

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**VARIABILITY OF SIMPLE SENTENCES WITH  
ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER IN MODERN  
ENGLISH AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES**

Speciality: 5714.01 – "Comparative-historical and  
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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

**The relevance of the topic and the degree of development.** In the modern era the intensification of the trends of globalization and integration has led to the prominence and wide spread of the English language in the world arena. Thus, the development of the English language and the expansion of its sphere of influence have created the conditions for its transformation into an international language. The dynamics of learning English is higher than other foreign languages in our country. Since English and Azerbaijani languages are genetically quite different with various systems, azerbaijanis who learn English encounter certain difficulties. For this reason, there is a need to study the linguistic aspects of English and Azerbaijani languages in a comparative-typological form on various topics. The independence of Azerbaijan, the development of politics, economy and culture with other countries has also been affected by the development of this language. Perhaps, in the context of the development of political, economic and cultural relations between peoples, languages will be enriched in the process of integration. In our rapidly developing country the study and research of the English language maintains its relevance. The increase in the number and quality of research works carried out on comparative-typological linguistics is an example of the relevance of the research. The necessity of the study of foreign languages in the development of education is always important. This is one of the main factors of conducting the comparative typological research, because without knowing a foreign language, it is impossible to perform research using the advantages of world science. Therefore, this topic is relevant for the study of language learning, comparative studies and analysis<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Babayev, S.M. On the time of structural-semantic and phonological-semantic aspects in the process of speech // General linguistics, Azerbaijani linguistics. – See: “Muterjim”, – 2003. – p.15-20; Koseriu, E. General linguistic introduction / E.Koseriu. (The translation from German and the author of the introductory article and notes is Prof. F.Y.Veyselli). – Baki: BSU publishing house, – 2006. – 248 p.; Zeynalov, F.H. The problem of isomorphism of structural and rhythmic structures of languages: / doctor of philological sciences dis. abstract. / – Baku, 2001. – 57 s.; Torsueva, I.G. The

A balanced selection of language phenomena in different languages based on the materials in English and Azerbaijani, as well as a comparative analysis of similar and different features, shows its positive impact on the translation process, especially when identifying language-type characteristics.

It should be noted that there are research works devoted to syntax, both in general linguistics and based on materials from individual languages, but the fact that no scientific research work has been conducted to date on the comparative-typological study of the variability of simple sentences with adverbial clauses, which form the basis of the syntactic level in English and Azerbaijani, draws attention to the relevance of the topic.

In the research work, a simple sentence is analyzed from a semantic, phonetic, and grammatical point of view. The structural-functional and intonation features of simple sentences containing adverbial modifier of manner are also investigated. Although there are certain scientific research works on the structural and intonation features and variability of a simple sentence, the variability of the structural-functional and intonation features of simple sentences containing adverbial modifier of manner has not been the subject of separate discussion. For this reason, the essence of the research work carried out in the field of comparative-historical and comparative-typological linguistics in the development of Azerbaijani linguistics should be specially noted<sup>2</sup>.

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problem of variability in intonation / I.G.Torsueva // Psycholinguistics and teaching foreigners the Russian language. – Moscow: – 1979. – p.30-3

<sup>2</sup> Allahverdiyeva, F.M. Invariant models and variability of simple sentences in compound English: /doctor of philological sciences/ – Baku, 2021. – 311 p.; Aslanov, F.Ə. On the processing of word order and sentence parts expressions in the sentence // – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, Scientific News, – 2013-17; Kurbanova, F.F. Variability in different levels of the English language // – See: Language and Literature. Journal of International Philosophy, – 2015. No2(94), – p.71-76; Musaev, O. Word order in English and Azerbaijani sentences / O.Musaev. – Baki: Azertedrisnashr, – 1960. – 83 s.; Yunusov, D.N. Variability of complex syntactic features in languages with different systems /D.N.Yunusov. – See: Muterjim, –2005. – 351 s.; Veysalov, F.E. The problem of variability of language units // – Baku: BSU, – 1990. – p.13-17.

The comparative implementation of the topic is not a chance, but a necessity. A.I.Baudouin de Courtenay, commenting on the research work carried out on the typology and comparison of languages, notes that “we can compare languages regardless of their level of kinship or the absence of complete historical connections between them. We always find the same features, the same changes, the same historical processes in languages that differ sharply from each other historically and geographically.”<sup>3</sup>

Another reason for the relevance of the topic is the comparative implementation of the research work. The problem of a simple sentence (the essence of the concept of a simple sentence, the difference between a simple sentence and a word, the definition and the classification of a simple sentence, the classification of simple sentence members and the variability of its members, ambiguity, etc.) is a complex process. The variability observed in the structural-functional and intonational characteristics of simple sentences in English and Azerbaijani languages depends on the cognitive knowledge of the communication participants, their intellectual levels, the topic under discussion, and the level of familiarity of the speaker and listener with the topic. It is impossible not to notice during the analysis and observations of linguistic material that sentences that serve to express the same idea undergo different levels of structural and intonation changes.

The various structural features and intonation of simple sentences containing adverbial modifier of manner and action create difficulties for azerbaijanis learning English as a foreign language. The reason of these difficulties is that certain normative rules related to the structure and pronunciation of these units have not yet been developed at any level. We must not forget that the clarity and fluency of speech during the conversational process depends on each language unit used.

A simple sentence can be pronounced and varied in different ways depending on its position and content in the text, but this does not cause a change in the structure of the simple sentence, the words

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<sup>3</sup> Baudouin de Courtenay, I.A. Selected works on general linguistics / I.A.Baudouin de Courtenay.– Moscow: – T.1. – 1963. – p. 371.

and word order remain the same. It is sometimes difficult to find out which of these variants is closer to the language norm. The variation itself is not a random, but has a certain regularity, each variation arises as a result of a certain influence during the speech act, and the listener understands the expressed idea precisely in accordance with that structure.

