

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

THE ROLE OF LINGUISTIC FUNCTIONS IN THE INTEGRATION AND COMPLETENESS OF TEXTS (based on the material of Azerbaijani and English languages)

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

Field of science: Philology

Submitted by: **Chimnaz Eldar Karimova**

Baku – 2025

The work was performed at the Department of General Linguistics of Baku Slavic University.

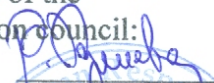
Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Afgan Ali Abdullayev

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor
Valeh Bayram Nasibov

Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Ramazan Salam Mammadov

Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor
Kamala Avadir Jafarova

Dissertation council ED 2.13 of Supreme Attestation Commission
under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Baku
Slavic University

Chairman of the
Dissertation council: 
Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Rahila Huseyn Guliyeva

Scientific secretary of the
Dissertation council: 
Doctor of Philosophy in Philology
Suad Arif Afandiyeva

Chairman of the scientific
seminar: 
Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Tamila Hasan Mammadova

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

The relevance and degree of development of the topic. The dissertation is devoted to textual linguistics, especially the role of linguistic functions in the integration and completeness of the text. The relevance of this problem to linguistics is due to the rapid development of textual linguistics in recent decades. Its purpose is to research the text in terms of its semantic and artistic-ideological unity, to determine the principles of organization and use of the means of speech of the text, to study the functional-stylistic peculiarities of language phenomena in different texts.

The study of this topic is important and relevant, as the problems of textual *integration* are directly related to the organization of related speech, which provides the communicative function of language. Thus, the relevance of this research is due to the growing interest of linguists in the study of the text and its categories, the theoretical and practical need to identify the units that make up the text, insufficient elaboration of the problem of the means of *textual integration*. The analysis was conducted in the structural-semantic and *functional* direction of communicative linguistics and text linguistics.

In the second half of the twentieth century, linguists perceived the text not only as a derivative of speech or material for linguistic analysis, but also as a unit of language, the object of textual linguistics. The text is a communicative unit, and therefore the linguistic analysis of the text reveals that the choice of certain language means by the communicators depends on their communicative goals.

The relevance of the given research project is also conditioned by the fact that in text linguistics, semantic communication means have been investigated more thoroughly, however so far not enough attention has been paid to the study of the integration and completeness of the text. Surely, outstanding researchers such as I.R.Galperin, M.M.Bakhtin, T.M.Dridze, A.N.Morokhovsky, O.I.Moskalskaya and others have already worked on this problem. An Integration, which is called as coherence by some scientists such as O.I.Moskalskaya, L.M.Koltsova, O.A.Lunina, etc., apparently, is a broader concept than cohesion. Notwithstanding the fact that the problem of formulating a comprehensive definition of the text, as

well as the role of language functions in its formation, have been the target of studies conducted by I.R.Galperin, A.I.Novikov, Y.S.Kubryakova, L.G.Babenko and others, there has still not been an unambiguous answer to the question of whether the text is a language unit or not and what is the place of it in the system of language levels. Naturally, it is apparent that the topic studied in the discussed research work has not lost its relevance today.

The object and subject of research. The object of research is the texts of Azerbaijani and English fiction considered at the syntactic level. The fact that the text acts as the main unit of communication is closely related to its exhaustion and separation from other texts. The sign of exhaustion and separation from other texts is based on a certain regulation of the arrangement of text fragments. The regulation must not only be semantic, but also must have a certain material expression.

The subject of research is the identification of language tools that perform the function of integration and completeness of the text. Thus, the subject of research is the integration of syntactic processes in the texts of Azerbaijani and English fiction.

The aim and objectives of the research. The main aim of the dissertation is to determine the role of linguistic functions in textual integration and completeness, highlighting individual language units in text properties such as text structure, means of integration, informational content and completeness of the text. The aim of the dissertation work is also to determine the essence of syntactic integration processes, to describe the mechanism of action of integration processes in the syntax of Azerbaijani and English prose fiction. The aim and subject of the research make it necessary to perform the following tasks:

- 1) to analyze the main directions of studying the text;
- 2) to determine the qualitative characteristics of the activity of language units at different levels under the influence of the text as a result of integration with the text. One of the features of the text as a structural-semantic unit is its ability to influence the language units included in its composition. Under the influence of the text, new, additional meanings are realized in its constituent elements. These (potential) meanings belonged to that element as a unit of the

language system and became relevant under the influence of the text, i.e. they passed from the hidden to the open state. Perhaps for the first time these new meanings appeared as a result of the interaction of that unit with the context;

3) reveal the essence of syntactic integration;

4) to study the linguistic means of implementing integration: text cohesion, retrospection, prospection and other means of implementing integration.

5) To consider the forms of narration in the Azerbaijani and English literary texts as a factor determining the existence of syntactic integration processes;

6) To determine the role of repetition in the creation and development of the context of the extraordinary phrase unit, the extraordinary phrase unit (FFV) categories of modality, relevance, informativeness;

7) To study the textual functions and their role in the structure of organically prepared text prepared for the communicative process.

