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## ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

## THE PROBLEM OF TEXT-FORMATION WITH THE INCLUSION OF NARRATIVE STRUCTURES INTO THE CONTEXT
## (on the material of the English language)

Speciality:          5708.01 – Germanic languages

Field of science:          Philology

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**Baku – 2023**

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# GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY

**The relevance of the topic and the degree of its study.** The study of the problem of text-formation with the inclusion of narrative structures into the context is directly related to the processing of a number of topical problems of text structure in English.

The text is the most important way of communication, particularly at the present stage of development of society. The text is the result of a speech-making process and is highlighted differently in the works of linguists. It is well recognized in linguistics to consider not a certain sentence but the relationship of sentences in the compositional-semantic structure of a complex syntactic whole (hereinafter referred to as CSW) as a units of text and text as a whole speech work. This aspect of the study is topical and is driven by the needs of various areas of modern science, both linguistics proper and applied branches sectors of linguistics.

The analysis of structural-forming factors is one of the most important issues of text linguistics. This problem involves not only the lexical and grammatical means of communication between components of the whole and their semantic and syntactic structure but also different kinds of relationships between individual structural-semantic units forming the text. In this case, the text can be seen as a structural-semantic and communicative unity, some elements of which are not equal in their content and which, from the point of view of the information concluded in them, are divided into predicative and relative, i.e., more significant and less significant in their importance.

With all the diversity of research topics related to text linguistics, there are still no works that seek how these elements are allocated relative to each other in the structure of the text of an artwork and which linguistic means reveal semantic connections between them. However, the importance of this study, in both a theoretical and practical sense, is not in doubt.

The division of the text into CSW, their consecutive arrangement and integration are of considerable interest in the study of the communicative organization of the text.

The common problems of text linguistics are developed in the works of V.Dresler, T.A. van Dijk, M.A.K. Halliday, A.Vezhbitskaya, I.R.Galperin, Y.A.Golovenko, V.A.Kukharenko, V.M.Loseva, N.V.Malycheva, O.I.Moskalskaya, T.M.Nikolaeva, N.A.Slyusareva, Z.Y.Turaeva[1] and others. In Azerbaijani linguistics, the study of the problem of text linguistics in general and CSW in particular may well be considered a priority. Different aspects of this issue are studied in the works of K.M.Abdullayev, A.A.Abdullayev, M.T.Gaibova, A.Y.Mammadov, S.G.Fatalieva[2] and others. In text

[1] Дресслер, В. Синтаксис текста // – Москва: Новое в зарубежной лингвистике, – 1978. Вып. VIII. Лингвистика текста. – с.111-138; Дейк ван, Т.А. Вопросы прагматики текста // – Москва: Новое в зарубежной лингвистике, – 1978. Вып. VIII. – с.259-336; Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English. (English Lang. Ser. 9.) / M.A.K.Halliday, R.Hasan. – London: Longman, – 1976. – 374 p.; Вежбицка, А. Язык. Культура. Познание/ А.Вежбицка. - Москва: Русские словари, – 1996. – 416 с.; Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва: Наука, – 1981. – 139 с.; Головенко, Ю.А. Текстоструктуры современного английского языка / Ю.А.Головенко. – Смоленск: СГПИ, – 1983. – 133 с.; Кухаренко, В.А. Интерпретация текста / В.А.Кухаренко. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1988. – 192 с.; Лосева, Л.М. Как строится текст / Л.М.Лосева. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1980. – 94 с.; Малычева, Н.В. Текст и сложное синтаксическое целое: системно-функциональный анализ / Н.В.Малычева. – Ростов-на-Дону: АПСН, – 2003. – 180 с.; Москальская, О.И. Грамматика текста / О.И.Москальская. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1981. – 183 с.; Николаева, Т.М. Актуальное членение – категория грамматики текста // – Москва: Вопросы языкознания, – 1972. № 2, – с. 48-54; Слюсарева, Н.А. Лингвистика речи и лингвистика текста // – Москва: Аспекты общей и частной лингвистической теории текста, – 1982.– с. 22-41; Тураева, З.Я. Лингвистика текста / З.Я.Тураева. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1986. – 127 с.

[2] Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1999. – 284 s.; Гаибова, М.Т. Лингвистическое исследование единицы художественного текста / М.Т.Гаибова. – Баку: ADU, – 2006. – 124 с.; Л.М.Грановская Л.М. Риторика. М.: Азбуковник, 2004. – 218 с.; Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə və mətn / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Xəzər Universitetinin Nəşriyyatı, – 1998. – 190 s.; Məmmədov, A.Y. Mətn yaranmasında formal əlaqə vasitələrinin sistemi / A.Y.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2001. – 144 s.; Фаталиева, С.Г. Лексическая единица в составе сложного синтаксического целого (на материале русского, английского и азербайджанского языков): / Автореф. дис. ... докт. филос. по филол. / – Баку, 2006. – 23 с.

linguistics, particular attention is paid to the structural-semantic connection of text components. The types of repetitions, their character in various languages, anaphoric and cataphoric relations, an actual division of a sentence, a correlation between CSW and paragraph, the types of connections between CSW, the structural-semantic features of independent CSW, etc. are studied. But there is no comprehensive and adequate description of the factors of text-formation with the inclusion of narrative sentences into the context. That is why it is of special interest to consider the means and ways of communications of narrative sentences in the semantic structure of the text.

**The object and subject of the research.** The object of the study is the structural-semantic and communicative organization of the text in modern English.

The subject of the research is the lexical and grammatical means of communication between the components of the semantic structure of the text in modern English.

**The goals and objectives of the research.** The aim of the research is to study and description the relationship of sentences in the structural-semantic and communicative organization of the text and, on this basis, to establish the factors of text-formation in the general system of constructive units of the English.