Typological comparison of languages with different systems allows for the development of generalizations with greater linguistic value. These generalizations cover all aspects of the language (phonetic, morphological, syntactic, etc.). The comparative study of the structural-functional and intonational features of simple sentences with adverbial modifier of manner is of great importance in confrontational and contrastive linguistics. As a result of the comparison, differences and similarities between languages become clear and linguistic universals characteristic of these languages are revealed.

**Object and subject of the research.** The object of the research work is the variability of simple sentences with adverbial modifier of manner in modern English and Azerbaijani languages, the experimental-phonetic analysis of the intonation and structural-functional variation features of simple sentences with adverbial modifier of manner during communication. The subject of the work is the systematization of the knowledge obtained as a result of determining the variability features of these sentences in English and Azerbaijani languages.

**Aims and objectives of the study.** The aim of the study is to identify and systematize the variability that arises in the structural-functional and intonation characteristics of simple sentences with adverbial modifier of manner in languages with different systems.

The following tasks have been set to achieve the goals we have mentioned:

- examining the history of variation and its study in modern linguistics and determining the place of simple sentences with adverbial modifier of manner and action in the actual articulation;
- conducting an experimental phonetic analysis of simple sentences with adverbial modifier of manner that are subject to variation in the languages being compared;

– to clarify the interaction between norm and variant in the selection and pronunciation of language material in order to analyze the variability of adverbial modifier of manner used in simple sentences with adverbial modifier of manner in languages with different systems, depending on its place in the sentence and intonation;

– clarifying the factors that create variability in the structural-functional and intonation characteristics of simple sentences with adverbial modifier of manner in English and Azerbaijani;

– systematization of selected language materials, recording them on a computer by voice actors, and analysis using the “PRAAT” program;

– identification, systematization and analysis of similarities and differences in acoustic (temporal, melodic, dynamic) parameters showing the variability of simple sentences with adverbial modifier of manner in English and Azerbaijani languages.

**Research methods.** The comparative, comparative-contrastive methods are used in the dissertation. Taking into account the special role of intonation in the creation of variability in simple sentences with adverbial modifier of manner in modern English and Azerbaijani, an extensive attention was paid to the observation and the experimental analysis to determine the intonation characteristics of these sentences.

**The main provisions put forward for defense:**

– Variability, which is an objective linguistic phenomenon, is realized in a sentence through linguistic and extralinguistic means, and the formation of variants occurs as a result of the close relationship between the grammatical and semantic aspects of the language.

– The presence of factors that ensure the variability of simple sentences with adverbial modifier of manner in the languages being compared creates the basis for conducting comparative-typological analyses between them.

– The variability in the structural-functional and intonation characteristics of simple sentences with the mentioned adverbial modifier of manner in English and Azerbaijani depends on the level of knowledge of the communication participants and the topic being

discussed, which allows for interesting linguistic observations and comparisons.

– The occurrence of norm and variant phenomena during pronunciation in simple sentences with adverbial modifier of manner determines the mechanism of variability.

– The variability of the acoustic parameters of these sentences depends on the position within the sentence, and the variable features that occur in the pronunciation of these sentences occur at the level of form change.

– The variability in the structural and intonation characteristics of simple sentences of adverbial modifier of manner has similar and different aspects in genetically different systems of English and Azerbaijani languages.

**Scientific novelty of the study.** The study of the phenomenon of variability in the structural-functional and intonation characteristics of simple sentences involving adverbial modifier of manner in modern English and Azerbaijani languages, specifically from a comparative and typological perspective, and the involvement of similar and different features that emerge in this process in experimental research is the first step taken in this field and this can be considered as the scientific novelty of the work.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the study.** The theoretical propositions put forward in the dissertation and the analyses conducted in the field of studying the syntactic structure of the language can play the role of a theoretical basis for future research. The comparative typological analyses conducted in the study, the ideas and recommendations put forward are of scientific, theoretical and practical importance, as they are of decisive importance in the teaching and learning of a foreign language.

As for the practical significance of the study, the results obtained can play a basic role for students studying at the bachelor's and master's levels of higher education institutions, doctoral students. The materials on the variability arising during the speech act and the results obtained from the study can be used in lectures, seminars, in the comparative study of languages with different systems, and in the analysis of norm and variant problems.

**Approbation and application.** The scientific results of the dissertation were presented at Republican and International scientific-practical conferences (Great Britain, Australia and Turkey) recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission, and were reflected in articles published in our country and abroad.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation work was completed.** The dissertation was completed at the Department of English Grammar of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

**The total volume of the dissertation in marks, indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, 2 chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and appendices. The "Introduction" part of the dissertation is 6 pages, 10999 marks, Chapter I is 71 pages, 128233 marks, Chapter II is 74 pages, 110639 marks, the "Conclusion" part is 3 pages, 4589 marks. The total volume of the dissertation, excluding the list of used literature and appendices, is 254460 marks.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The "**Introduction**" of the dissertation justifies the relevance of the topic, defines the object, subject, goals and objectives of the research, clarifies the provisions put forward for defense, indicates the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the work, and provides information about the method, approval and structure of the research.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Structural, functional and intonational features of simple sentences with the adverbial modifier of manner in modern English and Azerbaijani and their variability.**" This chapter consists of six paragraphs.

The first paragraph, entitled "*Variability in Modern Linguistics and its Study,*" provides general information about variability. In modern linguistics, variability is expressed by various terms. Although they are essentially the same, they differ in their forms: variability, variant, variation, invariant, constancy, norm, etc. Different terms related to variability were introduced into linguistics

by such well-known linguists as L.V.Sherba, N.S.Trubetskoy, G.P.Torsuyev, Y.S.Maslov, A.A.Reformatski, L.R.Zinder.