The methods of research. The dissertation work used communicative analysis, descriptive method (in the study of syntactic processes, generalization, classification of the analyzed material); contextual analysis (in identifying components of integration processes, in describing the interaction of components in processes); semantic-syntactic, structural-communicative and structural-functional analysis (in identifying components of integration processes, in describing the interaction of components in processes, in determining the functions of processes). The unit of analysis is a text fragment with an integration process. The method of textological analysis has been applied: the given examples are units of exceptional phrases or their fragments, on the basis of which integration relations between their components are investigated. The method of text analysis is to consider the parts of the text both separately and in their interaction. This method can be called a synthesizing or integrating method. An analytical-descriptive research method was used to analyze the category of integration and its means of expression. The following analysis steps are suggested:

1) fragments with a syntactic integration process are distinguished in literary texts;

2) components in the syntactic process – the components of the process, whose interaction ensures the implementation of the integration process are distinguished.

The original texts of Azerbaijani and English prose fiction were taken as research material.

The principal propositions presented for defense:

1. The text is a combination of the functions of language units aimed at qualitative clarification of the text, the implementation of text integration in the formal-structural and content aspects of the text.

2. Syntactic integration as a process combines the components of syntactic processes or the syntactic processes themselves. The following methods of expression are the basis for defining the processes of syntactic integration: asymmetry of traditional compositional-stylistic forms, distortion in the combination of monologue and dialogic replicas, use of quotations and actualization of the topic in a fragment of the text. The combination of processes or components of processes includes: a) syntactic repetition as a method of "expressive-semantic system of accentuation"; b) several speech plans; c) one or more sources included in the author's text.

3. The essence of the integration process is to combine the parts of the text to achieve semantic integrity, which is achieved through different methods of communication. Speaking of completeness, we mean *the semantic, aesthetic, practical features of the text*, as opposed to the relevance of the linguistic category, which covers a certain arsenal of language tools. An important role in the creation of linear and superlinear integration of text fragments belongs to repetitions, which operate at the level of exceptional phrase units.

4. There are two types of syntactic integration: intra-textual integration, which involves components of the same text, and inter-textual integration, which involves components of different texts. The processes of intra-textual integration include construction of alien speech, the complication of complex sentences and syntactic repetition. Inter-textual integration processes include citation, allusion and reminiscence.

5. The repetition of linguistic units is a means of text integration and completeness. The communicative – pragmatic significance of the

repetition of linguistic units as a means of text cohesion beyond the boundaries of the superficial phraseological unit, where their activity is rare, and the combination of a chain of exceptional phraseological units (i.e. sequentially constructed FFV) in a thematic block is confirmed as thematic, figurative, emotionally expressive.

The scientific novelty of the research is that for the first time in the research work holistic and integral features of the text based on the conceptual apparatus of the theories of shaping and linguistic semantics are analyzed. In addition, another innovation in the study is the identification of linguistic relations involved in the integration and completeness of the text.

The scientific novelty of the research is determined by the linguopoetic approach to the study of syntactic integration processes; Forms of narration are classified and described as a factor that determines the emergence and existence of the process and completeness of the syntactic integration of the text. The scientific novelty also includes:

- description of the mechanism of action of the process of syntactic integration;
- developing methods for their analysis;
- the smallest unit of the text – the study of integration within the unit of an exceptional phrase (because the characteristics of the microtext also apply to the macrotext);
- defining the functions of the process of syntactic integration in the literary texts of Azerbaijani and English prose;
- scientific development of the concepts required for the study of syntactic processes of the text ("*integration as a syntactic process*", "*disintegration as a syntactic process*", "*process component*", "*interactions of process components*", "*interactions of processes*").

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of this work is the in-depth study of integration as a text category. The theoretical significance of the research is determined by the fact that the results of scientific work on the formation of the text are summarized through a systematic approach, the dissertation makes a special contribution to the future development of topical problems of linguistics: the issues of the

formative and semantic role of linguistic structure; the characteristics of the interaction of text-forming categories.

The description of syntactic integration processes stipulated by narrative forms plays its supporting role in the study of syntactic processes on the basis of new material (the language of Azerbaijani and English fictional prose).

The practical significance of the research is determined by the fact that the main provisions, conclusions and generalizations obtained during the research can be applied in theoretical courses and seminars on text creation problems, lectures and special courses on theoretical grammar and text linguistics. The proposed methodology of analyzing syntactic integration processes can be applied to describe syntactic processes in various types and kinds of texts. The practical significance of the research is determined by the possibility of using its conclusions in the study of the speech structure of literary texts, in the detection of authorial origin in the texts of Azerbaijani and English fictional prose.

Approbation and application. Discussions of the various chapters of the dissertation were held at the Department of General Linguistics of the Baku Slavic University. The reports on the dissertation work have been made at international and national scientific conferences. Also, articles have been published in various journals on the topic of this dissertation.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out. The work was performed at the Department of General Linguistics of Baku Slavic University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a character, indicating the volume of the structural chapters of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and the list of the used literature. The total volume of the dissertation is 137 pages, 233385 characters including an introduction – 8 pages, 16123 characters, chapter I – 40 pages, 77121 characters, chapter II – 35 pages, 67589 characters, chapter III – 34 pages, 65316 characters, a conclusion – 4 pages, 7236 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the **Introduction** the actuality of the topic is substantiated, the object of the research work, the subject, the aims and purposes are determined, the principal propositions presented for defense are clarified, scientific novelty of the research work, its theoretical and practical significance are specified, as well as the method, the approbation and structure of the research work are informed about.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled as "**Aspects of text study and linguistic functions**". The subchapter of this chapter entitled "**The formation and evaluation of text linguistics**" states that throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century linguists were interested not in the text, but in its individual units and structures on which the text could be based. Linguists gradually raised the problem of *"the dependence of the meaning of established linguistic units on the context in which they are used"*¹ and thus they had to refer to the text.

