 1978. – p. 41

²⁶ Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə, mətn və diskurs. / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD MMC, – 2011. – s.37

according to the research method, they distinguished formal, psychological and content syntax. If the formal syntax reveals the formal features of the sentence, the psychological method considered the arrangement of the sentence as an expression of mental processes, while the content syntax studied the function performed by the sentence in speech. So, depending on the purpose, historically, descriptive, historical-comparative and explanatory types of syntax were distinguished. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the historical-comparative method, which was widespread in linguistics, studied phonology and morphology more, while problems related to syntax were almost left out of scientific research. Over time, interest in syntax increased and linguists began to deal with its problems in more detail.

"Syntax (Greek syntaxis) is a branch of grammar. Syntax studies word combinations, sentences and text."[27] The word syntax in ancient Greek means combination, arrangement. The word syntax is used in the sense of the syntactic structure of the language and the science that deals with the syntactic structure of the language. The first information about syntax in the history of divination can be found in Ancient Indian linguistics. Syntax is also given some place in Indian grammars. In this section, the rules of development of case, time and picture forms are shown. Representatives of the school of grammar of Alexandria, which is the second branch of ancient linguistics, dealt with issues of syntax. The definition given by P. Dionysius about the sentence has been living in normative grammars with minor changes for more than 2000 years. Syntax issues in the science of linguistics were first addressed by the representatives of the Por-Royal school of grammar, formed in France in the 17th-18th centuries. Their book "General Rational Grammar" published in 1660 consists of parts of phonetics and grammar, and grammar, in turn, consists of sections of morphology and syntax. Syntax refers to two-membered and three-membered units. The study of syntax has had different stages. During the heyday of Indo-European studies in the second half of the 19th century, syntax was neglected because linguists were mainly concerned with phonology and morphology.

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[27] Sintaksis: [Elektron resurs]. URL: https://az.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sintaksis

With the emergence of structuralism, especially in the Prague school of linguistics in the 1920s, the situation improved, as syntagmatic relations in language were discussed. However, in the interwar years, American structuralism did not focus on syntax, as Leonard Bloomfield, a major figure in linguistics at the time, was concerned with phonology and morphology; there was a neglect of both syntax and semantics. Only in the 1950s, with the reaction to classical structuralism, did syntax emerge as an autonomous level of linguistics. It should also be noted that the sophist Plato was the first to study the nature of the sentence and distinguish it from individual words. One of the issues that cause differences of opinion among linguists regarding the sentence is the definition of the sentence. To date, more than 200 different definitions of the sentence have been given by linguists. H.Sweet, Brent R.Stockwell, M.Bryant, P.Fries, M.Bloch, O.H.Jespersen and others. When we consider the definitions of grammarians, we see that there are certain shortcomings in them. They specifically noted the presence of completed ideas in the sentence, while the completed ideas occurs in the text, the sentence expresses the finished idea a little less than the text. The finished idea is fully expressed in a complex syntactic whole. From the definitions given by these linguists, the structural, stylistic and phonetic features of the sentence were not taken into account. In a word, *"regardless of the specific language, the sentence: 1. must express a certain idea; 2. must have a certain syntactic structure; 3. must have a certain intonation."*[28] Thus, the following definition is more suitable for a sentence: A speech unit that expresses a relatively finished idea, has a special grammatical structure and intonation is called a sentence. Modern American linguists accept the definition given to the sentence by L.Bloomfield. According to L.Bloomfield, *"the meaning of the sentence is a part of the morpheme structure and does not depend on the words in the sentence, that is, the choice of the lexical unit, and each sentence cannot be part of any other linguistic unit as an independent*

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[28] Budaqova, A.M. İngilisdilli media mətnlərin funksional tədqiqi: /filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis./ – Bakı, 2017. – s.35

linguistic unit."[29] The classification of the sentence is also one of the issues that attracts attention. The sentences we use during communication are different according to the purpose and structure of expressing ideas. Accordingly, the sentence 1) to the purpose of communication; 2) it is classified according to its structure. A sentence is a piece of communication, and therefore its classification should be done primarily based on the communicative principle. The classification of the sentence based on this principle is called "purpose of communication" classification of the sentence in traditional grammar. Sentences are traditionally divided into the following groups according to their purpose in communication: 1. The Declarative Sentence; 2. Question sentence (The Interrogative Sentence); 3. The Imperative Sentence.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is called "***Inversion***".