To achieve this goal, the following *tasks* were performed in the research work:

– determination of the level of scrutiny of the text as a communicative-semantic structure;

– discussion of the compositional-semantic organization of the CSW as a text-forming structure;

– consideration of the correlation between predicative and relative sentences in text-formation;

– the study of the semantic basis of the multidimensionality of relations between sentences in the text;

– handling of lexical and grammatical means of communication between the components of the text and highlighting of the mechanism of text-formation with the inclusion of narrative sentences into the context;

– determine of the role of repetition as one of the important factors of text-formation;

– exposure of the aspectual-temporal correlation of sentences in text-formation;

– treating of the function of actual division in the semantic organization of the text;

– explanation of functional-stylistic features of the integration of sentences in the text;

– examining the role of stylistic devices in the formal-semantic connection of sentences in the text.

**The research methods.** In the course of research, the method of direct observation and a comprehensive description of the language material, the structural-semantic method, the functional-syntactic method, the comparison method, the lexico-semantic analysis method and the transformation method were used. In this case, the context is considered as the decisive factor of the semantic complex.

The material for the analysis was a card catalog with a volume of more than 2000 units. The basic part of the card catalog was made up of examples from works of Anglo-American fiction and periodical press.

**The main provisions for defense:**

1. The most important sign of the text is that it composed of sentences performing a communicative function, being itself a means of direct or indirect communication. The analysis of the connections of narrative sentences of the text provides an opportunity to characterize such a unit as the CSW, to show its text-forming capabilities and functioning in speech.

2. The basic features of the text are coherence and integrity. The coherence of the text is resurfaces in connection with sentences, and integrity is a characteristic of the text as a semantic unity, as a single structure and is defined throughout the text. In the text, it is always possible to distinguish a predicative sentence (or sentences) and relational ones that elucidating the meaning of predicative ones. The hierarchy of semantic connections in the text points to the existence of two layers of semantic connections: external and internal which closely associated.

3. The CSW as a text-forming structure consists of different sentences that are in certain semantic and grammatical relationships with each other and reveal one of the microthemes of the text. The relation of the CSW and paragraph is the result of the will of an author of the text, the impact of his personal pragmatic attitude.

4. The selection of the language component as a part provides an opportunity to highlight the intra-textual paradigmatics, to take into account as much as possible the significance of speech elements of various volumes in the composition of the whole while describing the text, to identify their text-formation function. The stylistic peculiarities of text-formation are conditioned by the relationship of neutral and expressive possibilities of sentences in a certain speech and situational context.

**The scientific novelty of the research** is as follows:

1) the novelty of the work lies in the fact that for the first time an attempt is made to analyze a multi-aspect, complex analysis of the compositional-semantic structure of the text based on the relationship of grammatical categories;

2) for the first time, grammatical categories important for the forming of the text are analyzed from the position of their participation in the formation of the text as a communicative unit;

3) the compositional-semantic structure of the CSW as a unit of the text is considered from new positions;

4) the conditions of functioning of formal-grammatical factors of the connection of narrative sentences in the CSW are identified;

5) different text-forming means are studied – lexical, grammatical and communicative;

6) the correlation of formal and substantive means of communication between the components of the CSW and between the CSW themselves is described;

7) another novelty is that, the description of grammatical categories in the text as a single system of phenomena interacting with each other, carrying out a structural-semantic connection between the components of the text.

**The theoretical and practical significance of the study** is determined first of all its linguodidactic orientation. The theoretical

significance of the work lies in the fact that it comprehensively covers the problem of linguistic communication at the level of text formation. Analysis and interpretation of the structural, semantic and communicative features of the text made it possible to determine the basic principles of text formation with the inclusion of narrative sentences in the context. This helps to resolve many issues of communication and actualize linguistic units in speech

The highlighting of the patterns of the compositional-semantic structure of the CSW as a unit of text formation shows that in the practice of speech communication the CSW (microtext) directly meets the goal of actively teaching the language as a means of communication, a means of sharing thoughts.

The theoretical positions and practical results of the study demonstrative the effectiveness of a comprehensive description of the problem of the text-formation and can become a helpful and much-needed support for the theoretical course of the English. The results of the study can be used in the continued development of the problem of the communicative organization of the text. The material of the dissertation work can also be used in lecture courses, practical classes, special courses and special seminars, in working out textbooks and programs for text syntax.

**Approbation and application.** The main provisions of the dissertation were tested in the form of reports at the International Scientific Conference, at the Republican Interuniversity Scientific Conferences, in theses and articles published in different scientific editions in Azerbaijan and near abroad.

Various chapters of the dissertation were discussed at the department, the results of the research work were reported at the meetings of the department.

**The organization where the dissertation work was performed.** The dissertation work was performed at the Department of English language Lexicology and Stylistics of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

**The structure and volume of the dissertation in signs, indicating the volume of each structural section separately.** The research work consists of an introduction, three chapters, a

conclusion and a list of applied literature. The Introduction is 7 pages, 10357 characters, Chapter I – 40 pages, 68359 characters, Chapter II – 72 pages, 120540 characters, Chapter III – 28 pages, 46155 characters, the conclusion – 3 pages, 4146 characters. The total volume of the dissertation consists of 249557 characters excluding the list of used literature.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The **introduction** substantiates the actuality and the degree of development of the topic, indicates the object and the subject of research, defines the goals, objectives and methods of research, presents the main provisions to be defended, reveals the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the work. It also sets out information about the approbation, application of research and its structure.

The I Chapter of the dissertation is called **"Theoretical basis of the study of text structure"** and consists of three paragraphs.