The said subchapter shows the reasons for the emergence of text linguistics as an independent science. It should be noted that this includes a linguistic or internal cause and an external cause. O.I.Moskalskaya rightly pointed out that *"in this situation, the whole derivative of speech – the text – became the centre where all these approaches to language intersected. It proved to be not only the source material for the named areas of linguistic inquiry, but it also defined the subject of one of them – the subject of text linguistics"*².

The formation of textual linguistics mentions the names and emphasises the ideas of the famous scholar M.M.Bakhti who noted the importance of creating "metalinguistics" – the science on the text that extends beyond the sentence, V.V.Vinogradov – the creator of the theory of artistic language, Z.Harris who applied some methodological techniques of the analysis of linguistic units to analyse the structure of the text.

Modern text linguistics is based on the following: 1)

¹ Пищальникова, В.А. Общее языкознание / В.А.Пищальникова, А.Г.Сонин. – Москва: Академия, – 2009. – с. 212.

² Москальская, О.И. Текст как лингвистическое понятие // – Москва, Иностранные языки в школе, – 1978. №3. – с. 11.

transformational-generative grammar; 2) transport theory; 3) style; 4) psycholinguistics. According to F.Weisally, the theory of pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics and speech acts influenced the emergence and formation of text linguistics³.

According to V.A.Pishalnikov, the aim of textual linguistics is to determine the constitutive features of the text as a unit of language⁴. "Textual linguistics" was introduced by W.Dressler and W.Stempel⁵. Parallel to this are the terms "textual science", "discourse analysis"⁶, "discourse", "text theory"⁷, etc.

This subchapter analyses the linguocentric approach to the study of text, treating text as a unit of language. There are many different definitions of the term "text": linguistic, literary, psychological, semiotic, etc.

Textual linguistics compares text with other linguistic units, i.e. it proves that text, like other units, is invariant (texteme)/variant (text), has bilateral nature, text has paradigmatic and syntagmatic connections existing between texts. The text also examines how language units are used at lower levels of the text.

Thus, in the second half of the twentieth century, linguists perceived the text not only as a material or derivative of speech for linguistic analysis, but also as a linguistic unit, the object of textual linguistics. Linguistic analysis of the text determines the dependence of communicative participants on the choice of one or another linguistic means for communicative purposes.

A.Pyatigorsky believes that every text is created in a particular communicative state of the author's relationship with others. "*The*

³ Veysəlli, F.Y. Dilçiliyin əsasları / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2013. – s. 353

⁴ Пищальникова, В.А. Общее языкознание / В.А.Пищальникова, А.Г.Сонин. – Москва: Академия, – 2009. – с. 214

⁵ Дресслер, В. Синтаксис текста // – Москва, Новое в зарубежной лингвистике, Лингвистика текста, – 1989. №8. – с. 111-137

⁶ Dijk T.A. van. Textwissenschaft. Munchen, 1980; Дейк Т.А. ван. Язык. Познание. Коммуникация. М., 1989. Dijk, T.A. van. Text wissenschaft / T.A.Dijk. – Munchen, – 1980. –128 p.

⁷ Милевская, Т.В. Основные функции бессоюзной связи предикативных конструкций в структуре дискурса // – Баку: Ученые записки БСУ, Серия языка и литературы, – 2006. №1. – с. 87-99

*text is created in a specific, single communication situation – a subjective situation – and is perceived, depending on time and place of many objective situations*⁸.

The said chapter examines the anthropocentric approach to textual studies. The anthropocentric approach emphasises the following areas of textual studies within, depending on the research aspect:

- psycholinguistic (L.S.Vygotsky, T.M.Dridze, A.A.Leontyev, I.A.Zimnyaya, N.I.Jinkin, A.R.Luriya, L.V.Sakharny, A.M.Shakhnarovich; L.Khanbutayeva);
- pragmatic (A.N.Baranov);
- derivation (Y.S.Kubryakova, L.N.Murzin);
- communicative (Q.A.Zolotova; N.S.Bolotova);
- research of texts in connection with the style of genres (M.M.Bakhtin, M.N.Kojina, M.Y.Fedochyuk, T.V.Shmelev).

According to L.N.Murzi's observations, at the superficial (lexical-grammatical) level, there are two mutually exclusive and directed text mechanisms. This is *contamination* aimed at expanding the text and *compression* aimed at limiting the text.

The *contamination* mechanism is designed to provide a "fusion" of the previous and subsequent sentences of the text. This "combining" method allows you to jump to the next part of the previous sentence. For example: "*Oh, there are places in the world where there are mountains, what can I say?*"⁹.

*For a week Raoul saw Christine every day. Some days Christina was quiet and unhappy, some days she laughed and sang. She never wanted to talk about the Opera House, or her singing, or Raoul's love for her*¹⁰.

Consequently, in linguistics, the text is also an object of *anthropocentric* direction. The anthropocentric study of the text implies linking the text to the culture that created it. Internal text factors are studied in psycholinguistics and cognitive linguistics; external factors

⁸ Пятигорский, А.М. Избранные труды / А.М.Пятигорский. – Москва: Языки русской культуры, – 1996. – с. 18

⁹ Elçin. Seçilmiş əsərləri / Elçin. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – 1988. I cild. – 452 s.

