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ABSTRACT
of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

THE ROLE OF TITLES AND SUBTITLES IN THE FORMATION OF literary text A FICTION TEXT (on the base of English and Azerbaijani materials)

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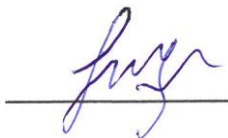**Nadir Baloglan Mammadli**

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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work. In the literary text, the title is a special information carrier and has important functional-semantic importance. The author provides preliminary and important information about the content of the work to be written through the title. This information forms the initial attitude of the reader in addition to initial information about the work. As a rule, the reader chooses the work of an unknown author based on the name of that work. In general, most of the time the reader chooses the work based on its title. A title is the first title in a work of fiction. In addition, chapters as well as sub-chapters can be given titles in a work of fiction. Some authors also use subtitles in their works. Titles and subtitles have certain information and create a functional-semantic relationship with the whole text, as well as with its various parts. From the mentioned point of view, the study of the artistic-linguistic and functional-semantic status of titles and subtitles becomes relevant.

In this work, the features of the title, which is an important element of the information structure of the text, the main literary text, as well as the issues of formation and actualization of subtextual meaning in the titles of artistic works are studied.

The study of the title as an important element of the information structure of the text is closely related to the status, functional uniqueness and subtextual meaning of the text title. The fact that researchers have different opinions about the status of the subtext title, as well as the characteristics of the text titles of different genres, confirms the complexity and interrelationship of the mentioned problems. The fact that many problems in this field have not been solved clearly shows the scientific importance of determining the title, which is an important element of the text, giving its interpretation, and revealing its features.

The relevance of the research is determined by understanding

the title and subtitle of the literary work, interpreting it, the underlying meaning and various factors that shape it, the features of actualization, and the problem of the author-reader dialogue. As the main element of the informational structure of a work of art, the title is of interest to many scientific directions. It comes into focus as a complex multifaceted research object. The degree of development of the work Although scientists in Azerbaijani and world linguistics have conducted extensive and comprehensive research on the text, the issue still remains controversially relevant. In the 20th century, the study of text linguistics begins to develop rapidly, and text linguistics begins to study its logical-cognitive and psychological structure mechanism rather than the linguistic aspects of the text. Abdullayev K., Demirchizade A., Abdullayev A., Mammadov A., Gurbanov A., Veysalli F., Musayev M., Kazimov G., Niyazi M., Novruzova N., Beyzade G. and other local scientists from among Azerbaijani linguists. Enquist N., Bloch B., Danesh F., Halliday M., Jones L., Eco U., Bart R., Rudolph P., Johnston B., Lakof G., Shifrin D., Khomisky N., among world scientists. Lotman Y.M., Ferdinar de.S., Galperinin I.R., Shevchienko H.B., Turayeva Z.Y., Peshkovskaya A.M., Yakobson R., Stepanov Y.S., Arnold I.V., and other scientists text linguistics and its structural-semantic features, cognitive aspects, text-creating units, intra-text relationships, text semiotics, text intonation, studied various types of texts from linguistic and extra-linguistic aspects. In this dissertation, the title of the text is extensively studied, and the title of the text is explained as the main leader of the text.

Research goals and objectives. The main goal of the research is to comprehensively study the main features and functions of headings and subtitles based on the materials of the English and Azerbaijani languages. For this purpose, the following tasks are planned:

- designation of headings and sub-headings, identification of components of significant areas of understanding in its existing

definitions;

- determination of structural types of headings and subheadings in English and Azerbaijani languages, conducting their linguistic analysis;

- revealing the essence of concepts such as title, inner title, epigraph, subtitle and their interrelationship;

- defining the functions of titles and subtitles in both languages;

- studying the conditions and levels of meaning formation in titles and subtitles in English and Azerbaijani languages;

- study of the actualization mechanism of sub-line meaning in titles and sub-titles of fiction texts;

- examination of the explicit and implicit relations between the title and the text in interaction;

- the study of the development characteristics of the titles of artistic works and their changes depending on the period;

- clarification of intratextual and extratextual features of the title;

- investigation of the autonomous title as a text unit.

The object and purpose of the study. It is a study of the role of titles and headings in the organization of English and Azerbaijani literary texts. The study is based on the material of both languages and is based on the study of the literary, linguistic, and functional status of the headings and headings.

Methods of study: The certificate used comparative and contextual analysis, transformation, distribution analysis methods, and language materials analyzed in English and Azerbaijani.

The main periods of protection are as follows:

1. The headings are shaped at all levels, starting with the linguistic level. Additionally, unscred styles play an important role in shaping the meaning of the line.

2. The types of disorders that are based on the contents of the headings and headings are related to the factors that shape the meaning of the headings. This or other forms of formation are

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dominated by the formation of a sublatural meaning.

3. In English and Azerbaijani, the context plays an important role in updating content and information.

4. In English and Azerbaijani, headlines vary from person to person and from person to person and from person to person.

5. In some cases, updating occurs when an extralinguistic context is added. The context in which the content is updated is the current type of context for this or any other marker.

6. The associative function of headers and headings creates a number of associations in the reader through the heading in the microcontext, which affects the reader's understanding of the text.

7. The title and epigraph are semantic dominants of text, and they go through the cognitive process. They find the author's position and the author's brilliant expression in the world. It is a means of understanding the title and epigraphic text, and the author's opinion begins with a headline.