Along with the grammatical aspect of the language, the semantic aspect is also of great importance and the interrelation of them leads to the emergence of grammatical models in the formation of variants<sup>4</sup>. In the second half of the 20th century, the linguists A.A.Reformatsky, L.R.Zinder, I.G.Torsuyev, V.V.Potapova and others researched the works on variation<sup>5</sup>.

G.P.Torsuyev discussing the existence of variability in the semantic structure of language, accepts the variability and constancy together and emphasizes them to be in dialectical unity<sup>6</sup>.

Russian linguist G.V.Stepanov notes that the variability is a unit inherent to all levels of language – phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, etc., and they are reflected in variants in the act of speech<sup>7</sup>.

A group of researchers, including E.Koseriu, believe that changes in language are a characteristic of it, and variation is one of the obvious features of speech<sup>8</sup>.

The term lexico-semantic variability was first used in linguistics by A.I.Smirnitsky. He considers lexico-semantic variability as a two-sided unit – the sound form of a word and the meaning of the word. He notes that if a word has only one meaning, it can have only one variant, and if it is polysemous, then it can have more variants. Thus, he identifies polysemy with variability.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Chomsky, N. Language and Thought / N. Chomsky. (translator from English and author of the introductory article is Ph.D., prof. A.Mammadov). – Baku: Kitab alemi, – 2006. – p.21.

<sup>5</sup> Paul, G. Principles of history of language / G. Paul. – Moscow: Publishing House in Foreign Literature, – 1960. – p.62.

<sup>6</sup> Torsuev, G.P. Phonetic units and sentence structures (and possibilities of their variation in speech) // In book: Semantic and formal variation. – Moscow: Изд-во "Nauka", – 1979. – p.3.

<sup>7</sup> Stepanov, G.V. To the problem of language variation / G.V. Stepanov. – Moscow: – 1979. – p. 114.

<sup>8</sup> Koseriu, E. New in Linguistics / E. Koseriu. out 3. – Moscow: Nauka, 1963. – p. 119.

<sup>9</sup> Norm and variation in language and speech: Сб. науч. work / РАН. INION. Center humanit. nauch.-inform. tested. Otd. linguistics; Отв. ed. Kazak E.A. M., – 2017. – p.62.

In the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, in Azerbaijani linguistics, variability observed at all levels of the language as a universal, that is, general feature of language means has been studied in more detail than in previous periods, and works with new content have been written. Most linguists now consider the variability of language units, which reflects the process of changing the form of the language, to be an important property of the language. For example, the problem of variability of various types of branch sentences at the sentence level of the language has been studied by many foreign researchers, including Azerbaijani linguists, including K.Abdullayev, S.Abdullayev, F.Veysalli, D.Yunusov and others. Over the past decade, this list has expanded further, and the individual aspects of variability of the language have been studied from different points of view by F.Allahverdiyeva, G.Zeynalli, R.Hasanova and F.Gurbanova.

The second paragraph is called ***“The sentence in modern English and Azerbaijani linguistics: problems and views”***. Here, issues such as the sentence being the main syntactic unit, the definition of the sentence in the theoretical views of linguists and disagreements are commented on. One of the biggest and most controversial issues in linguistic theory is the definition of the sentence, the reason for this is that different logical, philosophical, communicative and psychological perspectives of the sentence in most cases do not correspond to each other. While investigating the problem of the formation of the monopredicative structure of the sentence in the Azerbaijani language, K.Abdullayev comes to the conclusion that one of the important criteria for determining the sentence in linguistics is predicativity, which is considered as a logical grammatical phenomenon<sup>10</sup>. The mentioned source indicates the importance of intonation as the second main feature, although the linguist notes all the features that form a sentence, he does not take into account the modality that expresses the speaker's attitude to the expressed idea.

A.Abdullayev, Y.Seyidov and A.Hasanov also showed the importance of three main functions for sentence formation in the

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<sup>10</sup> Abdullayev, K.M. Theoretical problems of the syntax of the Azerbaijani language / K.M.Abdullayev. – Baku: Maarif, – 1999. – p.9.

Azerbaijani language: predicativity, intonation, and modality.<sup>11</sup>

A.Abdullayev, Y.Seyidov and A.Hasanov have shown that a sentence differs from other syntactic units: "A sentence is a fully formed way of expressing words in terms of meaning and grammar, expressing a finished idea and is distinguished from other syntactic units and acts as the basic unit of the syntactic structure of the language."<sup>12</sup>

According to N.Chomsky, the number of grammatical sentences in each language is everlasting. However, there are a finite number of rules for constructing endless sentences, through which those infinite number of sentences are generated<sup>13</sup>.

It is unequivocally accepted by most linguists (H.Paul, L.Bloomfield, A.I.Smirnitsky, V.V.Vinogradov, L.R.Zinder, A.Abdullayev, Z.Budagova, F.Veysalli, O.Musayev, etc.) that the sentence is at the center of all the means that serve to create communication as a multifaceted complex process. The sentence is the main central unit of syntax in every language and embodies the most important features of the language.

O.Musayev writes about the sentence that is the main unit of the language: *"In order to use the language as a means of communication among the people, the presence of another unit - the sentence – is an essential condition, since communicativeness, which is the main condition for communication, is possible only through the sentence, because this syntactic unit allows language to function as a means of communication."*<sup>14</sup> In our opinion, O.Musayev's idea is absolutely clear and correct.