¹⁰ Jennifer Bassett. The Phantom of the Opera / – Oxford, Oxford University Press, – 2017. – p. 93.

are studied in speech act theory, in discourse analysis.

The second subchapter of the chapter explains the functions of language. As a social phenomenon, language performs certain social tasks, i.e. certain functions. Linguistic functions are the functions of language units or the function of the relationships between these units. It is noted that the primary function of language is communicative function. At the same time, language is the main means of communication, a communicative tool, transferring information between people. Within the communicative function, its derivatives are distinguished as follows:

a) Contact establishing function (for example, greeting or farewell formulas available in all languages);

b) appellative function (appeal) – a function to call, appeal and motivate this or that action;

c) conative function (a relatively aggravated form of words expressing emotional meanings) – i.e. a function of information assimilation by the addressee, related to empathy, compare, for example, the magical power of spells or curses in archaic society or advertising texts in modern society;

d) volutative function (will expression function; command) – i.e. a function of influence associated with the will of the speaker;

d) epistemic or accumulative function (function of language protection and transmission from generation to generation): an important function of language is the function of storing and transmitting information about reality, cultural traditions, history of the people, national self-consciousness.

Language is not only a means of expressing human thought, but also a means of its formation. Derivatives of cognitive functions are¹¹:

a) axiological function, i.e. evaluation function;

b) *nominative function*, i.e. naming function; the generalization function, which allows the expression of the most complex concepts with the help of language, is closely related to this function;

c) a predicative function, i.e. a function in which information is linked to reality, and so on.

¹¹ Вендина, Т.И. Введение в языкознание / Т.И.Вендина. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 2001. – с. 24.

In addition to these basic functions required for a language to exist, there are a number of auxiliary functions. Emotional or expressive functions have a special place among them. It is the ability of language to express a person's feelings, volitional motives, mental state, and a person's connection with the realities around him/her. The aesthetic function of language is the ability of language to vividly reflect the surrounding reality. It characterizes the language of fiction. The function of metadil (metalinguistics) is a means of researching and describing language in its own terms.

The third subchapter of the chapter deals with the interpretation of metafunctions in Michael Halliday's theory and Roy Harris's integrated linguistics. It is noted that the system-functional grammar developed by M.Halliday was first presented in 1961 in the program article entitled "Categories of the Theory of Grammar"¹². The system approach was defined by M.Halliday as an opportunity to interpret the following categories: text, system, elements of language structure, i.e. how to use language¹³. Systems theory considers the text and its syntagmatic structure as an object of research. In his book entitled "Introduction to Functional Grammar", M.Halliday noted that his grammatical model is based on the interpretation of texts, systems and elements of language structure.

Harris did not accept integrationism as a research method because speech traits were directly created during communication. For the scientist dealing with integration, there is no sign without context, and the context is not previewed. If signs arise out of context and are not used in specific examples, then there is no faith to pre-model their development in a dynamic and continuous flow of speech. This is due to the fact that people are in a space of communication that is not divided into linguistic and non-linguistic parts. Thus, the integration model is not specifically divided into internal and external parameters, because this theory is in the process of creating its own research object.

¹² Гаврилова Ю.В. Системно-функциональное направление в лингвистике Майкла Халлидея // Вестник МГОУ. Серия «Лингвистика», 2014, № 3, с. 18.

¹³ Halliday, M.A.K. Learning How to Mean. Explorations in the Development of Language / M.A.K.Halliday. – New York: Elsevier, – 1975. – 164 p.

The fourth subchapter of the chapter examines the history of the study of the problem of integration. It is noted that the issue of integration and integrity of the text was first raised by I.R. Galperin in his book "Text as an object of linguistic research" (1981). In the work of I.R.Galperin, the most characteristic features of the structure of the text, grammatical categories, interrelations were revealed and various textual information was classified. Analyzes of large illustrative material are based on a larger unit – the text. It is noted that T.R.Ostrovskaya's dissertation is devoted to the study of the repetition of stylistic style as a means of *integration* of extraordinary phraseological units in the Russian language.

The full qualities of narrative texts have rarely been the subject of scholarly research. N.V.Solodyankina's work considers only one type of bilateral texts – written transport, which directs the recipient to the full and consistent transmission of the content of the stimulus-text. This allows you to compare basic and restored texts at different language levels.

L.A.Huseynova considers the text category – integration on the basis of the material of English prose fiction. L.A.Huseynova considers lexical and grammatical means as a means of expressing integration within the units of extraordinary phrases.¹⁴ Thus, only internal text integration processes are analyzed in the study.

*The main provisions and materials of the first chapter are presented in the following publications author.*¹⁵

¹⁴ Гусейнова, Л.А. Интеграция как категория текста (на материале англоязычной художественной прозы): / диссертация кандидата филологических наук / – Баку, 2001. – с. 3.

¹⁵ Kərimova, Ç.E. Dil funksiyalarının mənlərin inteqrasiyasında və tamlığında rolu // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2014. №1, – s. 34-38; Интернациональность и коммуникация // Conferinta ştiinţifică cu participare internaţională, – Balti, – 2015. – с. 263-265; Термин концепт в современной когнитивной лингвистик // – Volgograd: Philology. International scientific journal, – 2016. №3(3), – с. 78-80; Mətnin öyrənilməsində antroposentrik yanaşma // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Elmi əsərlər (dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası), – 2019. №1, – s. 88-92; К вопросу о лингвоцентрическом подходе в изучении текста: текст как единица языка // – Москва, Современная наука: актуальные проблемы теории и практики, – 2019. №8/2. – с. 66-69.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called "**Integration of the text**". In the first subchapter of this chapter, integration is explored as a category of text. It is noted that the terminology of this syntactic process is not uniform. Integration also includes semantics, i.e. the completeness of the text from the semantic point of view, thematic core or basic information, textual unity, coherence, i.e. deep logical-semantic relations between parts of the text, etc.