The first paragraph provides the text as a communicative unit. Researchers call such features of the text as literary or stylistic phrasing, its disintegration into a number of special cohesion or units, units and relations of various planes and levels, paradigmatic, syntagmatic and integrative relations between units, semantic discreteness of discourse, modal character, pragmatic attitude, predicativity. The presence of the content side of the text is particularly highlighted. The processuality of the text content and the need to study the content structure of the text through the analysis of its formal structure are noted. Based on the peculiarities of a coherent text, aspects of its depicition are distinguished – structural, communicative, denotative[3].

As a means of communication, the text has a substantial aspect. The study of the substantial aspect may be conducted in terms of

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[3] Головенко, Ю.А. Текстоструктуры современного английского языка / Ю.А.Головенко. – Смоленск: СГПИ, – 1983. – 133 с.; Малычева, Н.В. Текст и сложное синтаксическое целое: системно-функциональный анализ / Н.В.Малычева. – Ростов-на-Дону: АПСН, – 2003. – 180 с

searching for semantic units that make up the whole content, and in terms of highlighting semantic categories that have or may have an embodied in certain types of text. As a means of communication, the text has a formal aspect. In the study of this aspect, the units that make up the text and the ways of their connection as a whole must be identified.

In this work, we proceed from the understanding of the text proposed by I.R.Galperin: *«The text is a message objectified in the form of a written document, literarily processed as per the type of this document, comprising a series of special units united by different types of lexical, grammatical and logical connections, having a certain modal character and pragmatic attitude»*[4].

The text is the key component of speech activity, at the level of which the basic function of language is carried out – communicative. As a means of communication, the text has a functional-stylistic aspect, in the study of which it is necessary to clarify the means of creating a particular color of the text that determine its functional reference. A style is a relevant feature of any specific text. As a means of communication, the text should have such features as integrity and coherence. Without these features, communication could not be sustained, and the text could not be an object of linguistics study: no amorphous formation consisting of casual, disconnected, non-interdependent elements can act as an object of language. The integrity and coherence of the text are axiomatic concepts like the concept of the coherence of the sentence. However, the study of the means of communication between components (we prefer to talk about the factors of text-formation) is considered important by both representatives of text linguistics and sentence syntax researchers.

In the second paragraph, the CSW is studied as a text-forming functional-speech unit. The sentence consists of words, the CSW – of sentences, the text – of super-phrasal units. The integrity of the text, the organic coupling of its parts are peculiar to both the CSW and the whole speech work. But in the CSW, the coherence of the text is

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[4] Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва: Наука, – 1981. – с. 18.

particularly visible. This is found simultaneously at the level of the structural, semantic and communicative unity of the CSW which relate with each other as form, content and function[5].

In fact, the communicative function of the language is served not only (and not so much!) by a separate sentence but also by a more complex syntactic structure consisting of adjacent narrative sentences and characterized by semantic (realization of a certain microtheme) and grammatical (lexico-grammatical means of communication, aspectual-temporal corellations etc.) unity[6].

In modern linguistics, two completely different approaches to the study of textual constructions have successfully come together: 1) from the whole (the text in its entirety) to the summands and 2) from the summands (that could not be individual sentences but only a certain set of them) to the text as a given to a certain extent extralinguistic.

The CSW is a complex communicative unit of the highest order composed of a number of autosemantic and synsemantic sentences. The text-forming function of the CSW stems from the fact that the syntactic structure becomes a stimulator in the development of text categories. It is to this role of syntactic categories that the term «text-forming function» should be used which appears in two of its varieties: 1) autostimulating text-forming function; 2) senstimulating text-forming function.

In the first case, the syntactic structure itself, realizing its grammatical meaning, promotes the progress of the text, exercises one of the text categories. So, for example, an actual interrogative sentence in a monologue text promotes the creation of a question-answer complex: *"Was it possible that his love had left him entirely? Was it possible that he really designed her death? It was absurd. That would be the act of a madman".*[7]

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[5] Солганик, Г.Я. Синтаксическая стилистика (сложное синтаксическое целое) / Г.Я.Солганик. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1973. – 214 с.

[6] Dijk, van T.A. Text and context / T.A. van Dijk. – London: Longman, – 1977. – 261 p.

[7] Maugham, W.S. The painted veil / W.S.Maugham. – New York: Vintage Classics, – 2006. – 246 p.

In the second case, the senstimulating text-forming function acts only as a result of the interaction of this structure with others. The most vivid example of this phenomenon is syntactic parallelism which acts as a kind of connecting means: *"All through this war we have suffered from a lack of discipline and from the disobeying of orders and I must go in spite of all orders for I have a report to make now. And I have much to do in these days? And to freeze here is an exaggeration and without utility"*.[8]

The problem of the relation between the paragraph and the CSW is also discussed. The division of the text is caused by two factors: the pragmatic attitude of the text and 2) the pragmatic attitude of an author. The CSW is a unit of objective division of the text which is based on its pragmatic attitude, and the paragraph is a unit of subjective division of the text which is based on the pragmatic attitude of an author. Both of these attitudes are in a complex relationship. The pragmatic attitude of an author is either imposed on the pragmatic attitude of the text, or it comes into a kind of conflict with it. In case of coincidence of these pragmatic attitudes, the CSW is equal to the paragraph. When the pragmatic attitude of the text and the pragmatic attitude of an author contradict, the CSW does not fit within the boundaries of the paragraph, i.e., the paragraph either includes several CSW, or one CSW splits into several paragraphs. The CSW is a unit of content, and a paragraph is a unit of the form of implementation of the CSW in the written version of the presentation.

The third paragraph is explained the correlation between predicative and relative sentences in text-formation. It is known that there is a certain correlation of sentences in text-formation. It is always possible to distinguish a predicative sentence (or sentences) and relative ones that clarify the meaning of predicative ones. The hierarchy of semantic relations in the text points the existence of two layers of semantic connections: external and internal which closely associated. The internal layer of semantic connections is subject to the external layer of semantic connections. In the structure of the text, various functions are assigned to them.