The scientific innovation of the work. For the first time in Azerbaijani, the dissertation uncovered sub-linear content information in English and Azerbaijani, as well as the status of the title, its structural forms, its characteristics, and on the other hand, the problem of unity on the subject. For the first time, there has been an attempt to resolve the complex definition of text headings and is investigated when different headings are not taken into account in styles and languages.

The theoretical and practical significance of the study is derived from a variety of aspects of the characteristics of headings and headings. For the first time, headlines and headlines have been studied in a variety of ways, and such research results have been compared to that of a study. The fact that the work is based on English and Azerbaijani materials has contributed to the development of similar and different aspects of the problem in English and Azerbaijani. The certificate provides new theoretical basis for the development of text commentary and education theory.

The results of the study may be used to produce textbooks and textbooks related to textbooks and textbooks, as well as to conduct specialized textbooks. Because the work analyzes the titles of literary works in English and Azerbaijani, the results can also be applied in translation.

Application and Application: The main duration of the study was lectures on international and international scientific, scientific, and practical conferences, and articles were published in various scientific journals in our country and abroad.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. Dissertation work was performed at the Departments of English and Modern Azerbaijani Language of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. The introduction is 5 pages, Chapter 36, Chapter 2, Chapter 45, Chapter III, Chapter 35, Results 2 pages, 19 pages, and a total of 144 pages - 210, 550.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

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

The first chapter of the study, composed of three sections, is entitled "Paradigm and Style Characteristics of Titles and Headlines." In modern text theory, text units are reviewed, distinctive functional and semantic units are identified, and headings and headings are studied as text.

"In all cases, determining the number of marking units that are included in the text depends on how the text is assigned. There are plenty of praise and explanations for the text, and they have similarities and differences"[1].

O.L. Kamenskaya considers the text to be a verb for communication. In that case, each speech act in a dialogue functions as a text. When D.S. Lixachov addressed the issue, he described the existence of the author of the text and the intent that the author included in the text[2]. Of course, each text has its own creator, author, and intent on the creator." However, the intent of the author and author is not enough to determine the text. A.A. Leontyev is based on the functional completeness of his speech[3].

Functional and semantic completeness attracts attention as an important criterion. We also see this in the writings of other authors. According to I.V. Arnold, "the text is a combination of logical, aesthetic, figurative, emotional, and appreciative information transmitted through literature or folklore channels. The text is verbal information[4]".

There are also differing opinions in Azerbaijani. Among these ideas, K.Abdullayev's explanations are of particular importance in

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[1] Abdullayev, K. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri./ K.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – s.187-190; Abdullayev, K. Mətn dilçiliyin müstəqil sahəsi kimi// Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər / K.Abdullayev [və b.] – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s.18-25; Кубрякова, Е.С. О тексте и критериях его определения: [Электронный ресурс] // Текст. Структура и семантика, – Москва: Спорт Академ Пресс, – 2001, – с.72-81. URL: http://www.philology.ni/linguisticsl/kubryakova-0 l.htm; Pike, K.L. Person Beyond Logic // Language, Life and Philosophy. In the Eighteenth Lacus Forum 1991. – Lake Bluff, – 1992, – p. 23-27 və s.

[2] Лихачев, С.Д. Текстология: На материале русской литературы X–XVII вв. / С.Д. Лихачев. – Санкт-Петербург: Алетейя, – 2001. – с.21

[3] Леонтьев, А.А. Деятельный ум / А.А. Леонтьев. – Москва: Смысл, – 2001. – с.184

[4] Арнольд, И.В. Значений сильной позиции для интерпретации художествен-ного текста // Иностранные языки в школе, – 1978. № 4, – с. 30

terms of closer proximity to the issue we are exploring. He writes: "Under the term textual (Latin, textum means communication), it is necessary to refer to the unity of various events with strong internal structures"[5].

The text uses such regions as paragraphs, paragraphs, chapters, and parts. For example, K.Abdullan's book No One to Forget is divided into sections, or chapters 8. At the same time, the introduction and ending are included in the text. They are not considered chapters and are functionally different from the chapter. The entrance to the work is a function of closing and completing the end. Chapters can be found in both formal, functional, structural, and semantic properties at the entrance and at the end. The introduction, the end, and the chapter are made up of a number of paragraphs. All three components have information and a certain semantic completeness and vegetation. The main difference is the possibility of a section of the chapter. The entrance and end are not normally divided into paragraphs. Of course, there are paintings that do not divide chapters into internal paragraphs.

Because the text is different, its units are different[6]. The title, paragraph, chapters, and portions of the text may be. From Peshkovsky's position, 6 we do not forget the existence of a language that is derived from the press and literature. The paragraph is a unit of text language. In that case, nothing prevents the headings from being assigned as a text. Each headset speaks in the function of the information provider.

In general, one feature of the headings is to direct information in a certain direction and to root the address in that direction. Thus, in such structures as the order in which words are used and used, the

[5] Abdullayev, K. Mətn dilçiliyin müstəqil sahəsi kimi // Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər / K.Abdullayev [və b.]. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012, – s.19

[6] Пешковский, А.Н. Русский синтаксис в научной освещении / А.Н.Пешковский. – Москва: Учпедгиз, – 1956. – с. 456

order in which they are used is important in shaping information and in the creation of microorganisms and macroorganisms.