The use of the term "text integration" seems completely justified, because at this stage of the text, two main objects are distinguished:

1) whole speech derivative – text or macrotext in the broadest sense of the word and 2) FFV – text (microtext) in the narrowest sense of the word.

Integration can be described as a phenomenon with three aspects:

- 1) integration – process;
- 2) integration – product, i.e. the result of the passage of this process;
- 3) integration – the main feature of the text, its ability to be the result of the passage of this process.

The study of each of these aspects can apply a different approach to this concept.

In the process of applying the integration (grammatical-semantic) of language structures, which includes paradigmatic, syntagmatic, pragmatic and other contextual criteria, different approaches based on the position of parts and the whole are possible:

1) about the parts that can be combined as a whole (the latter is expressed by the words: *that's all; in short; almost; briefly*). For example, *The praise of a sacred place has spread to the surrounding villages, even to the city. Pilgrims became very active: someone was bringing a sacrificed meat, someone was bringing money, someone was bringing the fat bread, gogal, fasali, someone promised to donate halvah to a sacred place and etc... In short, the gate of Mirza Javad became the gate of khan. The daily income was at least twenty mantas. Some days the income reached fifty or sixty manats*¹⁶.

¹⁶ Haqverdiyev, Ə. Pir (hekayə). Ədalət 2018. 18 may [elektron resurs]: // <http://www.anl.az/down/meqale/adalet/2018/may/591557.htm>

The mentioned text has another peculiarity. This consists of the followings: The generalizing sentence is in the middle (*In short, Mirza Javad's gate became the khan's gate*); The generalizing component is followed by the clarifying components (*The daily income was at least twenty manats. Some days the income reached fifty or sixty manats*).

2) Ability to integrate the whole into parts. For example: *The sun was in its place at noon, it was very hot. The air burned the man's face, and the hot ground and stones burned his feet. It was impossible to stand under the sun. This endless, inexhaustible heat, and source of fire was making people to breath hardly. Its heat dries up the grass of the fields, and the spikes of the unharvested fields fall to the ground. The cattle hid in the shade, the birds hid in the branches of trees, and the dogs were breathing very hardly. Only the locusts flew here and there, and the sound of the dragonfly was not interrupted*¹⁷.

The object of the texteme is the "sun" and the generalizing sentence (*the sun was in its place at noon, it was a time of intense heat*) is also connected with it. However, in this type of textemes, the object is opened in the process of specialization with its existing features (*during intense heat*), the intensity of heat is brought to attention with special notes. So, by opening the object with its own signs, it becomes a hyperteme of the texteme.

In English: "... Everything she liked that she couldn't possibly use herself, she bought as a present for a friend. She bought colored beads, folding beach cushions, artificial flowers, honey, a guest bed, bags, scarfs, love birds, miniatures for a doll's house and three yards of some new cloth the color of prawns. She bought a dozen bathing suits, a rubber alligator, a traveling chess set of gold and ivory ..."¹⁸. Here, too, the first sentence is generalizing, and the others are the specialization of that general.

Integration can only be mastered only through its analytical

¹⁷ İbrahimov, M. Gələcək gün (roman): [elektron resurs] // <http://azerlit.info/index.php?article=5574&page=1>

¹⁸ Fitzgerald, F.S. Tender is the night / F.S.Fitzgerald. – Moscow: Raduga Publishers, – 1983. – p. 83

approach to the work, that is, the division of the first complete perception into components. Since logical sequence is not always observed, when passing from one method to another method, the process of integration, the process of perception of the integrity of the text is slowed down, but such a transition is inevitable, because if the form of expression is not changed, the reader's ability to perceive information is gradually reduced. Nothing is as tiring as monotony. Thus, integration can be accepted as a form of rearranging the whole text.

In the second subchapter of the second chapter, text and cohesion are explored, and retrospection and prospection are considered as text-creating categories. It is well known that "*the general function of language as a code system is the ability to mediate between two interlocutors, that is, to reflect the same changes occurred in the listener's mind as availability of it in the speaker's mind*"¹⁹. It can be concluded that one of the most important requirements for speech is the ability of reflecting the existing differences and changes in the structure of the speaker's mind.

There must be an inseparable loop between such a single sentence and the speech itself. Such a loop is just "*text*". Although it consists of both words and sentences, the text itself is a highly integrated unit,

a) that contains the identification function of the previous nominal units.

b) that is able to fully react to external changes with its whole structure, change its meaning, adapt to the situation, and etc.

Thus, we come to the conclusion that language expression is possible and has a real meaning only within the text. Language finds expression through text. If we take the text as a complex of information, we will see that any text depends on the intention of the speaker, that is, the purpose of the user's speech.