Word order is important in any language. In each language, the arrangement of words in a certain order, that is, in a way that will form a sentence, is called word order. In modern English, word order is considered one of the suprasegmental units. Suprasegmental units do not exist in isolation, they are realized with segmental units, act on them and express different functions.

In modern English, the traditional word order of a sentence is: subject, predicate, object, and then other parts of the sentence. By traditional we mean word order that does not require any special addition. However, every time any movement of the full-valued word occurs in the sentence, its syntactic function and therefore, the entire meaning of the sentence is partially changed. /Tom congratulated Sarah/ – we see from the sentence that the place of the word Tom directly in front of the predicate characterizes it as a subject, just as the place of the word Sarah after the predicate marks it as a direct object; but with the reverse arrangement of these words, their functions will change in this way: in the sentence /Sarah congratulated Tom/ the subject will no longer be Tom, but Sarah.

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[29] Bloomfield, L.S. Language. / L.S.Bloomfield. – London: George Allen & Unwin LTD, – 1933. – p.42

A combination of words related to grammatical and semantic relations forms a sentence as an inseparable unit. However, in cases where a sentence consists of only one word, the interlocutors can perfectly understand the difference between a word with certain semantic load and a separate word. As a rule, such offers are encouraging. It is known that an isolated word does not have the ability to convey communicative predicative or information units, only a sentence can perform this function.

As is known, the degree of stability and freedom of word order in any language depends on the grammatical and morphological structure of that language. Thus, the richer the morphological structure of the language, the freer the word order of that language.

Word order in English is fixed. This also shows that we cannot change the place of various members as we like, especially the subject and the object. Let's look at an example:

/Mr. Bark sent a new girl with a message to the doctor//.

In this example, Mr. Bark is in the middle, and /a new girl/ is an unmediated totality. They do not differ from each other morphologically, the main feature that distinguishes them is their position in the sentence, that is, subject is used at the beginning of the sentence, before the predicate, and object is used after the predicate. If we shift between words in this example, then the meaning of the sentence will change. Changing the place of words within a sentence can often lead to a change in meaning and misunderstanding.

Inversion is not only a linguistic phenomenon, it is also a speech phenomenon. Word order has both a grammatical and a stylistic function in the organization of the text. The order of words in a sentence can perform a grammatical function. Inversion can express lexical message and lexical message at the same time.

The term inversion (lat. inversio) is used in the sense of transformation, change of order. It is used in the sense of breaking the regular word order in the sentence. Currently, two types of inversion are distinguished in modern English:

1) grammatical inversion; 2) stylistic inversion.

Grammatical inversion mainly includes inversion that is regulated by grammatical rules.

In stylistic inversion, the style of the sentence, the form of expression changes; in this inversion, the main focus is on obtaining a stylistic effect in a sentence or text. The idea, meaning and stylistic purpose of the sentence can change. There are two types of word order violations in figurative sentences: 1) inversion of the main members of the sentence; 2) changing the places of the main and dependent part in word combinations. In early New English, head inversion could occur: a) when a sentence begins with an adverb of place or time, as in Old and Middle English; */Here comes she to me; Now shalt thou be moved//* b) After the direct object expressed by the demonstrative pronouns /that, this/: *That did my man, sir; This did I fear* c) after a linking adverb, for example: */Thus have I shunned the fire for fear of burning; Yet can I not but worthily admire//.* d) after restrictive and negative adverbs and adverbial combinations, for example*: /Never had lady more watchful officers.* In all these cases listed in the New English language itself, the phenomenon of inversion occurs. The only difference is that early modern English had a complete inversion of present and past tense verbs. As we know, the auxiliary verb "to do" began to be used in such sentences only from the end of the 17th century. For example: *"Not a syllable did she utter".* In this period, the order of the members of the secondary sentence was broken in the following cases: 1) in the "attribute + attributed" group a) when a possessive pronoun is used after the adjective, for example: "Good my saucie companion". b) in the case of the prepositional postpositive attribute of" is located distantly, for example: "Canst thou shew me, of a gentleman, one signor Bobadilla, where his lodging is (=where the lodging of a gentleman, one signor Bobadilla, is)") – (Can you show me, a gentleman, one signed Bobadilla, where his residence is?). 2) in the group "predicate + object" a) when the pronominal object comes between the subject and the predicate, for example: /I me recommend right humbly unto your good grace// – (I humbly recommend this because of you). b) when the pronominal object is used after the conjunction, for example: /I bad them take away you//. 3) in the