The relative independence of a sentence in both English and Azerbaijani should be linked not only to its structure but also to its meaning. Whether a sentence expresses an independent thought or

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<sup>11</sup> Abdullayev, A.Z. Modern Azerbaijani language. Syntax / A.Z.Abdullayev, Y.M.Seyidov, A.G.Hasanov. – Part IV. – Baku: Maarif, – 2007. – p.102.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., p.75.

<sup>13</sup> Chomsky, N.A. Syntactic structures / N.A.Chomsky. – New York: Mouton de Gruyter, – 2002. – 256 p.

<sup>14</sup> Musayev, O. (Turkish lover) English grammar / O. Musayev (Turkish lover). – Baku: Qismet Publishing House, – 2007. – p.353.

not is also a controversial issue<sup>15</sup>. The idea of exhaustion can be expressed in various forms in language, including a single sentence, several sentences, or even an entire piece of text<sup>16</sup>.

In the "Encyclopedia of Linguistics," a sentence is defined as *"a unit composed of the smallest elements of a language, having a relative meaning completeness, a grammatical structure and realized through an intonation pattern."*<sup>17</sup> This definition is the most comprehensive and accurate one of a sentence, because it takes into account both the meaning, grammar, and intonation characteristics of the sentence.

Y.S.Maslov calls the sentence the minimal unit of language and speech and writes: *"The sentence is the minimal communicative unit of a language and speech."*<sup>18</sup> This definition of V.S.Maslov is superior to the definitions given to the sentence by other linguists, because he calls the sentence a communicative unit.

I.R.Zinder evaluates the sentence as a unit obtained from the division of the speech stream and, completing his idea, shows that the unit that expresses completeness and is independent of division is the sentence<sup>19</sup>.

N.K.Dmitriev writes about the sentence: *"A sentence consists of a synthesis of two units – the subject and the predicate."*<sup>20</sup> In the history of linguistics, Aristotle also noted that a sentence has this characteristic.

In the third paragraph of the first chapter, entitled ***"Structural features of a simple sentence in English and Azerbaijani languages"***, it is noted that valuable scientific results have been

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<sup>15</sup> Fries, Ch. The Structure of English. An Introduction to the Construction of English Sentences / Ch. Fries. – New York: – 1965. – p.172.

<sup>16</sup> Modern Azerbaijani language. Syntax / – Baku: Azertedrisneshr, – 1962. – p.92.

<sup>17</sup> Encyclopedia of Linguistics / – Baku: Mutarcim, — Vol. I. – 2006. – p.18.

<sup>18</sup> Maslov, Yu.S. Introduction to language learning / Yu.S. Maslov. – Moscow: Vys. School, – 1975. – p. 232.

<sup>19</sup> Zinder, L.R. General phonetics / L.R. Zinder. – Moscow: Vysshaya Shkola, – 1979. – p. 245.

<sup>20</sup> Derbilova, Zh.I. Variation of the prosody structure of the word in different communicative proposals: / Author's abstract. kand.philol.nauk /. – Leningrad, 1980. – p. 42.

obtained on the problem in a number of scientific research works (Z.Budaqova, O.Musayev, A.I.Smirnitsky, Ch. Friz, etc.). However, there are also many controversial points among these opinions. N.A.Baskakov, taking the relationship between the subject and the predicate as a basis, put forward predicativity as the main feature of a simple sentence. The basis of the relationship he considers is the relation of concord, which combines the relations of person and quantity<sup>21</sup>. Azerbaijani linguists do not agree with this idea put forward by N.A.Baskakov. Z.Budagova noted that this idea of N.A.Baskakov is scientifically flawed and does not reflect reality: *“The signs that the author shows for the sentence can only be attributed to compound sentences, because the predicative relationship of the subject and the predicate finds its full expression only in compound sentences.”*<sup>22</sup>

The main condition for a sentence has three features, both in English and Azerbaijani: predicativity, intonation and modality. For example, /Aunt Telli was trying to answer with patience//.

Predicativity is formed as a result of the arrangement of sentence members in a certain order within a sentence using grammatical methods. Here, the categories of a person, modality and time are of primary importance. These categories we have listed show the speaker's attitude to the action and are of great importance in the formation of predicativity.<sup>23</sup>

According to their structure both Azerbaijani and English languages can be considered partially isomorphic. In both languages, simple sentences are either single-component or double-component, depending on whether the main and secondary members are present in their constituent parts. The mechanism of formation of a double-component sentence is not the same in English and Azerbaijani. Thus, double-component sentences in Azerbaijani are either formed

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<sup>21</sup> Baskakov, N.A. Introduction to the study of Turkic languages / N.A.Baskakov. – Moscow: Vysshaya Shkola, – 1969. – p. 11-22.

<sup>22</sup> Budaqova, Z.I. Simple sentence in modern Azerbaijani literary language / Z.I. Budaqova. – Baku: – 1963. – p.13.

<sup>23</sup> Rahimov, I.M. Practical grammar of the English language / I.M.Rahimov, T.I.Hidayatzade, S.Mirjafarova. – Baku: Azernashr, – 2001. – p.96.

with the participation of both main members (predicate, verb), or, even if they are not actually used, can be determined from the context or with the help of the ending taken by the verb.<sup>24</sup>

In a transitive sentence with correct word order in English, the predicate is placed at the beginning of the sentence, as in Azerbaijani. Depending on the speaker's attitude to the expressed idea, as well as his emotional characteristics, the predicate can change its place with secondary members. Changes in sentence structure affect its semantic structure, because an invariant change in the structure of a sentence also changes its invariant meaning expressed in the norm, and as a result, each new structure has its own semantic nuance. This distinction is associated with style.