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[8] Hemingway, E. For whom the bell tolls / E.Hemingway. – London: Random House UK, – 1994. – 416 p.

The external semantic layer sets out more clearly identification of the boundaries of the CSW in the text. It contains a group of connections that act as leading ones in the structure of each specific microtext and distinguish sentences that carry the primary informative load in the CSW. It is created in two methods: a) by the interaction of one predicative with one or more clarifying relative sentences; they are connected by the relationships of logical inclusiveness or causation; b) by the interaction of two or more predicative sentences connected by the relationship of logical sequence or opposition.

The internal semantic layer enhances the connection between sentences of the external semantic layer; it often incorporates a spatiotemporal characteristic of the meaning of the CSW. Its sentences establishing a logical or associative connection with the sentences of the external semantic layer, cause their meanings to variation. The external layer of semantic connections brings together one predicative and several relative ones. The internal semantic layer clarifies the meanings of one or more relative sentences. In other words, if the external layer highlights the predicates of the first stage in the CSW, then the internal layer indicates the predicates of the second stage. The external semantic layer of the CSW may be formed by two predicative sentences linked by the logical opposition relationships. For example: 1. *I couldn't shout at him.* 2. A *beginner can't shout.* 3. *If he opens his mouth he is gone.* 4. *He must keep all his attention on his business.*[9].

In this CSW, the external semantic layer includes predicative sentences 1, 4. The relative sentences arranged between them – 2, 3 – immediately correlated with the first predicative and form the internal semantic layer.

The external layer of semantic relationships of predicative sentences may be based on the meanings of relative sentences enclosed between them which do not always detect a logical connection with predicative ones. Such relative sentences of the internal layer may be accepted as excessive in the compositional-

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[9] Twain, M. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer / M.Twain. – New York: American Publishing Company, – 1876. – 244 p.

semantic structure of the CSW. They are merged into a microtext by temporal or spatial relevance with predicative sentences. Such sentences are considered linking. By separating predicative sentences connected by logical sequence, they are able to imply an increment of meaning in one of the sentences of the external layer of the CSW, thereby, as it were, overlapping the semantic gap between them.

The II Chapter with four paragraphs is entitled **"Semantic and lexical-grammatical unity of sentences in the text".**

The first paragraph examines the semantic basics of the multidimensionality of connections between the narrative sentences of the text. One of the most important characteristics of the text is the multidimensionality of connections, i.e., the presence of not one but more means of connection between the sentences of the text[10].

The multidimensionality of connections between sentences is not accidental, not chaotic, it springs from the semantic structure of the sentence (utterance). The semantic structure of the sentence can be thought as a scheme composed of a subject, a subject of speech of the CSW (storyteller), a predicate and an object. In this case, one or another component of the semantic structure of the sentence gets a certain progress. The semantic components of narrative sentence, receiving progress, expression in the following sentences, determine the multidimensionality of structural means of communication, forming two or more lines of semantic progress of the text, often a complex, interweaving of connections depending on the style, genre. The same semantic components define the nature of the syntactic means used to embody a particular semantic line of connection. For example: *"**He told me** that the commandant **had sent to give** me a message about my excursion next day to St. Jean. When he **had delivered it I asked him** if he would not sit down and have a cigarette with me".[11]*

The sentences are connected by three chain pronominal relations: the subject *he* – the object *him,* the object *me* – the subject *I,* the object

[10] Хлебникова, И.Б. К проблеме средств связи между предложениями в тексте (на материале английского языка) // – Москва: Иностранные языки в школе, – 1983. № 1, – с. 6-11.
[11] Maugham, W.S. A man with a Conscience / W.S.Maugham. – London: Forgotten Books, – 2018. – p.234.

*message* – the object *it.* The following are also involved in the connection of sentences: the chain synonymic connection: the predicate *had sent to give* – the predicate *had delivered,* the chain connection by means of verbs of the same thematic series: the predicate *told* – the predicate *asked,* the unity of the aspectual-temporal plan, the unity of the modal plan. Seven syntactic connections hold these sentences together. In this passage, many and varied connections are established precisely by the semantic components: the subject *he*, the object *me* representing the storyteller, the spokesman of an author's modality, and along the line of the predicate.

Different combinatorics of the semantic components of the text are possible: the connection between the components can be along the lines of subject and object, subject and predicate, subject and several objects, etc. The more semantic components are being developed in the following sentence and the more peculiar the interweaving of these lines, the more complex and numerous the syntactic relationships expressing them, i.e., the multidimensionality of syntactic relationships is conditioned by the combinatorics of semantic components.

The subject is one of the most significant semantic components of the text without which text-formation is impossible. All information transmitted by the predicate and the object is, as it were, in the sphere of attraction of the subject, determined by it, since the predicate is a sign of the subject, the object is closely related to the subject, and subject-object mutual transitions often appear in the process of text-formation.

The introduction of new subjects provides, above all, the meaning development of the text, that is, it means highlighting certain persons, phenomena necessary for an author. The subjects, more exactly, their correlation, shift are peculiar engines of a story, provide the dynamics of the narrative. Subject-object relationships are of special importance for text-formation. Subject-object transitions are the motive power of text-formation.

In the second paragraph, lexical and grammatical means of communication between the components of the text are considered. It is known that the text is unthinkable without coherence. It was the

interest in the means of communication at the supraphrasal level that led linguists to identifying cohesion as a formal semantic category of text[12]. The term «cohesion» in this understanding expresses the process of unfolding the text in its totality and represents both the substantial and structural aspects of its organization.