Such incompetence is often characterized by such incompetence. These designs are presented separately. It is often impossible to find full sentences that are predictable and subjective to all grammar canons. "History of a Meeting", "Slave", "Second Son", "Beautiful", "The Karagowaq Deserts" (Allabbas), "The Adventure of the Cheap Flat", "The Million Dollar Bond Robbery", "Accident", "The Adventure of the Egyptian Tomb", "The Kidnapped Prime Minister", "Tape-Measure Murder", "Strange Jest", "The Case of the Perfect Maid", "The four Suspects", "The Herb of Death", "The Witness for the Prosecution", "Where There's a Will", "The Mystery of the Blue Jar" (Agatha Christie), and so on. These are not synthetic structures noted by G. Layons. However, they are also recorded separately and used separately.

One of the most functional and semantic texts is the paragraph. The paragraph approaches the text in context and fragment. However, certain marks are not used to separate the context and fragment (the fragment). The whole family went to town last Saturday, Veronica bought a dress, while John kept the children occupied in the toyshop / "Last Sunday the whole family went to town. Veronica bought clothes while John kept the children in a toy store[7].

None of these props have been markedly formalized, less expressed, and each of them can be shortened in the special contexts of the speech, and any props can be added here depending on the beliefs and beliefs of the speaker or listener. Different texts vary from place to place and from place to place. Thus, depending on the nature of the text, various heading forms can be revealed. Such different headings can be combined under the name of a header complex. The title complex is a new concept of the text, and its

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[7] Lyons, J. Linguistic Semantics / J.Lyons. – Cambridge: Cambridge UP, – 1996. – 315 p.

tactics are important.

The presentation of literary texts is traditionally distinguished from the presentation of publications. The structure of the "author-title" of literary texts is most common. For example, "Shakespeare. Hamlet, Hussein Cavid. "The Devil," "Kamal Abdulla. Half-manuscript, Nizami. Leah and Maggie, "Fuzuli. Leah and Magog, p. The recognition of a writer and poet in literature has a profound effect on the relationship between "address-adresat". However, the "author" has little information about the content of the text and the contents of the work. This information is based on background knowledge. The title, on the other hand, is directly related to the work.

The algorithm for graphical modelling of the definition of the heading consists of five types: (1) component education of definitions; (2) Analysis of components; (3) Finding key links in all selection areas; (4) Graphical commentary on the results of the analysis; 5) Comment on the acquired model[8]. There are linguistic plans, semiotic plans, the name of the text, and the first sign of the text. The title is a miniature description of the entire work and its reading method, and sometimes the reader's method of moral existence.

The title includes the reader in the world, and he may have the opportunity to convey the main theme of the text, the line of events, the main conflict, the hero, the image hidden in the deep, the location of events, and so on. Of course, not all of this can be realized through one heading. Therefore, each header needs to be treated individually. The heading shapes are varied and varied. For example, in English: "After the Storm," "Afterbirth," "Aftermath," "Andromeda," "The Anglo-Saxon," "The Apostate," "The Awakening," "Bad Company," "The Beach Party," "Lost and Found," "Memphis," "Milk," "The

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[8] Белоусов, К.И. Моделирования понятийного потенциала термина заглавие / К.И.Белоусов, Н.Л.Зелянская // – Пенза: Известия высших учебных заведений. Поволжский регион. Гуманитарные науки, – 2008. №4, – с.63

Miracle," "Missing," "The Stone Mother," "The Mouse," "Muse," "Neighbors," and so on; In Azerbaijani: "Sheikh Sanaan", "Prophet", "Copyright Manuscript", "No One to Forget", "Sword and Writing", "The Dead", "The Stories of the Village of Danabash", "The sixth floor of the five-story house," "My Marals," "Black Volcano," "Dolce," "Fire," "Underground Rivers Flow into the Sea," "Ten Years Later," and "Qatar." Picasso, Latur. 1968, "Silver, Orange, Pearl..." "Five-pound motorcycle," "White Harbor," and so on.

The title of the text plays an important role in the creation of literary time and place by showing the time and place of the event. For example, "Smoke Tabriz," "On the Road," "The Streets of Laredo," "Saturday Night," "Ten Years Later," "March-1898," and so on.

This chapter concludes that a number of features arising from the autonomy of the headset are closely related to the opposite blocks of understanding. There is a strong link between the header and the text. Its influence on the reader, its semantic change, its strong position, and its concentration of text categories in the title are conditioned by the combination of the heading.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled "***The Linguistic, Semantic, and Functional Characteristics of The Headsets***." In the process of studying the structural models of headsets and headsets, it is clear that they depend on a number of factors. The first of these factors is the principle of history. The titles and titles of the works have historically been changed. Studying english and Azerbaijani materials requires that you look at literary works in appropriate languages.

During the 11th and 13th centuries, after the Normans invaded England, the three-language literature of the feudal world flourished. During this time, The Cambridge Tales was written as a collection of religious, love, and satellite poems. Other works of the day included The Play of Adam (St. Anselm of Canterbury, 1093), The History of the Kings of Britain (Geoffrey of Monsouth, 1136), and Layamons

Brut (Layamon, 1205). These works were chronicles and written in Latin. The names of the recorded works show that the authors wrote more ancient myths and legends. The titles of the chronicles of historical events are given in the names of historical figures.