With the help of anaphoric and cataphoric functions in the text, facts, events, descriptions are connected to each-other, i.e. the integration of the text occurs, which in turn will unite the separate

¹⁹ Мельников, Г.П. Язык как система и языковые универсалии // – Москва: Наука, Системные исследования, Ежегодник, – 1972. – с. 186.

blocks of transport. The meaning of the analyzed category is also that it combines the chronological sections of the work: *He realized that after his boys left, he tried to deepen his communication with Haji just because of it ... The old man only realized at this moment that the paramedic could hear him*²⁰.

Let's look at what functions different parts of the text will perform. The title is the compressed, *undisclosed content* of the text. The title combines two functions – the nomination function (explicit) and the predication function (implicit). The title is the shortest content conceptual information (SKI), and everything tends to be corrected as it is compressed. The prologue (foreword / introduction) is retrospective and perspective. Title implicit is conceptual information (CI) with maximum compressed content, and yet, like all compressed information, it tends to be expanded and corrected. *The prologue* (foreword / introduction) has a retrospective and perspective direction.

The third subchapter of the chapter examines the process of integration in the syntax of Azerbaijani and English fiction. In the research work, the forms of narration are defined as the forms in which the text is proposed and points to the subject that characterizes it.

Forms of narration in the texts of Azerbaijani and English prose fiction are a factor stipulating the creation and existence of syntactic integration processes.

The following methods of manifestation of forms of narration are emphasized during the research:

- asymmetry of traditional compositions and stylistic forms: in the speech spoken by the narrator, the protagonist's speech melts and assimilates, or includes the speech of the protagonist's speech;
- Breach in the coordination between monological replicas and dialogical replicas: monological replica includes dialogical replica built as free indirect speech or literally indirect speech. There is observed a substitution of author's (or narrator's speech), dialogical replicas with truly indirect speech.
- use of quotes: the quote may be complete or modified.
- actualization of the topic in the text fragment.

²⁰ Hüseynov, İ.M. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [3 cildə] / İ.M.Hüseynov. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – 1988. c.2, – s. 28.

- the use of syntactic components that "separate" the text (additions, parcellings, paragraph breaks, etc.) (more details is given below).

The choice of syntactic processes of integration is based on the methods of the above manifestations of narrative forms: asymmetry of traditional compositional style forms, distortion of the combination of monological and dialogical replicas, actualization of topics in a text fragment, use of syntactic components that "break" the text. The latter method (the use of syntactic components that "break" the text) is universal, and it gives rise to integration and disintegration syntactic processes. As for the integration process, the included component may include another speech component.

The fourth subchapter of the chapter deals with the inter-textual integration process. The study of syntactic processes of intra-textual integration is based on the work of L.G.Babenko, N.A.Kojevnikova, O.I.Moskalskaya, O.B.Omelkina, A.F.Papina, E.A.Pokrovskaya, A.A.Chuvakina and others. The authors' researches are widely reflected in the dissertation. In the course of the research, it became clear that the manifestation of forms of narration in literary texts, which determine the process of building alien's speech, manifests itself in the following ways: asymmetry of traditional compositional-stylistic forms, distortion in connection of monological and dialogical replicas. At the center of these methods is the "mixing" of speech parts of the narrator and protagonist.

The complication of complex sentences is studied as a syntactic process created by components that differ in structure, meaning, purpose of speech, and emotional tone. The complication of complex sentences is caused by the interaction of two or more components that follow one another, assimilate each other, and "melt" in each other.

One of the means of structural integration is a chain link (the usage of pronouns, the usage of lexical and syntactic repetition, the usage of synonyms).

The most common syntactic type of chain link is "subject – object": *"Garib wanted to be strong. He wanted Gulsum not to feel*

sorry for him, Gulsum to love him"²¹. "Kapaz Baba was an Azerbaijani captive. I do not know if this was his real name. I always called him "Kapaz baba"²².

In English: I opened the door and lit the candle. Rosie followed me in and I held it up so that she should be able to see herself. I looked at her in the glass as she arranged her hair. She took two or three pins out, which she put in her mouth, and taking one of my brushes, brushed her hair up from the nape of the neck²³.

Chain linking is one of the means of integrating independent sentences. A chain connection is a structural combination of sentences. Continuous action, the development of an idea from one sentence to another, usually takes place in the repetition of the word (sentence members) emphasized in the previous sentence and its expansion in the next sentence. Combining completed sentences is not possible without the repetition, the development of any part of the previous sentence.

The fifth subchapter of the second chapter is devoted to intertextual integration. Quotation, allusion, and reminiscence relate to the syntactic processes of *intertextual integration*. A common feature of these processes is that they are involved in the creation of components of different texts.

Citation is explored as a syntactic process created by the interaction of initial and author components. One of the types of citations in literary texts is a complete quote that has a new meaning than the original text. It is observed that the elements of quotation are widespread in the speech of the narrator.

Allusion and reminiscence are explored as a syntactic process created by the interaction of the initial and author components. The initial component is the primary and / or secondary members of the sentence, is an independent sentence, part of a complex sentence, is the inclusion of a number of independent sentences in the author's component.

²¹ Məlikzadə, İ.A. Seçilmiş əsərləri / İ.A.Məlikzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s. 197.

²² Elçin. Seçilmiş əsərləri / Elçin. – Bakı: Azərnəşr, – 1988. I cild. – s. 8.

²³ Cakes and Ale or the skeleton in the cupboard / – Moscow: Progress Publishers, – 1980. – p. 146.

In the interaction of integration and disintegration, a component of one process becomes a component of another process at the same time, or a component of one process combines the components of two other processes at the same time.