On the CSW level, semantic-syntactic contact between narrative sentences can be reached due to different types of cohesion: coreference, anaphora, cataphora, substitution, determination, and connection. Coherence is achieved by lexico-semantic, morphological, syntactic and stylistic means. Text units can be associated bilaterally – with the previous phrase (regressively) and with the subsequent one (progressively), as well as unilaterally or sequentially. The coupling of utterances occurs in different ways: with the help of conjunctions, pronouns, adverbs, repetition of words, aspectual-temporal correlation of verbal predicates, particles, parenthetical phrases, etc. Such phrasal buckles are called means of interphrase communication[13].

Located at the confluence of two narrative sentences, the means of communication establish different types of relationships between them which are a reflection of the objective world. In terms of communication, it is possible to identify three functions of the means of communication: 1) factual which reveals the relationship of phenomena and events; 2) logical which reflects the logic of judgments and 3) actual which serves to establish contact between the participants in the communicative act. The ability of the means of communication to perform these three functions suggests that the meanings of the means of communication can be considered in two crossed planes: in terms of the semantics of interphrase unity and in terms of pragmatics.

The dissertation establishes various types of semantic relationships between the components of the text which are fixed by the means of communication. It is a cause-and-effect communication (*so, therefore, consequently,* etc.), a successive communication (*one, two,*

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[12] Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English. (English Lang. Ser. 9.) / M.A.K.Halliday, R.Hasan. – London: Longman, – 1976. – 374 p.
[13] Məmmədov, A.Y. Mətn yaranmasında formal əlaqə vasitələrinin sistemi / A.Y.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2001. – 144 s.

*firstly, secondly, already, before, earlier, so far, to begin with, at first, and then / but then,* etc.), a contrary communication, i.e. a communication of opposing (*but, yet, on the contrary, conversely, on the other hand*), an additive communication (*also, moreover, in addition*), a refinement communication, i.e. a communication from general to particular (*in particular, at least, for instance (example), etc.*), generalizing (summarising) type of the communication, i.e. communication from the particular to the general (*in general, generally, all in all, overall,* etc.), an alternative type of the communication (*or*), a comparative type of the communication (*similarly, likewise, likely, equally,* etc.), a modal-evaluative communication (*perhaps, probably, maybe*, *yes, certainly, indeed, of course, true no, sadly, luckily,* etc.).

For example, the anaphoric vector of communication means expressing a cause-and-effect relationships is focused on the cause – retrofact, and the cataphoric vector is directed to the effect – introfact. At the same time, the address vector can be expressed implicitly: *"With her attitude it is certain things are not going to get better for us, the people who exist at the bottom end of the scale. So we are going to need our Morning Star more than ever".[14]*

With the contrary type of semantic relationships between the components, the means of communication explicate various kinds of oppositions between retrofact and introfact: *"I do not wish to imply by this that all stressed syllables in an utterance are perceived as equally prominent.* **On the contrary***, stressed syllables that are produced with moving pitch or high pitch will be perceived as more prominent in general than stressed syllables produced on mid or low pitch"[15]* (G.Brown. Listening to Spoken English, p. 47).

The function of cohesion as a textual category is to create a logical-semantic continuum of the text.

In the third paragraph, repetition is considered as an important means of text-formation. Researchers point out that a necessary (though not sufficient) condition for the coherence of the text is the repetition of certain elements in different syntactic roles. So,

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[14] Morning Star, – Dec. 12, – 2014
[15] Brown, G. Listening to Spoken English/ G.Brown. – London: Longman Publishing, – 1977. – p.47.

K.M.Abdullaev, drawing attention to the text-forming functions of repetitions, writes: *"In each text, it is possible to distinguish repetitions manifested both in semantic and formal-structural terms, which gives grounds to assert that repetition serves as the most powerful text-forming factor".*[16]

The lexical repetition, on the one hand, points to the internal, deep correlation of the components of the text, i.e. syntactic connection, and on the other hand, makes this connection tangible, true. For example: *"I don't think Art heard. Pain, even slight pain, tends to isolate. Pain, such as he had to suffer, cuts the last links with society"*[17]*; "Nothing ever happened in that little town, left behind by the advance of civilization, nothing"*[18]*; "A smile would come into Mr. Pickwick face. Smile extended into laugh, the laugh into roar, and the roar became general".*[19]

The dissertation examines different types of repetition: a contact repetition, a distant repetition, a frame repetition, etc. The repetition is not the only way forming the category of retrospection, but since the term «retrospection» itself suggests the repetition of what was previously given, the repetition can be seen as a leading device that forms the category of retrospection in the text. The repetition in the structure of an art work performs a dual function – emphatic and binder[20]. The system of lexical, syntactic and semantic repetitions is an essential element of the communicative-semantic structure of the text. The dissertation establishes the following types of interaction between original and retrospective information: 1) the system of repetitions does not significantly affect the content-factual

[16] Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1999, – s. 232.

[17] Chaplin, Ch. My father / Ch. Chaplin. – London: Random House UK, – 1960. – 369 p.

[18] Maugham, W.S. The Moon and Sixpence /W.S.Maugham. – London: William Heinemann, – 1919. – 263 p.

[19] Dickens, Ch. The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club /Ch.Discens. South Carolina: CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, – 2014. – 428 p.

[20] Иванчикова, Е.А. Лексический повтор как экспрессивный прием синтаксического распространения // – Москва: Мысли о современном русском языке, – 1969. – с. 126-139.

information, but changes the content-conceptual information; 2) the system of repetitions forming the category of retrospection changes both the content-factual information and the content-conceptual information; 3) the system of repetitions does not significantly change either the content-factual information or the content-conceptual information.