In the late 16th and early 17th centuries, Shakespeare's works were intrigued by the title. The chronicles of British history were named after the playwright monarchs: King Henry VI, King Richard III. Shakespeare's tragedies have been named after the main characters: Hamlet, Othello, Romeo and Juliet, and so on. Additionally, a number of comedies with different titles have been created: "The Taming of the Shrew", "O Midsummer Nights Dream", "Much Ado About Nothing", and so on.

In the works of British authors, personal names work as headlines. Such headlines were more common in the 19th century. In such works, the character of the lead character is in the spotlight of both the writer and the reader. Such works as "Oliver Twist", "David Copperfield" (Ch.Dickens), "Emma" (J. Austen), "Jane Eyre" (Ch.Bronte), "Romola" (G.Eliot), and so on.

A historical review of text headlines reveals their variability and development by the headlines of English-language literary examples. Generally speaking, progress from multifaceted headings to lesser headings is evident. The headlines of ancient times show explanations and comments. Undoubtedly, as in English-language literature, the earliest written monuments in Azerbaijani literature are examples of oral publications. Azerbaijani flags, layers, and puzzles have been untitled. However, the nation's legends and legends have already been featured. To learn more about the developmental properties and structural models of azerbaijani literature, you need to consult both folklore and ancient written monuments. The name of our earliest written monument is: "The Book of Dadam Gorgud ala Lisani Taifey Son." The "Book of Mormon" is divided into two sections. Furthermore, there is a small introduction. There is no name or title in the presentation. The poem is 12 years long. The names of

those peoples are: "The king will proclaim the height of the son of Bucharest, Lady hey..," "Salur declares the house of Kazan' as long as it is plowed," Gambör's son Bams declares beer's height, lady hey..," Kazan's son Uruz declares the height he was holding, Lady hey..," "Duxa old son Didi Domrul declares the size of the boy, lady hey..,", " The bloodthirsty old man will proclaim the son of Domrul, "My wife!" "The old son of Kazakhstan declares the height of Jegnag, the lady declares the size of the lady hey..," "Basat Dapaz will declare the size of the death, lady hey!", "If we capture Kazan the son of Balak, he will declare the height of his son Uruz," "The Inner Son will rebel against the Stone Son and declare the death of Beireg." Clearly, as in ancient English-language literature, each necklace has a general description of the event.

Classical literature in Azerbaijan also features characters. Consider the names of the works included in the Orthodox Church: "Layla and Mogun," "Xosrov and Shirin," "Iskandernam," "The Treasure of Lions," and "Seven Beautiful." Three of these titles have been used to name the characters. The Alexandria is generally dedicated to a hero.

Eli, a 13th-century Azerbaijani-language writer, is called Gissei-Joseph. The contents of the chapter are generally provided in the inner headings of the poem. For example, "Joseph of Arimathea," and so on. Similar features can be found in the 14th-century works of Joseph Ofddah, "Varga and Gulshah," as well as "Dastani-Ahmad Harami," and a number of other works.

In Fuzhou's book Leyli and Magnificent, the headlines are shaped by the same principle. For example, "It's a shukufai-gulzari-tovhid and it's a kind of bachawayi-Bustani-purple," "It's a pearl from the mine and it's a pearl from the mine," "It's a call for a cup of coffee," "It's a brick-like love and it's a dice-divani-seal," and so on.

During the early development of English literature, the work was widely called a masterpiece. For example, "Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, in Four Parts. By Lemuel Gulliver,

First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of several Ships" – C.Swift, "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shendy, Gentleman", "A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy by Mr. Yourick" – L. Sterne. In his study, V.A. Kucharenko named the only work by 17th-century American writer Mary Roulandson. The name is short annotation: "The sovereignty and goodness of God, together with the faithfulness of his promises displayed; Being a narrative of the captivity and restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowland-son, commended by her, to all that desires to know the Lord's doings to, and dealings with her. Especially to every children and relations. The second Addition is corrected and amended. Written by every own, hand for every private use, and now made public at the earnest desire of some friends, and for the benefit of the afflicted"[9]. Daniel Defoe's true name, known as Robinzon Cruzo, is also annotated: "The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner: Who Lived Eight and Twenty Years, All Alone in an Uninhabited Island on the Coast ofAmerica, Near the Mouth of the Great River of Oroonoque; Having Been Cast on Shore by Shipwreck, Wherein all the Men Perished but Himself. With An Account How He Was at Last as Strangely Delivered by Pirates. Written by Himself.

The historical evolution of the headlines shows that in the early days, the authors considered it more purposeful to provide certain information with a headline. Beginning in the 19th century, the descriptive headings gradually began to fall out of order. Regarding this tradition, S.D. Krijijanovsky writes: "If he called the book D.Defoe 50-60 words in the early 18th century, Andrey Belly did so with the help of a voice in modern times[10]". In the 20th century, all kinds of structures were recorded. On the one hand, it has to do with

[9] Кухаренко, В.А. Практикум по интерпретации текста / В.А.Кухаренко. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1987. – 176 с.

[10] Кржижановский, С.Д. Поэтика заглавий / С.Д.Кржижановский. – Москва: – 2006. – с.249

the independence of writers, the lack of inclination to maintain a particular tradition, and on the other hand, the complexity of the semantics of the title.