"predicate + adverbial modifier" group: as in modern English, adverbs such as ever, never, just, always were used among the analytical forms of the verb. However, there could be cases where this order was broken. For example: It is not only the best that you ever heard (=you ever heard)// − /He will always be entitled to my respect// − (He will always be entitled to my respect). Thus, from what has been said about the word order, we can come to the conclusion that, starting from the early English period, simple sentences of the English language gradually began to take the structure of the modern era. This feature is evident in analytic languages, including modern English.

The order of words in English depends on the communicative type of the sentence.

The third paragraph deals with *"Ellipsis"*.

Ellipsis is usually used to create a rhyme in a poem, to make the text more intonation. Ellipsis is also one of the indicators of artistic style. Ellipsis is the intentional omission of one of the main members of a sentence (subject, predicate, or part of a predicate). It is characteristic of conversational speech and serves as compensation for dialogue between people and expresses their attitude towards something.

Elliptical sentences and constructions are found not only in dialogue and dialogue unity, but also in descriptions, complex sentences, and newspaper headlines. The problem of ellipsis is one of the most controversial problems in linguistics, and its one or another interpretation depends on the researcher's understanding of the nature of language units in general.

Ellipsis is a common occurrence in conversation that occurs out of context. But this typical feature of the spoken language takes on a new quality when it is used in the written language. It becomes a stylistic device because it provides hyper-segmented information. Elliptical sentences in direct communication are not a stylistic device. This is a simple norm of spoken language. When ellipsis is used as a stylistic device, it always imitates the general features of the spoken language, where the situation does not predetermine the omission of a particular member of the sentence, but their absence.

Such sentences can be called "incomplete sentences". Thus, sentences like "See you tomorrow" "Help yourself" are typical in spoken language. Nothing is left out of them. In colloquial language, this is the norm of syntactic structure and they are called elliptical. P.A.Lekant emphasizes that *"ellipsis is the reduction of the verb combination in the sentence, the elimination of the verb component"*[30]. Ellipsis is characteristic of a relatively small number of widely used groups of expressions in which the forms of the subordinate words are uniform, and the dominant word belongs to a certain semantic verb group (for example, action verbs, etc.). Also N.M.Raevskaya emphasizes that *"ellipsis in the structure of sentences is a natural process in linguistic development that exists as a normal process in many languages"*[31] . In traditional grammar, the term elliptical sentences refers to sentences with an omitted subject or predicate. In some grammars, elliptical sentences are called sentences in which the secondary members of the sentence are omitted. According to many authors, including M.K.Latyshev's ellipsis problem is one of the most controversial problems in linguistics, and one or another interpretation of it depends on the researcher's understanding of the nature of language units in general. For the traditional school-normative grammar of English, it seemed certain that every sentence was characterized primarily by the presence of a subject-predicate structure. Ellipsis is the "repetition" or "effect" of one or other elements of the sentence structure. Ellipsis applies only to such cases, where any member of the sentence is absent, but for certain stylistic purposes, any member of the sentence is deliberately omitted. For example:

"Come inside"
"Live, Laura, baby"[32]

Ellipsis is used not only in colloquial speech (in the styles of everyday communication and fiction), but also in formal-conciliatory

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[30] Лекант, П.А. Современный русский язык./ П.А.Лекант. – изд Дрофа, – 2000. – с.18
[31] Раевская, Н.М. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка./Н.М.Раевская. – «Вища школа», – 1976. –с.198
[32] Lauter, P. The Health Anthology of American Literature./P.Lauter. – New York: H.Mifflin Company, – 1990. – p. 2212

and scientific-technical speech styles (telegraphic messages, information booklets, dictionaries, etc.), journalistic and press style (newspaper advertisements, advertisements, headlines). as well as widely used in speech.

In the **conclusion** of the dissertation the following provisions are summarized:

1. Text is the form of information used for linguistic analysis, all descriptions of grammar are based on text. In English, the theme usually starts the sentence and the rheme appears at the end. Which part of the sentence is the theme and which part is the rheme depends on the information to be communicated.

2. Texts are analyzed according to the theme of the independent clause, and everything up to the theme of the independent clause is classified as a theme. İnformation unity is a structure consisting of two new and given functions and discourse consisting of new element may be crucial partitions.