The lexical repetition, in addition to the function of communication and the formation role in a coherent text, can serve as a stylistic device that focuses attention on a reader of the semantics of repeated words and the content of sentences in which they are found. The lexical repetitions are associated with such textual categories as coupling and continuum, or continuity, through the lexical repetition a logical consistency of individual sentences is created.

The fourth paragraph studies the correlation of the aspectual-temporal of verbs of narrative sentences which are one of the important text-forming factors. The aspectual-temporal forms of verbs play a significant and a diverse role in the organization of the structure of the text and in ensuring its coherence[21]. The interdependent design of sentences according to the category of aspect (along with the categories of time, number, etc.) is an important element of the connection of sentences into a single structure, predetermining the correlation of the forms of this category of a neighboring or distant sentence (contact or distant connection). For example:

*"Calmly and with assurance he turned to the jury.*

*They **were listening**. They **were** hanging on to his last words, waiting for his next. Sure, there was doubt, disbelief on the faces of Three and Ten. Number Four, Potash, **was grinning**. But Mrs. Carbon **was listening**. And Harrison and Fitzgerald and Hall. They **were listening**. They were hooked. Nice going for ten minutes work!"[22]*

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[21] Тураева, З.Я. Категория времени: Время грамматическое и время художественное (на материале английского языка) / З.Я.Тураева. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1979. – с. 124.

[22] Felitta, F. Audrey Rose /F.Felitta. – New York: Putnam Pub Group – 1975. – 374 p.

In this case, a number of actions are expressed by a single aspectual form – a continued form. Verbs in the continued form express the content of what a person has seen, are linked with his perception, express his impression, create clarity. The existence of a single microtheme, the development of a core idea, the unity of the expressed meaning led to consistency of design by category of aspect. The repetition of the conjunction *and* and the verb form *were listening* relating to a number of persons creates a whole picture of the tense atmosphere in the courtroom.

Let's see the following example:

*"Jeremy shrugged. This was none of his business. Let someone else **worry**.*

*Some **was worrying** – though not about smoke – in the hotel laundry half a block away".*[23]

In this example, there are two CSW. The first CSW describes what is happening in the hotel kitchen. In the second, there is a transition to another subject – laundromat problems. The transition to a new microtheme and a new CSW is accompanied by a change of aspectual forms. The contrast of the forms *worry – was worrying* reinforces the moment of indifference, lack of interest (in the first case) and anxiety, emotional reaction (in the second).

The choice of the aspectual form is very subjective, it is related with the perception of what is happening by an individual (most actions can be expressed both in the form of a general and a continued form) and, by virtue of the meaning expressed by it, is more reliant on subjective factors than other categories (persons, numbers, etc.). The correlation of the aspectual-temporal forms of verbs conducive to the formation of the CSW, highlighting the unity of the microtheme. The variety of design by category of aspect most often indicates the transition to another microtheme, the division of the text into different CSW.

The linguistic means that are used in a literary text define the character of the aspectual-temporal correlation in the narrative. Everything in the first-person narrative is focused on the storyteller's temporal experience. However, the concrete linguistic incarnation of

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[23] Hailey, A. Hotel /A.Hailey. – New York: Doubleday – 1965. – 480 p.

this principle varies considerably in fiction and in memoirs. While in the first case the forms of the past, present and future tense can be used in the first-person narrative, then in the memoir literature the forms of the future tense are practically not used. The forms of the past and present used in memoir literature, being exposed to the genre, also have their own features.

The fifth paragraph describes an actual division and connection of the components of the semantic structure of the text. The actual division is increasingly being recognized as a phenomenon which is one of the most essential features of the coherence of the text[24]. If we consider the text as a certain way ordered collection of narrative sentences united by a theme and a rheme, as well as a set of thematic / rhematic connected units that are in a certain relationship with each other and convey a particular communicative task, then the organizing role of the actual division becomes obvious[25].

If in a sentence the rheme is opposed to the microtheme on the indicator of newness, greater communicative weight, then outside of the sentence, the rheme is part of the information that should be combined with the rhemes of neighboring sentences to determine the semantic content of the thematic / rhematic semantic unity. The unity of the rhematic parts of sentences of the same thematic / rhematic semantic unity lies in their consistency, their grammatical and semantic uniformity. Such a rheme is called a rhematic dominant. For example: *"There was no one else on the beach so late in the afternoon. She walked very close to the water where there was a rim of hard flat sand easier on her feet than the loose shelves of shingle which folded one on top of the other, up to the storm wall".[26]*

This text fragment is a description of the place *the beach* which is the theme of unity. The meaning of the description is

[24] Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə və mətn / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Xəzər Universitetinin Nəşriyyatı, – 1998. – 190 s.

[25] Никитина, Г.Н., Откупщикова, М.И. Актуальное членение – один из основных способов организации текста // Материалы V Всесоюзного симпозиума по психолингвистике и теории коммуникации, – Москва: – 1975, – с. 36-47.

[26] Hill, S. A Bit of Singing and Dancing / S.Hill. – London: Penguin UK, – 1984. – 186 p.

ascertainment of the presence of objects, people in a given place that represent part of one general picture. Grammatically, it is expressed by the adverbial modifiers of place which is often replaced in the subsequent presentation by pronominal substitutes. The subject and people fall into the thematic part of the sentence: *no one else, a rim of hard flat sand, the loose shelves of shingle, the storm wall.* The integration of these rhematic parts makes it possible to call the rheme of unity an objective rhematic dominant.

The combination of the CSW of the common text comes primarily through the development of thematic / rhematic relationsips (isotopic communications). What is the rheme of the previous CSW becomes the theme of the present. The rheme of the present CSW becomes the theme of the next one.