O.Y. Bogdanova looked at the definition of English-language literary titles at a novel level and divided the following groups: (1) name + of (word) + special name ("The Picture of Dorian Gray" O.Wilde, "The Ordeal of Gilbert Pinford" E.Waugh); 2) name + of + name ("The Return of the Native " T.Hardy, "A Woman of No Importance" O. Wilde, "The Time of the Angels" I.Murdoch,); (3) Quality + Name ("The Happy Prince", "The Devoted Friend" O.Wilde)[11].

Some researchers consider it insignificant to divide names into two specific and abstract[12]. Such a division is relevant. Because the perception of an intangible reference affects the nature of the issue. Using such a name in the title can awaken a variety of associations in the reader. For example, the name Dragon awakens certain associative images in the reader. The analysis shows that such names are widely used in English short stories in the 21st century. At this point, the information level of the header is low. And as information decreases, reader writing opportunities increase. The headlines that are verbalized and personal are divided into different types. Simple "Mother" (S. Anderson, 1919); There are some types of "The Applicant" (A.Bierce, 1870), expanded by a complex name, "The Story-Teller" (H.H.Munro, 1904). The title "She" (M. Atwood, 1983), as well as "Him" (H.H.Munro, 1904) is derived from a replacement for male sex.

The structure of the headings and the words used in the bible can be based on Azerbaijani-language materials. At the same time, it

[11] Богданова, О.Ю. Заглавие как семантико-композиционный элемент художественного текста (на материале английского языка): / Автореферат диссертации ... кандидата филологических наук / – Ярославль, 2009. – с.15

[12] Чернейко, Л.О. Лингвофилософский анализ абстрактного имени / Л.О.Чернейко. – Москва: МГУ, – 1997. – с.80

is possible to define the structure of the headings because of the number of words in the wording, the number of words in the heading, or the number of predicated combinations. Examples of English-language materials have been based on a number of models. Examples of ancient times have also been noted in Azerbaijani.

The nomination for the title is derived from the name of the entire work. The preaching of the title is realized in its dynamic relationship with the text and through the text. The procative meaning of the text in the name of the dictatorship has such semantics that it plays a role in the fulfillment of special functions. Unlike the nomination, the predicament of the text in the dictatorship is not explicit but hidden. It seems important, in our view, to focus on another matter. In existing research, headlines are selected according to the full text. Writings, in part, are used in publications. As the volume is small, there is no need for internal headlines. For example, poems are given the title almost once. Among the works of art is the story. Povest and novels, on the other hand, are used heavily. The need for titles is a result of the separation of events, the end of one event, and the beginning of another. It is noteworthy that at first, headlines may be an object of research in styles; second, the headlines can be studied as the names of various works; Third, a comprehensive study of the general, main headings, and internal headings of a work.

Analysis of titles and headlines shows that in ancient times, the name has become more and more informative, and the degree of compatibility between the name and the text has increased. As the expression of the information function is high, the attraction decreases. In 18th-century English literature, close and all-inclusive headlines were more common. There is very little in common with the weak compatibility between the name and the text. In return, there are many clearly compatible headings. For example, The Travels into several remote nations of the world by Lemuel Gulliver, first, a surgeon, and then a captain of several ships (C. Swift).

As an independent text, the text plays an important role in unlocking the functional properties of the headings. Many of the functions of a painting can be opened in connection with its text. Nominative, informative, graphical separation, forecasting, and attractive functions are from this tribe. Among the functions listed are those that refer to all literary works. For example, graphic separation, nomination, and informational functions are characterized by titles and headings. Some functions are updated by the emergence of different connections between the header and the text (prediction, attractive function, and so on).

Information broadcast as "news " is a biased and opinionated way. K.Abdullan's "No one to forget..." Analyzing the information function of the novel's header reveals a lack of information about the character, the hero, the location of the event, and the time. The incident itself is not clear. Semantics are a single "forgetful" issue. The combination of "someone to forget" is a semantic equivalent with someone's combination to forget. The content load of the microcontext is concentrated on "no one." Someone is required to forget and there is no one. Everyone has been forgotten and there is no one else to forget. The semantics of the phrase "forgetting" refer to what is known, what is known, what is known, and what is known in the memory. In this case, there may be talk of forgetting the people the author knows. The three points at the end of the title continue the interpretation in that direction. The process of forgetting has been broken by someone's absence, and it is regrettable that such a breakdown process has stalled.

When the diagram is removed, it is observed that the headings tend to be descriptive. In some cases, it is noteworthy that the headlines of earlier periods resemble the shortest summary of the main text. This quality is characterized by works in both English and Azerbaijani. The ancient inscription is a general heading entitled "The Book of Mormon." The name is derived from the Book of Mormon. The book contains individual programs. The names of

these programs, called boy, are highly informative. Each neck name shows this explicitly. This is also evident in the names of Azerbaijani myths and legends. The headlines of M. Fuzhou's "Leyli and Magnificent" provide the most comprehensive account of the corresponding chapter.

We face the same situation in English. If there is no additional hyperlink material in the printed work, the role of the title increases. Hyperlink material can be a writer's description, a critical article, a preface, an introduction, and so on. Published by Jehovah's Witnesses but now out of print. The cover of the book also uses iconic elements. Of course it is not considered an essential element. Some books give such an element, while others do not have paintings or photographs.

There are certain challenges when it comes to determining the meaning of the headlines. Some english-language headings can be written in a variety of ways. For example, "Avmbrose" in the title "Ambrose His Mark" (C.S.Borth) can be both a personal name and an "ambrose" verb. When "Ambrose" is a person's name, it is noteworthy that the appropriate form of the to be verb is released: Ambros feels like a mark." Usually, it is not right to release a subject and a preaching work in English. However, such structures are observed in the headlines.