*The main provisions and materials of the second chapter are presented in the following publications author.*²⁴

The third chapter of the dissertation is called "**Completeness of the text**". In the first subchapter of the third chapter, meaning, communicative and structural integrity in the text are explored as coherence. According to O.I.Moskalskaya, the units of textual linguistics and its objects of research are: 1) a unit of extraordinary phrase (microtext) and 2) a whole speech derivative (macrotext)²⁵.

Semantic (thematic) integrity is defined by the unity of the subject, which is understood as "the semantic core of the text, its compressed and generalized content." The unit of extraordinary phrase (microtext) is monothematic. *Communicative completeness* is based on the movement of information from "given" information to new information, that is, the relationship of communicative progress.

Structural completeness encompasses external signals that "represent parts of a whole" and together form a structural unit. *Structural completeness* is the presence in the text of many external signals of connections between sentences. They express that the extraordinary phraseological unit is a structural whole. Pronouns and pronoun adverbs, the use of tenses, etc. serve as signals of the structural connection between sentences.

After A.A.Leontyev, the completeness (integrity) of the text means the characteristic of the unity of meaning, which has a

²⁴ Kərimova, Ç.E. Text linguistics in modern visions: integrity and text semantics // Дигитална хуманистика, Међународна научна конференција. – Београд: – 25 – 27 септембар, – 2015. – р. 51-53; İnteqrasiya mətnin kateqoriyası kimi // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2019. №3, – s. 55-58; Azərbaycan və ingilis bədii ədəbiyyatın sintaksisində inteqrasiya prosesi // – Bakı: AMEA-nın M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. №9, – s. 112-117.

²⁵ Москальская, О.И. Текст как лингвистическое понятие // – Москва, Иностранные языки в школе, – 1978. №3. – с. 14-16

psycholinguistic nature. Completeness is always recognized and determined by the person who receives the text.

The ways in which the completeness of a text is formed are usually described on the basis of the theory of formation, which presents a spatial-model example of the form of the text. This forms the outer covering of human speech and thought activity processes. The structure of the text includes the established structure of the text by determining the nature of the limitation of the sentences in relation to the strong and weak positions of the division of the positions of the text into interims.

The second subchapter of the third chapter deals with the means of expressing structural integrity. Here anaphoric and cataphoric pronouns are explored as a means of realizing the completeness and integration of the text. Anaphoric processes are organically connected with pronouns. The term "anaphoric process" refers to the term "anaphora" in which a particular lexical unit (combination group) is used to describe such events in reference to another expression. Anaphoric processes are inter-phraseological processes.

At the level of analysis of pronouns in the system of means of modern Azerbaijani language, personal pronouns were divided into two micro-series, forming deictic and anaphoric related texts, respectively: 1) deictic form of personal pronouns (I, we, you / you), 2) anaphoric forms of personal pronouns (it, they, this, these). In the absence of linguistic means in the text of fiction indicating the place or time of the action, the orientation of the readers in the artistic time or space is obtained by background, extralinguistic knowledge.

Thus, the conducted analysis proves that the widespread use of pronouns and pronoun adverbs determines their application in the smallest text unit – FFV as a leading means of integration and completeness.

In the said sub-chapter, verb forms are analyzed as a means of realization of integration and the completeness of the text. The verb, which is the structural and semantic core of the sentence, naturally has the potential to create text.

In conclusion, it should be noted that grammatical categories are integrants of the relevant text categories, and the implementation

of the latter is not possible without the implementation of the former, and the text category of integration is realized in the manifestation of their integrative features.

In the third subchapter, the completeness and composition are analyzed in detail. Given that the structure of the text as a whole, as its composition, is inseparable from an important phenomenon, it is necessary to focus on the concept of composition.

Recently, in text-linguistic research, along with the stylistic direction, there has been a tendency to differentiate the syntactic composition of the text, which is reflected in the identification and delimitation of the components of the text. In the words of VM Zhirmunsky, "*both phonetics and syntax to the same form are subject*"²⁶ to the compositional structure.

The great theoretical and practical importance of the compositional part of the text is also touched upon, where the whole can be adequately understood only in relation to its parts, and, conversely, the part acquires meaning and the right to exist within the whole. The whole text is a semantic unity represented by a single structure with its communicative purpose. As a result, it is important to understand this structure, both in the creation of the text, as well as in its mastery, the elements of which are not equal to each other and have a hierarchical relationship. The peak of this hierarchy is the main ideological-content line of the text, and this is done by the interconnectedness of the content lines of the constituent elements of the latter.

The compositional structure of the text implies the presence of the following components of the text in the information, which is not equal in terms of basic and volume: beginning, middle part and end; here the beginning and the end are structurally strong. It is also important to note that there are ideas that the text of the beginning and the end is universalia.

The composition of the text is a factor in the creation of the text, while the units of the text segment require its integration in terms of composition.

²⁶ Жирмунский, В.М. Теория стиха / – Ленинград: Советский писатель, – 1975. – с. 435-436.

The fourth subchapter of the chapter examines the presentation of text completeness at different levels of text analysis. It is noted that the separation of the level of analysis is directly related to the organization of the level of the text itself. The exception is the work of B.S.Kandinsky, who tried to study the influence of the contextual environment on the intonation structure of the text, including the first and last sentences of the text, which emphasizes the important conclusion about the existence of the beginning and end intonation of the means of delimitation of the text. The idea that intonation does not mark the beginning and end of the syntactic component, and connects it with the whole text is based on the postulate of idea completion, the completeness of the object of study²⁷.