Although the word order in English is fixed, in some cases it is violated, that is, the members of the sentence are used not in their original places, but in other places based on certain conditions. In connection with such a change in word order, a difference in meaning arises between the new invariant structure obtained and the previous, that is, invariant structure with the usual word order. This difference occurs due to the emergence of a new invariant structure in the structure of word order. In such a case, word order carries a stylistic function and is called inversion.<sup>25</sup>

In the fourth paragraph of the first chapter, ***“The place and the study of the adverbial modifier of manner in the system of sentence members. Features inherent in the adverbial modifier of manner”*** were analyzed. Each word in a certain sentence member can serve to express a different sentence member in another context, and it can be represented in various groups and poles in the grammatical and actual membership of the sentence.

The adverbial modifier of manner indicates the action expressed by the verb which is performed in both languages and answers one of the questions how? what kind of? what condition? in what condition? In modern linguistics the following types of

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<sup>24</sup> Budaqova, Z.I. Simple sentence in modern Azerbaijani literary language / Z.I. Budaqova. – Baku: – 1963. – p.51.

<sup>25</sup> Musayev, O. (Turkish lover) English Grammar / O. Musayev (Turkish lover). – Baku: Qismet Publishing House, – 2007. – p.12.

meanings of adverbial modifiers of manner are indicated:

1. the action that indicates the manner, 2. the action that indicates the quality of the action.

Analyses conducted on the basis of materials from English and Azerbaijani languages show that although adverbial modifier of manner perform the same function in simple sentences in these languages and have the same semantic structure, the sentence structures in which they are realized are different, because their word order is different in English and Azerbaijani.

G.Kazimov notes that in the Azerbaijani language, adverbial modifier of manner has a free place in the sentence; during actualization, they are mostly used at the end of the sentence and are placed in the position before the predicate<sup>26</sup>.

In English, adverbial modifier of manner expressed by the combination “preposition + noun” or “preposition + gerund”, are usually placed in the last position in the sentence. For example, /The Gadfly clasped his hands with a tragic gesture//.

N.E.Erdoghan, conducting a semantic division of adverbs in English, differentiate the adverbial modifier of manner and adverbs denoting state. The researcher gave these two types of adverbs in Azerbaijani language simply under the name “manner adverbs” and explained his view point by the fact that the structures of the languages being compared are different from each other. N.E.Erdoghan justifies his opinion by saying that in English the adverb of circumstance is sufficiently pronounced and is always separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma, but unlike English, the adverb of circumstance in Azerbaijani does not differ from the adverb of manner in terms of its position in the sentence or its special emphasis<sup>27</sup>.

The position of adverbial modifier of manner expressed by adverbs or adverbial phrases is not fixed; they are used either at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. For example, /He came in

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<sup>26</sup> Kazimov, G.Sh. Modern Azerbaijani language / G.Sh.Kazimov. – Baku: Aspoligraph LTD MMC, – 2004. – p.136.

<sup>27</sup> Erdoghan, N.A. Comparative syntactic-semantic analysis of adverbs in modern English and Azerbaijani languages: / abstract of the dissertation of the candidate of philological sciences. / – Baku, 2006. – p.10-17.

jumping//.

/Carring a big parcel he came in//.

In modern Azerbaijani, the adverbial modifier of manner differs from other types of adverbs in the place of its use in simple sentences. These adverbs usually comes after the subject and before other members of the sentence. In English the adverbial modifier of manner usually comes after the verb. For example, /Sophie was moving uncomfortably in the park//. /Sophie was moving uncomfortably in the park// (expresses the manner of performing the action)

When expressing the speaker's attitude to the action during the speech act, the adverbial modifier of manner moves before the subject, which results in a change in intonation.

/Carefully she touched the child//.

While in the simple sentence structure of English, the adverbial modifier of manner is used after the predicate, in Azerbaijani this sentence member is mainly used before the predicate. For example, /The doctor said irritably//.

The adverbial modifier of manner is a component of a simple sentence and expresses the manner of action. Depending on the speaker's attitude towards the action, these adverbs can change their place and intonation in the sentence, which leads to the creation of a new variant.

In the fifth paragraph of the first chapter, *“The place and informativeness of the adverbial modifier of manner and action in the grammatical and actual organization of simple sentences in modern English and Azerbaijani”* was analyzed. The place of adverbial modifier of manner is within the predicate. This is a universal phenomenon for both languages, but their processing characteristics are different. Adverbs do not have a fixed place. The position of this type of adverb can vary depending on the context and purpose. In English, adverbial modifier of manner are used in simple sentences after the predicate they define. In Azerbaijani, adverbial modifier of manners are used within a simple sentence, usually before the predicate, but in some cases after it<sup>28</sup>.

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<sup>28</sup> Abdullayev, A.Z. Modern Azerbaijani language. Syntax / A.Z.Abdullayev, Y.M.Seyidov, A.G.Hasanov. – Baku: Maarif, – Part IV. – 2007. – p.69.

1. /My car goes smoothly//. – /My car goes smoothly//. 2. /They were riding quietly along a country road//. – /They were riding quietly along a country road//. 3. /They did not treat him politely//. – /They did not treat him politely//. 4. /She replied to questions with great courtesy//. – /She replied to questions with great courtesy//.

In Azerbaijani, the use of the adverbial modifier of manner before the verb is related to the fact that the verb is in the last position in the sentence structure. In English, this structure is the opposite. In each sentence, the execution of the action or event is conditioned by a certain manner. The sentence executed in the sentence is related to the manner that was previously intended.

The actual articulation of each sentence used as a communicative unit is related to its semantic structure. This articulation of the sentence is manifested in the relationship between the speaker and the listener in the transmission of information. In this process, called actual articulation, the syntactic layer of the sentence as well as its logical layer also plays an important role<sup>29</sup>.