The title can be written in a variety of ways. The writing depends on the choice of the author. "They Made out of Meat" (T.Bisson) is a story title. It is an open enough headline. There is a prediction in the title. A reader who is not familiar with the story concludes that the work is written on a culinary subject. After reading the story, people who are biological creatures of those from another planet with its artificial consciousness to their thoughts. Thus, the name confuses the reader in the first view and draws another conclusion. Azerbaijani writer Anar's name is also derived from the sixth floor of the five-story house.

The headlines that distract the reader's mind increase the

expression and emotional impact of the painting. The story name "Bajk for Jhristmas" (Bank for Christmas) (J.Jollier) awakens the reader with fond memories and positive food with Christmas. In the story, a doctor kills his wife cold. Then, in his anatomical knowledge, he divided it into sections and hid it in the summit. The temporality in the title creates a sense of waiting for the reader. Such a word picture is designed to have a stronger psychological effect[13].

There are also cases where different authors use the same heading. H. Wales wrote a story entitled The Invistible Man, by G.K. Chasterton. These works are related to a variety of ways. Consider, for example, the story of G.K. Chasterton's the Sejret Garden was published in the fall of 1910. The same names cause the reader to expect the same or similar subject. The emergence of allusion with other works often has the wrong effect. Sometimes close names, or component algorithms, are thought to be about another work. For example, M. Twain's "The Man who Put u pat Gadsbys" The Man Who Put Up at Gatsby's story gives an allusion about F.S.Fitscerald's novel The Great Gatsby. The same name (Gatsby) was used in the names of these two works. In a similar form, G. Beecher-Stone's novel Uncle Toms Cabin and K.D. Yorner's story, The Story of Uncle Thomas Cabin. The story was written much later than the novel. The author appears to have deliberately chosen the name as such in order to create an allusion. The results of the second chapter of the study suggest that linguistic semantic analysis produces a "language landscape of the world," or a unique belief in the language of reality. This belief is financed, not in individual words, but in a variety of distinctive texts derived from the law."

The third chapter of the certificate, entitled "***The Place in the Writing Structure of Headers and Headers,***" identifies repetitions in the headings and headings, reviews the intraction and extraction

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[13] Сандажиева, С.А. Семиотические аспекты короткого рассказа (на материале английского языка) / С.А.Сандажиева. – Элиста: Изд-во КГУ, – 1991. – с.20-21

directions of the headings and headers, and examines the sub-linear meanings of the headings and headings.

The text can be divided into two categories: expression and implicity. The first is the reference between the first and second nominations of any predecessor. This is also called kreference. This group includes the use of synonyms for language units and contextual synonyms. In the second case, there is no reference between the first and the second nominations.

Repeated texts have been studied in a wide range of languages. Lexicon, synthetic, and semantic repetition are distinguished. Repeated elements have contacts and distant types of relationships. Concepts such as anaphors, cataphora, epiphors, and so on are also studied again.

As the vocabulary of the header structure increases, the vocabulary of the microcontex increases. Repeated sentences, including large units, are observed. Linguistic and rarely synthetic repetitions are used. All these aspects indicate that there will be not many reviews in the headset microcontext.

There is no connection between the repetitions revealed in the comparison of one work's title to another. For example, the repetition of the word "travel" in the headings "Gulliver's Journey" and "Travel to Language" does not create a link or connection between works. Therefore, the problem with the headlines is also a study of a work and its components.

In the header complex, the header is repeated in the microcontext, in the text macrocontext, and in other components of the header complex. When the components of the heading complex are large, they are more likely to be repeated. In this regard, the repetition of elements is more common in the works with internal headings.

K.Abdullan's "Travel to Language" was written in a scientific and popular way. According to the author himself, the goal of writing the book Linguistics for Non-Linguists is to get acquainted with

linguistics. It consists of an introduction, eight chapters, and a conclusion. The title complex has the main heading (Travel to Language), the heading (language for non-linguists), the chapter and chapter headlines, and the first series of internal headings (Chapter I- Zalxan); Chapter II — Unforgettable Ephraimovs, etc.), introduction - My dear reader or input reward, end-to-end vocabulary or language "games", title II; these headings are the names of the inner parts of the chapters. For example, in chapter 1, Ahmed and Zalha; 2. Scientific seminars and academic M. Shirliyev at the Institute of Language: "Ahmad died." 3. Science and problem. What should we say from Zalima? and so on.

In the text language, there was little study of the recurrence of the heading and the heading, and the complete and incomplete repetition of the header microcontext. E.A. Lazareva tried to review the matter based on newspaper materials. He examined the title of a newspaper article in German materials in the main textbook[14].

A repetition of the title appears in the first paragraph of the text and sometimes in the first sentence. The main function of such a review is to open the main theme and to transition to subsequent development and education.

A full repetition of the title in the middle of the text serves to advance the central judgment of the subject and to change the subject.

Published by Jehovah's Witnesses but now out of print. This method allows the author to once again take into account the importance of the subject, creating a framework effect on the reader. There are two strong positions and the last repeat, opening and closing. The final repetition of the heading is explained in different ways. Once explanations have been made in specific works, it is possible to draw a general conclusion. Such a novel serves to clarify

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[14] Лазарева, Э.А. Заголовочный комплекс текста – средство организации и оптимизации восприятия // Известия Уральского государственного университета, – 2006. № 40, – с. 160

other characteristics, not the importance of the main theme, but the opening and closing of the text.