Utterances containing actualization constructions may also serve as a kind of demarcation line between the CSW:

*/ ... / Down the side-streets that led to the square we saw the square with people, those in the centre all dancing.*

*It was a big meal at the hotel / ... /*[27]

This line passes exactly at the place where one theme replaces another, but as we know that the CSW is monothematic, it can be assumed that when changing the theme, we are already looking at a new CSW.

The III Chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Stylistic features of the text structure"** consists of two paragraphs.

In the first paragraph, the functional-stylistic characteristics of the integrativity of the text are considered. The integrativity of the text has two parts – semantic and formal-structural, which is expressed in its integrity and coherence[28]. The integrity of the text is associated with its semantic organization and assumes the structural-semantic unity of the text. The integrity of the text is created by the interaction of factors such as: 1) the thematic unity of the text; 2) the

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[27] Hemingway, E. The Sun Also Rises /E.Hemingway. – London: Pan Books, – 1957. – 189 p.

[28] Инфантова, Г.Г. Современные тенденции реализации текстовых категорий цельности, связности и расчлененности // – Москва: Филологические науки. – 2008. № 6, – с. 74-78.

bridging role of various types of nomination in the text; 3) the unifying function of expressive means and stylistic devices; 4) the presence of an author's communicative intention; 5) the compositional and semantic unity of the text, etc.

The coherence of the text components is provided through the correlation of the content of certain stretches of the text that are universal in nature. A special role belongs to such means of communication between the components of the text as conjunctions, conjunctive words, particles, pronouns, adverbs, repetitions, thematic / rhematic correlation of sentences, stylistic devices, and structural features of the text as a whole. For example, repetitions of various types, which, by associating individual parts of the text, serve as the basis for the progress of the narrative:

*"**Laurelbank Gardens** was a **tree-lined street** like most **treelined streets** in Glasgow [ …] One end of the street was blocked of by an avenue that led from the main street, Prince Phillip Street to High Street at the foot of **the university**.*

*It was not only the location that qualified **Laurelbank Gardens** as a "university street", but the academic residents within its charcoal brown houses".[29]*

A certain role in the structure of the text is also played by the coherence of the components on the principle of question – answer, motivation – reaction, etc. It is a characteristic feature of dialogic speech:

*"[ … ] Then he was alone, driving away from the door.*

*What had he agreed to? All they had said rang beat in his ear like an unexpected temperature – tomorrow at four o'clock on that corner".[30]*

This correlation is also detected in monologue speech between sentences. The correlation of parts within the text is realized mostly in two lines: anaphorically (connection with the previous part of the text) and cataphorically (connection with the subsequent part of the text).

[29] Dahl, R. The Witches /R.Dahl. – London: Jonathan Cape, – 1983. – 208 p.

[30] Fitzgerald, F.S. First Blood / F.S.Fitzgerald. – Independently Published, –2018. – 40 p

In the second paragraph, the communicative importance of stylistic devices in text-formation is studied. It is known that stylistic devices play a certain role in text-formation which are implemented in a variety of figurative and expressive devices of language[31]. The expressive devices carry additional logical or expressive information that contributes to increasing the pragmatic effectiveness of utterance and speech in general. The stylistic devices are implemented on the basis of a combination of sentence models within the framework of the CSW and the text. The stylistic devices are used for greater effectiveness of emotional impact, to create a special emotional tension in the text.

The dissertation examines such stylistic devices as a metaphor, a hyperbole, a rhetorical question, a repetition, a parallelism, an antithesis, an inversion, an increment, a comparison, an inclusion and others. The introduction of the stylistic devices into the narrative and dialogue is aimed at identifying any thought or detail by comparing the real with the imaginary, when the increase in information is carried out at due the lexical elements themselves which bring imagery regardless of the syntactic structure of the CSW. Thus, the inclusion introducing the *metaphor* in the example below serves only as a signal of the actualization information transferred in this component. The co-intended rhemes of the main and attached components can also be qualified as equivalent due to their identical structural organization:

*"Blood pressure is one of my worst enemies. A traitor in the camp".*[32]

Deviation from the rigid word order in English with the so-called *inversion* gives a significant stylistic effect, highlighting and enhancing the meaning of the information placed in the preposition, which is characteristic of the conversational style. For example:

[31] Арнольд, И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка. Стилистика декодирования. 2-е изд., перераб. / И.В.Арнольд. – Ленинград: Просвещение, – 1981. – 294 с

[32] Cary, J. Memoir of the Bobotes / J.Cary. – New York: Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., – 2000. – p.110.

*"Cockroach! That's what she is."[33]*; *"Pain and discomfort – that was all the future held. And meanwhile ugliness, sickness, fatigue."[34]*; *"Last summer. August. I was here. In France, with a friend. Another art student, a sculptor".[35]*

The main function of stylistic devices is to highlight, emphasize and enhance one or another part of the utterance, which increases the communicative effectiveness of the text as a whole.

**In conclusion,** the main conclusions and generalizations arising from the content of the dissertation are presented.

1. The text is an object that is created as a result of the interrelation and interaction of a number of different linguistic units. In this regard, there is naturally an interest in an in-depth study of the units of the text, its building material, on the one hand, and to the grammatical categories of the text that predetermine its semantic and structural design into a single integral formation, on the other. The presence of some parts constituting the text and the connections between them makes it necessary to study the specifics of the construction of the text of one or another functional style and the special location of linguistic material in it, i.e., its structural and compositional features.

2. The problem of connection between narrative sentences holds a special place in the study of sentences unity in the CSW and makes it necessary to develop new criteria for an approach to the analysis of the structure of the sentence and its role in text-formation. Here the correlation of the structures of the combined narrative sentences becomes crucial, and it expresses the specifics of the connection between independent sentences.