The determination of the place of the adverbial modifier of manner in the actual articulation of simple sentences is connected with the position of the predicate group in the sentence structure. Since the predicate group serves to express the new in the sentence - the rhema, the adverbial modifier of manner also serves to express the rhema in this structure. For example, in the sentence /I entered without knocking/ /without knocking/ performs the function of the adverb of manner is included in the predicate group and is used at the end of the sentence. In this sentence, it forms the information core of the sentence by being used at the end. Depending on which and how many (three, four, five, etc.) sentence members a simple sentence consists of, the position of the adverb of manner in the sentence structure may change. The comparison shows that while the adverb of manner is mainly used after the predicate in both languages, on the contrary, it comes before the predicate. Depending on the idea expressed in the sentence, the adverb of manner can be used before or after the complement and other types of adverbs within a simple

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<sup>29</sup> Abdullayev, K.M. Theoretical problems of the syntax of the Azerbaijani language / K.M.Abdullayev. – Baku: Maarif, – 1999. – p.90.

sentence. More precisely, there is a variation in the position of the adverb of manner. Compared to English, there is freedom in the place of use of the adverb of manner in Azerbaijani.

The sixth paragraph, entitled *“The encounter of norm and variant in the speech act of adverbs of manner in simple sentences in English and Azerbaijani languages”*, notes that everything existing in the language system is realized in the speech of individuals in the form of variants through the norm. The forms of expression chosen for the transmission of information in the process of communication differ in their variability. Y.N.Yartseva writes that at the morphological level, variants of words are in a “closed” state, and arise in the interaction of stylistic and other facts in the implementation of more varied structures, in the choice of one or another variant<sup>30</sup>. The norm is the expectation of the internal regularities of the language. The general rule of expression of both languages is related to the norm and is expressed in the language by an invariant unit. The invariant is not material, but an abstraction, and as soon as it becomes material, it loses its invariant status and becomes a variant. Some linguists, considering more forms of simple syntactic units, have forgotten its important semantic feature. Since in normal pronunciation without a logical stress, the sentence member used in the final position is emphasized in terms of informativeness, here too the point of completion of predicativity is the adverb of manner. For example, /We have gone to the room slowly//.

The inversion of adverbs of manner in a simple sentence structure violates the word order provided for in the invariant structure of the norm. Adverbs of manner come after the news in English, and before the news in Azerbaijani.

A.I.Gorshkov recommends conducting norms and variants at three levels: at the level of two point language units, at the level of the text and at the level of the language system<sup>31</sup>. We think it is

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<sup>30</sup> Yartseva, V.N. Problems of variability and interrelation of levels of the grammatical system of the language // Questions of linguistics, – 1983. №5, – p.20.

<sup>31</sup> Gorshkov, A.I. The question of the variability of norms in connection with the understanding of language as a system of systems // Literary norm and variability. – Moscow: Nauka, – 1981. – p. 125-236.

impossible to draw a sharp boundary between these levels, since language levels operate in a interconnected manner and in this process, inter-level connections and relationships cannot be left out. For example, /Adil got into the car with satisfaction//. /Adil got with satisfaction into the car //. /Adil with satisfaction got into the car //.

In these sentences mentioned, various invariants have been formed to the norm of the language based on the word order or the order of the sentence members. Which of these is true from the point of view of the norm is determined by the language laws expressed in the norm, so when we talk about the structure of sentences with adverbs of manner, the realization of the language system possibilities in this regard are meant.

Language norms, on the one hand, shape the system of the language, and on the other hand, reflect the normative characteristics of the variants that occur in live speech<sup>32</sup>.

Thus, when studying variation, two aspects should be taken into account:

- a) the function of language, which is important in the formation of language norms,
- b) the relativity of variants in both the phonetic and grammatical systems<sup>33</sup>.

In both languages, each speaker differs in their own individual characteristics, including their own unique speech timbre and acoustic characteristics. Such variation also occurs in the pronunciation of simple sentences with adverbial style-movement.

If we generalize the phonetic realization variants of simple sentences containing adverbs of manner in English and Azerbaijani languages and show them as a type, then in conversational moments and conditions this type will be distinguished from other units both in terms of its formal-structural features and content, and will maintain its tolerance by confronting them. For example, this structure of the sentence /He has come to study/ is considered invariant for that sentence, and it is precisely with this invariant feature that it differs

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<sup>32</sup> Veysalli, F.Y. Introduction to Germanic linguistics / F.Y. Veysalli. – Baku: Education, – 2003. – p.225.

<sup>33</sup> Veysalov, F.E. Problem of variability of language units / – Baku: BSU, –1990. – p.4.

from other similar structures. Its pronunciation by any speaker of the language leads to the materialization of that invariant, its transformation into a variant – its adoption of a new acoustic shade. This encounter once again shows that in language there is no variant without an invariant, and no invariant without a variant. In all speech, where each invariant is associated with its realization, short, formally uncomplicated sentences are characteristic of dialogic speech<sup>34</sup>.

The fact that the adverb of manner is the subject to variation within a simple sentence due to its grammatical features also causes variation in the intonation structure of that unit in the speech act.

*The main provisions and materials of the first chapter are presented in the following publications author.*<sup>35</sup>

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“Experimental-phonetic analysis of the variational characteristics of simple sentences with adverbial clauses in the English-Azerbaijani languages,”** consists of four paragraphs. The first paragraph states **“Principles of conducting the experiment.”** Simple sentences with adverbs of manner selected from the English and Azerbaijani languages were involved in the experimental-phonetic analysis.

In the first stage of the auditory analysis, the status of simple sentences with adverbial clauses involved in the experiment and their pronunciation were assessed in accordance with the pronunciation norms of the languages being compared. The aim of the second stage of the auditory analysis is to reveal the intonation characteristics of simple sentences with adverbs of manner involved in the experimental-phonetic analysis. At this stage, some phonetic-structural features of these sentences: syntagmatic structuring of a complex syntactic whole, movement of the main tone frequency in syntagms, determination of the pronunciation tempo, peak of dynamics, presence of pauses between syntagms, dropping of some segments in the pronunciation process, special emphasis of stress, etc. were discovered by auditors.