When it comes to the direction of intraction and extraction of titles and headlines, it should be noted that each of the epigraphs from the text language prism is microorganisms. Microorganisms are associated with microorganisms as well as other microorganisms. This determines the intramated direction of the epigraph. The full text of the poem is a semantic chain of microorganisms. Sometimes the epigraph is also interpreted as a microorganism. His intramature and clarifying the direction of extras raises a variety of requirements. The first requirement involves determining the dominance of the microorganisms. The removal of the epigraph from another author's work is the first important indicator of the direction of the extract. As the number of epigraphs increases, so does the direction of the extras. For example, V. Scott's novel "Ayvanhau" consists of 44 chapters and has 44 epigraphs. This figure is the maximum of extrat directions the number of people. True, the work also uses a variety of epigraphs from the same source. However, such a large number of epigraphs show the stress of directing the reader in the direction of extraction. Scott is familiar with the sources he chose the epigraphs he used. However, for any reader who reads it, especially for a reader who is less familiar with English and Western literature, the limitations of background knowledge pose a certain challenge. In a number of cases you need to make some savings by being content with the microorganisms of the epigraph. G.Bayramov, who translated "Ayvanhau" into Azerbaijani, wrote: "There are now very few works to help readers understand everything so that they can demand explanations and comments as much as "Ayvanhau." The author's excessive objections to his brain were gradually filtered out and reflected in the work. In addition, the novel Before writing, Scott collected a large amount of information about the history of the events there. The narrative features many words and phrases from Latin and French, references to the Gospel and other sources It was

made[15].

In general, a chapter review of the epigraphs used by V. Scott reveals that each epigraph is compatible with the appropriate chapter. In the recorded works, the relationship between the intramat is primarily directed to the contents of the chapter that the epigraph refers to. The same is evident in the relationship between extras.

Scott's epigraphs are also different in size. The author is based on the fact that the epigraph is compatible with the inner text. At that time, whatever part of the text that is selected as an epigraph is given. In Chapter 9, the epigraph is large. The epigraph has not been consistently and completely removed from the referenced source. Here, too, we are faced with the abbreviation of a section that has been selected as an epigraph to provide the necessary part.

When the epigraph is placed inside the text, it reveals the ability to clarify the contents of the text it belongs to. This is also evident in Azerbaijani literature. Anar's sixth floor of the five-story house contains epigraphs in chapters. The epigraph of each chapter is directly related to the contents of that chapter. There is also a different aspect. The writer referred to the same poet as an epigraph. From the newspapers of Fuzhou. The author himself mentions this in Chapter I.

When the epigraph is fully part of the work, the landscape changes. At that time, the epigraph is not part of the work. The epigraph sounds with all the contents of the work. Nevertheless, the facts of the epigraph are also found.

The context is an extremely important element in the updating of sub-line information. Such information, with its various markers, can be influenced by the microcontext of the title, as well as by the macrocontex of the work, as well as by the interaction of microcontext and macrocontext. In a number of cases, the underlying information is realized by the integration of an extralinguistic context. The properties of the information under the line are related

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[15] Skott, V. Ayvənhəu / V.Skott. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013. – s.505

to the type of disruption of the marker in the headline.

In the following example, where the content of the title is updated, the content is a multifaceted word. Based on that word, there is a context disorder and is caused by the interaction of two types of contexts. Dip in the Poll[16].

The macrocontext framework updates the initial meaning of the heading elements in this name. The authenticity of the content is made up of two keywords, which are interconnected in the microcontext.

Dir-n.1.Act of dipping, esp.(colloq) quick bathe or swim.

Pool-n.1.c.A deep place in a river.

The keywords of the title have the following meanings in the macrocontext:

Dip-n.North American, information a stupid or foolish person.

Pool-n.3.a group of contestants who compete against each other in a tournament for the right to advance to the next round.

The initial meanings of the heading elements help to update the sublinear information and to unlock the fabula of the process. When the character of the story realises he can lose, he throws himself off the ship into the water to change the flow of events. But no one sees his actions. As a result, what the character refers to does not happen. As a result of the interaction between microcontext and macrocontext, the content is updated.

"No One To Forget" there are virtually no markers or markers in the design that update content underlying information. Here, the content is viewed as a subline information marker, provided that it is written in the opposite direction. The absence of a full prediction indicator is not considered a synthetic disorder. The narrative opens with 61 headings.

Semantic complexity is one of the key signs of the difficulty of understanding the semantics of the headset. The semantic load of the

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[16] Dahl, R. The Collected Short Stories of Roald Dahl / R.Dahl. Omnibus edition, – 1991. – 762 p.

title is derived from the contents and ideas of the work. The address is from the prism of another text and tries to understand it from that prism.

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

The general conclusions of the dissertation are as follows:

1. Published by Jehovah's Witnesses but now out of print. The re-nomination of the title moves the reader's associative thinking, realizes compatibility between the meaning of the heading text and the content of the text, and serves to clarify the author's position. The repetition of the title in the text functions to communicate globally with the text.