3. The article helps to use the word in different ways depending on the situation. It is important what object, person or event the conversation is about. This is the essence of articles – small, short words that have no translation, but carry a large semantic load. Since articles are the main component of English grammar, their role in the informational structure of the text is indispensable. Definite and indefinite articles directly serve to convey information in the text. There are 3 types of articles and they in turn comply to certain rules. There are some points and exceptions to the use of articles in spoken and written speech. The article is still not considered a fully explored category. Some opinions of scholars about "0" articles coincide in terms of the use of articles in media and computer texts.

4. Syntax is important for expressing the meaning of the text. Sentence members have different levels; some of them are more important and others are of secondary importance. This, in our opinion, depends on the communicative function of the language and also on the structure of the sentence.

5. The order of words in English depends on the communicative type of the sentence. The ordering of words in a sentence is normative; – The ordering of words in a sentence during

the flow of speech is related to both intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic factors; Ellipsis determines the emergence and strengthening of semantic structural relations between sentences within the text, and this also serves the formation of extrasentential relations and their role in the information structure.

6. Particles form an important part of the English vocabulary. Particle is a multi-meaning and multi-purpose term. One of the most productive examples in English is verb-particle constructions. Particles are usually used before the word they belong to, and changing the position of the particle in the sentence results in a change in meaning.

7. Each of the adverbs changes the meaning of the verb to which it belongs. Each adverb has its own meaning within a sentence and there are cases of their transposition. The main function of adverbs is to modify verbs. This includes their importance in the informational structure of the text.

8. Inversion has an intertextual linking function. Inversion plays an important role in the formation of the content integrity of the text.

9. Ellipsis is a common occurrence in conversation that occurs out of context. But this typical feature of the spoken language takes on a new quality when it is used in the written language. It becomes a stylistic device, as it provides hyper-segmented information. Elliptical sentences in direct communication are not a stylistic device. This is a simple norm of spoken language.

10. The role of grammar in the informational structure of the text is remarkably important. Within the text, the article, particle and adverb, which are morphological elements, word order as syntactic devices, inversion, which is a sharp violation of word order, the position and processing rates and cases of syntax and ellipsis play a big role in the informational structure of the text.

The main provisions of the thesis are reflected in the following publications:

1. Mətnin informasiya strukturu // – Bakı: AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2020. №8, – s.58-65.
2. Diskurs strukturu və onun informasiya strukturu ilə əlaqəsi // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Universiteti, İpək yolu, – 2020. №4, – s.87-93.
3. Mətnin informasiya strukturunda partikllərin rolu // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, Linqvistika problemləri, – 2021. Cild 2, №2, – s.119-126.
4. Theme and Rheme in the Text Information Structure // Second International Baku Conference on Scientific Research. – Baku: Odlar Yurdu, – April 28-30, – 2021, No 1, – s.205-214.
5. Сравнительный анализ синтаксической системы азербайджанского и английского языков // Scientific Collection Interconf Progressive Science and Achievements. – Doha, Qatar – September 26-28, –2021, No 76, – c.134-138.
6. Qədim və müasir dövrlərdə ingilis dilində söz sırası // Gənc tədqiqatçıların V Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Universiteti, – 15 aprel, – 2022, № 5, – s.9-10.
7. The role of discourse markers in Information Structure // – Ukrayna; Вчени записки Таврийського начионального Університету Серия: Филология, Журналистика, – 2022. Том 33(72), №1, – c. 91-95.
8. Mətnin informasiya strukturunda artikllərin rolu // – Bakı: Humanitar Elmlərin Öyrənilməsinin Aktual Problemləri (Ali məktəblərarası elmi məqalələr məcmuəsi) – 2022. №1, – s.16-19.
9. Ellipsis and the use of Ellipsis within a sentence // Scientific collection Interconf Science and Practice Implementation to Modern Society. – Manchester, Great Britain, – May 6-8, – 2022, No 107, – p.233-237.
10. İngilis dilində mətnin informasiya quruluşunda inversiya// – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, Linqvistika Problemləri, – 2023. Cild 4, № 1, – s.265- 270.

11. İngilis dilində modallığın ifadə vasitələri // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, Linqvistika Problemləri, – 2023. Cild 4, № 3, – s.206-210.

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Benish