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<sup>34</sup> Jespersen, O. A modern English Grammar on Historical principles / O.Jespersen. Pt 5,– London: – 5 volume. – 1940. – p.115.

<sup>35</sup> In the list of the claimant’s works presented at the end of the abstract: No. 1; 2; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 12; 14; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20.

Experimental-phonetic studies allow us to objectively express an opinion about the intonation features of simple sentences with adverbial style and to clearly reveal and demonstrate these features. When studying the prosody of linguistic material, it is important to pay special attention to the interaction of intonation and syntactic units, as well as to identify the centers of a sentence that carry a certain meaning. The realization of intonation variability is influenced by the length of the utterance, syntactic structure, location, number of accents, intonation-content articulation, context and situation, speaker's intention, etc. The intonation contour is the subject to variability like other units of language, that is, it can be represented in variants and realizations in the speech act, both in terms of pronunciation and meaning. The variability of pronunciation creates intonation types, the acoustic-articulatory properties of each intonation contour differ from each other and can be replaced by a neutral member of the sentence. D.N.Yunusov, who studies the intonation of tabular complex sentences, writes: “...*the intonation structure of these units is always closely related to grammar. The intonation structure of complex sentences, as well as its grammatical features, is an expression of the general regularities of language function.*”<sup>36</sup>

In our opinion, experimental-phonetic research is a phenomenon directly related to lively spoken language, because language finds its real expression in communication. Since the existing old ideas in linguistics do not easily accept innovation, researchers who are supporters of innovation have to use experiments to justify and prove the new ideas they put forward. In this dissertation, we have also turned to experimental material to clarify existing theoretical ideas about the pronunciation characteristics of sentences containing adverbs of manner.

Just as each unit that enables communication has its own acoustic characteristics, there are also specific acoustic characteristics that distinguish sentences containing adverbs of manner from other language units.

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<sup>36</sup> Yunusov, D.N. Constancy and variability in complex syntactic units / D.N.Yunusov. – Baku: ELM publishing company, – 2008. – p.7.

The second paragraph analyzes *“Variation of simple sentences with adverbs of manner in English and Azerbaijani according to the melodic component”*. As each sentence is realized in the process of communication, its acoustic indicators become relevant and find their expression in various forms. During the pronunciation of sentences containing these adverbs, the invariant acoustic indicators characteristic of this type of sentences vary due to the influence of various factors. The level of variation is determined by the degree to which the acoustic indicators deviate from the norm. Taking this into account, we have analyzed the indicators of acoustic parameters on the experimental material. First, we perform the analysis on the melodic component.

L.R.Zinder writes that melodiousness “serves, more than other components of intonation, the communicative type of the sentence - narrative, question and affirmation.” According to the author, melodiousness “serves not only to organize the speech act, but also to coordinate its individual parts. ... the rise in tone at the end finds its place in cases where it is a question, an exclamation or an unfinished thought. *“On the contrary, the falling of the tone in speech indicates that it is either an independent meaning and syntactic unit, or the end of some complex sentence.”*<sup>37</sup> F.Veysalli writes that “... the rise and fall of the tone of voice constitutes the melody of the sentence.”<sup>38</sup>

In English /With troubled eyes Doctor McPhail looked at Davidson// [wɪð 'trʌblɪd aɪz 'dɒktə mak feɪl lʊkt æt deɪvɪdzn] (With troubled eyes Doctor McPhail looked at Davidson with troubled eyes), the adverb of manner is realized in the preposition in the sentence structure. In the adverb of manner /wɪð 'trʌblɪd aɪz/ the main tone frequency is 212-183-159 hs, and the average tone frequency is 184 hs. The frequency indicator at the end of the sentence is 115 hs. The total average tone frequency of the sentence is 162 hs, which is

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<sup>37</sup> Zinder, L.R. General phonetics / L.R. Zinder. – Moscow: Vysshaya Shkola, – 1979. – p. 272.

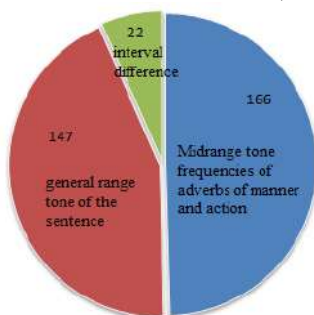
<sup>38</sup> Veysalli, F.Y. Phonetics and phonology issues / F.Y. Veysalli. – Baku: Maarif, – 1993. – p.177.

22 Hz lower than the main tone frequency of the adverb of manner in the preposition.

This suggests that the adverb of manner used in this position has the maximum tone level in the sentence due to its frequency of pronunciation. Such a tone change is characteristic of the English narrative sentence.

The fact that the adverb of manner has a high melodious index is a phenomenon related to its position in the sentence. In such sentences, the sentence member that appears in the front position is pronounced with high melodiousness. Here, the adverb of manner-action is used in the pre-sentence position.

In the sentences /Ashraf slowly hugged his shoulder// and /Zarnigar khanum cautiously approached the ravine// from the Azerbaijani language, the adverb of manner is used in the middle position. The main tone frequency in the sentences was recorded in the following ratio: in the first sentence, the average tone frequency of the adverb of manner is 155 Hz, the overall average tone frequency of the sentence is 143 Hz, in the second sentence, the average tone frequency of the adverb of manner is 160 Hz, the overall average tone frequency of the sentence is 146 Hz. In both sentences, the minimum tone frequency was recorded in the last syllable – 124-117 Hz. In the analyzed sentences, the interval difference between the adverb of manner and the overall average tone frequency of the sentence is 12-14 Hz (see: Figure 2.2.5).