2. The title or its elements are more likely to be repeated at the beginning, middle and end of the publication texts. In paintings, especially in large-scale paintings, the beginning, the middle, and the end of the heading have different aspects. The repetition of the title at the end of the text is an extralinguistic event, depending on the conceptual content of a specific work and the position of the author.

3. The title is a special name for the text and provides information about its nature, content, and individual characteristics. Unlike other names, the title and the object it calls are the same because of the form of expression (words). Therefore, the title and the text are dialectical. They are both two different texts and other parts of one text.

4. At first glance, headline-anthropomorphisms that seem neutral enough reveal more clearly the name characteristics of the header. The title-anthropomorphism has two characteristics, both the name of the novel and the character, the image, the myth, and so on.

5. When title-anthropomorphisms tell the hero of the novel, they communicate directly with the text. Title-antoroponims that convey the hero of classical work, real historical identity, and so on have limited semantic connections to the text. Headlines taken from special names that do not rely on literary and historical sources also

have a low level of informativeness. The name given to the person's header more fully rehabilitates the name function of the header.

6. The concept of a name finds its expression not only with a combination of words and phrases but also with full judgment and sentence. Unlike the drama and e-mails that describe realities in their place and time, the lyrics clarify certain aspects of events, parts, and have a weak connection to reality. Therefore, the concentration of lyrical texts is strong, and it is impossible to segmant such texts. The terms of the lyrics are divided into sections. Bu mətnlərdə məzmun tamın tərkibindədir. Şeirin adlandırılması müəllifin bədii təxəyyülünün məhsulu kimi üzə çıxır.

7. The title is both an independent text and an element of the text. Various degrees of dependence on the text are possible. The degree of addiction ranges from full independence to maximum interaction. The title is a boundary between text and text-based reality. The headline has the opportunity to point to various events, facts, and realities. The title may refer to another author's work, storytelling, legend, religious texts, and so on. The title expands the blows and possibilities of the subject, ideas, and processes. The title tries to shape the imagination or associative pseudoprototype of the text in the mind of the address. A text he calls a title can refer to any object of reality

8. Based on the memory and experience of the address, the title creates a sense of the text in advance. The original-day concept of introducing the headline is of particular importance to the understanding of the text. If the title reveals the text's nature, a set of headings arranged in a particular order creates a semantic field. The sequence of headings is determined by chronology, theme, style, and so on. Between headers within a text. Systemic relationships are shaped by author thinking and text literary logic. Such headings help to understand and comment on the text.

9. The text is a systematic relationship between the headings, and the text is a helper. The traditional function of the text is to show

the finished parts of the text and the sequence in which they are arranged. Nevertheless, modern-day literature also observes the texting of the text, that is, the headings. Key to understanding the text and it takes away the content dominance of the text. The title and epigraph are semantic cognitive of the text. The text heading is related to extralinguistic factors.

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

1. Orta məktəblərdə ingilis dilindən buraxılan tələffüz səhvlərinin təsnifi. // ADU, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2012. № 3, – s.38-43

2. Dialoji nitqin praqmatik aspektləri // Dil və ədəbiyyat (ADU), – 2012. № 2, – s.73-78

3. Structural Models of Titles and Subtitles (on the Materials of the English and Azerbaijani Languages) // International Journal of English Linguistics, – 2015. Vol.5, No. 6, – p.145-150

4. Başlıq və başlıqaltılar mətn vahidi kimi // Dil və ədəbiyyat (ADU), – 2015. № 4, – s.98-105

5. Bədii mətnin fərqlənən funksional-semantik təşkilediciləri // ADU, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2015. № 4, – s.172-177

6. Nitq etiketində semantik çalarlar və onlardan ünsiyyətdə istifadəsi // ADU-nun Elmi xəbərləri, – 2017. c.2, № 1, – s.76-79

7. Структурные модели заглавий и подзаголовков. // "Advances in science and technology". Международная научно-практическая конференция, – Москва: – 2019, – II часть, – с. 57-59

8. Başlıqların informativliyi. // AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutunun Türk dilləri şöbəsi. Tanınmış türkoloq alim Məhəbbət Mirzəliyevanın 70 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş "Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin aktual problemləri" mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları – Bakı: 28 oktyabr – 28 oktyabr 2019, – s. 98-101

9. Başlıq və başlıqaltılar mətn vahidi kimi. (*Azərkosmok ASC, Azərbaycan*). // Sumqayıt Dövlət Universiteti, Elmlərarası

inteqrasiya: linqvodidaktik linqvokultroloji və psixololinqvistik aspektlər Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın Materialları – Bakı: – 19-20 dekabr, 2019, – s. 286-289

10. Подчеркивание значения свойств заголовков и подзаголовков. // Современная наука: актуальные вопросы, достижения и инновации сборник статей XXXIV международной научно-практической конференции, – Пенза: состоявшейся 25 декабря 2023, – с.99-104

11. Başlıq və başlıqaltlarında təkrarlar // AMEA M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri – 2023. № 13, – s.202-211

12. Текстовые единицы в современной теории текста. // Актуальные научные исследования сборник статей XVI Международной научно-практической конференции, – Пенза: состоявшейся 10 января 2024, с – 154-157

The defense of the dissertation will be held on 23 April 2024 at 13:00 at the meeting of the ED 1.06 Dissertation Council operating under the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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The dissertation is available in the library of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and abstract are posted on the official website of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The abstract was sent to the necessary addresses on the 10 March 2024.