To this end, it is necessary to take a closer look at the categories that are considered to be the basis of the text structure in the present study, following the existing views. According to research, the need to separate the main categories of the text into substantive and structural-formal areas, which is perceived as a postulate, is important.

On this basis, it seems possible to include a category that reflects the essence of the compositional organization of the spoken text. Such an attempt should be dictated not only by the natural generalization of the categories of coherence and integrity in the field of textual phonetics, but also by the solution of certain problems in the latter prosodic organization.

It is not accidental that researchers refer to the fragments that make up the text in the study of the structural role of intonation. This emphasizes once again the importance of the delimitative function of intonation in the text. Considering the text as a high, complete, exhaustive unit of communication, we also accept its discreteness, its division into members.

Phraseological unit (FU) means "*a stable combination of lexemes with a fully or partially re-perceived meaning*"²⁸. It is known that the phraseological corpus elements of a language are a complex

²⁷ Кандинский, Б.С. Текст как интонационная структура: / автореферат диссертации кандидата филологических наук / – Мрсква, 1968. – с. 15.

²⁸ Кунин, А.В. Английская фразеология: Теоретичекий курс / А.В.Кунин. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1970. – с. 210.

system with different semantic, structural and functional features. We are guided by the important provisions of G.A.Bayramov's phraseological concept, such as FU stability, which expresses the interaction of phraseological meaning and context, complete or partial re-understanding of its meaning, which affects the formation of FU stylistic features, and FU, which forms the basis of FU occasional changes.

The main provisions and materials of the third chapter are presented in the following publications author.²⁹

The essence of the integration process is to combine parts of the text to achieve the fullness of meaning achieved through different methods of communication. Speaking of completeness, we mean the semantic, aesthetic, pragmatic features of the text, as opposed to the connection, which is intended as a linguistic category that contains a certain arsenal of language tools.

A phraseological unit is a linguistic feature of a secondary derivative, the component of which (except for the denotative and significative aspects of meaning) is the connotation, which includes expressive, emotional-evaluative and functional-stylistic components. At the same time, the expressive and emotional-evaluative components of the meaning of FU reflect the attitude of the speaker to the subject of communication, while the style component, in its turn, characterizes the conditions of communication.

Thus, the repetition of phraseological units operating in the extraordinary phraseological configuration of dialogic speech exists as a structure created by the initial use of phraseological units. It is a dependent, subordinate part of the dialogical union, subject to structural-semantic relations, which reflects the communicative movement with a two-way direction and takes into account the sequence of roles.

²⁹ Kərimova, Ç.E. Feil formaları mətnin inteqrasiya və tamlığını reallaşdıran vasitə kimi // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XXIII Respublika elmi konfransı, – Bakı: – 3 – 4 dekabr, – 2019. – s. 104-106; Mətnin intonasiya səviyyəsinin təşkili // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Elmi əsərlər (dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası), – 2019. №2, – s. 59-64; Mətnin təhlilinin frazeoloji səviyyəsi // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri. Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, – 30 aprel, – 2021, – s. 135-138.

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

1. Dil funksiyalarının mətnlərin integrasiyasında və təmliğində rolu // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2014. №1, – s. 34-38.
2. Text linguistics in modern visions: integrity and text semantics // Дигитална хуманистика, Међународна научна конференција. – Београд: – 25 – 27 септембар, – 2015. – р. 51-53.
3. Интернациональность и коммуникация // Conferinta ştiinţifică cu participare internaţională, – Balti, – 2015. – с. 263-265
4. Термин концепт в современной когнитивной лингвистик // – Volgograd: Philology. International scientific journal, – 2016. №3(3), – с. 78-80
5. Мətnin öyrənilməsində antroposentrik yanaşma // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Elmi əsərlər (dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası), – 2019. №1, – s. 88-92.
6. İntegrasiya mətnin kateqoriyası kimi // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2019. №3, – s. 55-58.
7. К вопросу о лингвоцентрическом подходе в изучении текста: текст как единица языка // – Москва: Современная наука: актуальные проблемы теории и практики, – 2019. №8/2. – с. 66-69.
8. Azərbaycan və ingilis bədii ədəbiyyatın sintaksisində integrasiya prosesi // – Bakı: AMEA-nın M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. №9, – s. 112-117.
9. Feil formaları mətnin integrasiya və təmliğini reallaşdıran vasitə kimi // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XXIII Respublika elmi konfransı, – Bakı: – 3 – 4 dekabr, – 2019. – s. 104-106.
10. Мətnin intonasiya səviyyəsinin təşkili // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Elmi əsərlər (dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası), – 2019. №2, – s. 59-64.
11. Мətnin təhlilinin frazeoloji səviyyəsi // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri. Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, – 30 aprel, – 2021, – s. 135-138.

The defense will be held on 18 April 2025 at 15:00 at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED 2.13 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Baku Slavic University.

Address: AZ 1014, Baku, S.Rustam Street 33, Baku Slavic University

Dissertation is accessible at the Baku Slavic University Library.

Electronic version of the abstract is available on the official website of the Baku Slavic University.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 18 March 2025.

Signed for print: 21.02.2025

Paper format: A5

Volume: 43566 characters

Number of hard copies: 20