3. An isolated sentence serves as a model on the basis of which lexical, morphological, syntactic, pronunciation and intonation norms are studied. The text connects this sentence with previous and subsequent ones, and is not limited to the boundaries of one sentence.

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[33] Mansfield, K. Selected Stories, 2. / K.Mansfield. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2002. – p.42.

[34] Herzog, A. The Swarm / A.Herzog. – Bloomington: Universe, – 2002. – p. 3.

[35] Fowles, J. The Ebony Tower / J.Fowles. – New York: Vintage Classics, – 1977. – p.85

The true meaning of each sentence is revealed only in the text. Therefore, identifying the syntactical-semantic connection between sentences in a chain of successive phrases should be an obligatory moment in the pronunciation-semantic analysis of a connected text.

4. The commonality of the theme is the semantic core for combining a group of sentences as part of the CSW. If the CSW, on the one hand, is an integrating unit in relation to the sentence, then on the other hand, it can itself be included as a constituent in a higher-order unit combining two or more CSW.

5. The text has a broader reference than the CSW, and the subject of the text consists of subthemes that are the semantic cores of the CSW. The text is a collection, a hierarchy of the CSW, and the theme of the text is a hierarchy of subthemes. In semantic and communicative terms, the text is a complete utterance compared to the CSW, and a greater focus on completeness, on the complete completeness of the utterance predetermines, as a rule, a larger volume of text compared to the CSW.

6. The text, in comparison with speech activity (linguistic communication), enjoys a high degree of abstraction, and can be taken individually, outside the communicative act. Each communication act should consist of relatively complete units which are the «construction material» of the entire communication. Certain requirements are met on the «construction material». Each element must be complete in itself, it must be a well defined discrete unit containing a certain meaning accessible to the understanding of communicants. Such «construction material» are considered to be a text – a super-phrasal unity – a phrase / utterance – a sentence (predicative unit) – a word – a morpheme – a phoneme. All these elements, engaging with each other, form the text as a whole.

7. The functioning of text categories can only be interdependent, and the interaction of text categories should be considered as the principle of their change. The meaningful coherence of the text as a complex whole presupposes the obligatory coherence between the CSW, as well as between the narrative structures from which the CSW are built, and between the words that form the main sentences.

8. The thematic / rhematic structure of the sentences included in the CSW from which the text is constructed allows to determine the thematic / rhematic structures of the CSW, and they, in turn, lead to the isolation of those linguistic mechanisms that, obeying the communicative division, provide the linguistic structure of the text.

9. If the text is a specially ordered structure, then the sentence can be viewed as an integrated part of the overall structure. Such constituents may be different in size. It can be not only a line of sentences, where usually the next one depends on the previous one and complements it, but also individual sentences.

10. The text is formed as a result of the integration of all its parts. The integration process is understood as the process of unification and interaction between individual text units, the effect of which is due to the presence of a common communicative task for these units. The integration of the text is ensured through the establishment a whole system of linkages of various elements that function in the structure of the text.

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

1. Eyvazlı, G.İ. Kommunikativ səriştə kontekstində nəqli strukturların tədrisi problemi // Tətbiqi dilçiliyin müasir problemləri. Respublika elmi praktik konfransı, – Bakı: – 2013, – s.55-57.
2. Eyvazlı, G.İ. Söz sırası mətni formalaşdıran vasitə kimi // – Bakı: Azərbaycanda Xarici Dillər, – 2014. № 3, – s.47-50.
3. Eyvazlı, G.İ. Mətnin qurulma texnikasında aktual üzvlənmənin yeri və rolu // Gənc tədqiqatçıların III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, – Bakı: – 2015, – s.191-193.
4. Eyvazlı, G.İ. Dilçilikdə tema və rema anlayışları haqqında // – Bakı: ADU, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2015. № 2, – s.312-316.
5. Эйвазлы, Г.И. О формировании коммуникативности в текстообразовании // – Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilmə-sinin aktual problemləri, – 2015. № 3, – s.71-76.

6. Eyvazlı, G.İ. Mətnin formalaşmasında aktual üzvlənmənin rolu // Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri. Respublika elmi-praktik konfransı, – Bakı: 4-5 may, – 2015, – s.315-318.
7. Eyvazli, G.I. The definiteness and indefiniteness in the theme // – Ontario: International journal of English linguistics (Canadian Center of Science and Education), – 2015. Vol. 5, No 4, – p.144-148.
8. Eyvazlı, G.İ. Mətnin formalaşmasında aktual üzvlənmə // – Bakı: "Koqnitiv və tətbiqi dilçiliyin aktual problemləri" Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, – Bakı: ADU, – 2016. – s.23-25.
9. Эйвазлы, Г.И. Ретроспективные обозначения темы и ремы // Материалы Всероссийской научно-практической конференции с международным участием, посвященной 260-летию добровольного вхождения алтайского народа в состав Российского государства и 25-летию образования Республики Алтай, – Горно-Алтайск: Горно-Алтайский государственный университет, – 09-12 июня, – 2016, – с.386-390.
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11. Эйвазлы, Г.И. Сложное синтаксическое целое как текстообразующая единица // – Bakı: AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2018. №6, – s.176-182.
12. Эйвазлы, Г.И. Семантические основы многомерности связей предложений в тексте // – Bakı: ADU, Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2019. IX cild, № 1, – s.85-95.
13. Eyvazli, G.I. The text as a structural-semantic and communicative unity (on the material of the English language) // – Drohobych: Humanities Science Current Issues: Interuniversity collection of Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University Young Scientists Research Papers, – 2022. Issue 50, – p.178-184.

The defense will be held on _23 January_ 2024 at _12⁰⁰_ at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED 2.12 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

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Dissertation is accessible at the Azerbaijan University of Languages Library.

Electronic versions of the abstract is available on the official website of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on _20 December_ 2023.