**Figure 2.2.5**

**Adverbs of manner occurring in the middle position and % of the total average tone frequencies of sentences**

From the analysis of the melodic indicators of simple sentences containing adverbs of manner and action in English and Azerbaijani, it is clear that these model sentences have their own melodic structures in the speech act. The melodic structures of adverbs of manner vary within the melodic structures of the sentences they are included in. Depending on the place of the adverb of manner in the sentence and the conversational situation, melodic changes occur in the pronunciation process. These changes do not affect the general meaning and the structure of the sentence, but only create formal changes in communication. Therefore, variation occurs not at the norm level, but also at the conversational level.

The third paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation examines ***“Variation of simple sentences with the adverbial modifier of manner in English and Azerbaijani according to the temporal component.”***

Each sentence uttered in the process of communication takes place over a certain period of time. The period of time is variable in terms of continuity.

According to L.R.Zinder, the length of the sound “... *directly depends on the phonetic conditions, phonetic positions. The length of the sound in most cases is different in open and closed syllables in the structure of the word. The length of the sound may depend on the acoustic quality of the preceding and following consonants (thick or hollow, deaf or ringing, etc.), the number of consonants following the vowel, the place of the stress in the word (stressed syllable, before, after, second, etc.), as well as the number of syllables in the word or word combinations.*”<sup>39</sup>

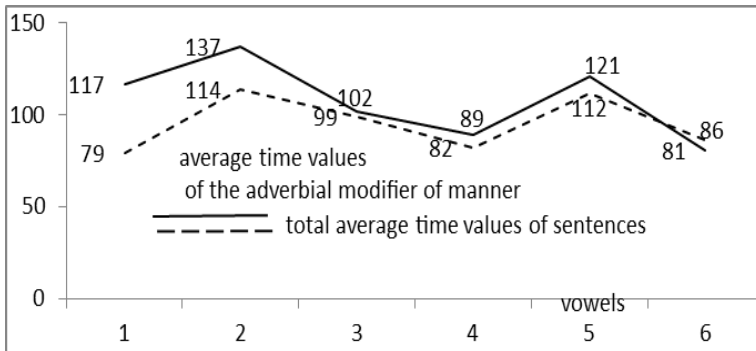
The length of the analyzed segments was measured in absolute units (m/sec). In addition to absolute length, relative length is also important in the study of the time parameter. The following procedure was performed to find the relative length: finding the average syllable length, finding the average vowel sound length. In the study of the time parameter, the following features were analyzed: utterance length (m/sec), average vowel sound length, localization of maximum length

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<sup>39</sup> Zinder, L.R. General phonetics / L.R. Zinder. – Moscow: Vysshaya Shkola, – 1979. – p.187.

in utterance, localization of minimum length in utterance, average syllable length in utterance, etc.

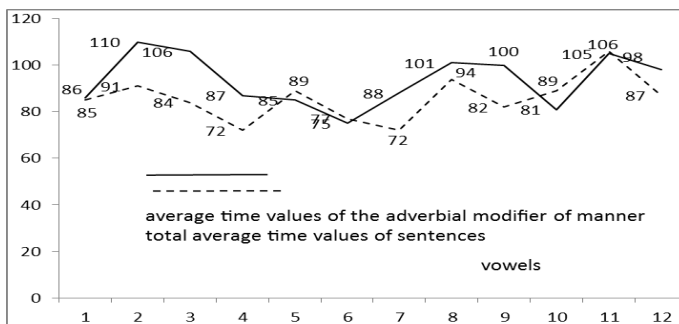
To find the average pronunciation tempo, the total pronunciation tempo of the utterance was divided by the number of syllables in it. The average pronunciation tempo of utterances in the compared languages was determined by the content and functional importance of these utterances. The presence of prolongations in some syllables in the analyzed utterances performs certain functions: they are to convey certain emotional shades, to attract the attention of listeners to more important elements. A comparison of the time parameters of utterances shows that in five out of six possible cases, the average syllable length of the adverbial modifier of manner and action exceeds the total average pronunciation tempo of sentences (see: graph 2.3.1).



**Graph 2.3.1.**

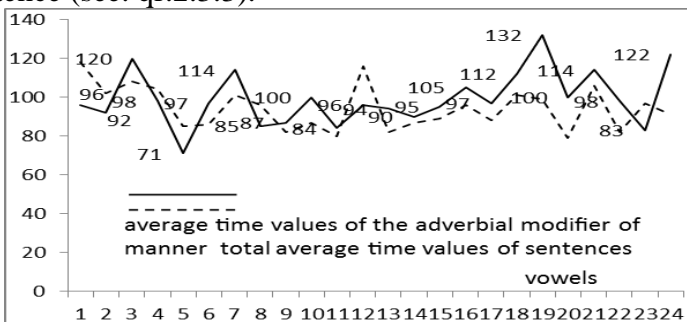
**Overall average time values of the adverbial modifier of manner and sentences occurring in the initial position**

In the sentence /A lamp burned dimly behind yellow shades/ [ə læmp bɜ:nd 'dɪmli br'hænd 'jɛləʊ ʃeɪd], the time indicators in the adverb of manner /'dɪmli / are 82-141-72 m/sec, and the average pronunciation duration is 98 m/sec. The pronunciation speed at the end of the sentence is 127 m/sec. The overall average pronunciation duration of the sentence is 87 m/sec. The average pronunciation duration of the adverb of manner in the preposition is 1 m/sec less than the overall average length of the sentence (see Figure 2.3.2).



**Graph 2.3.2. Overall average time values of adverbs of manner and the sentences occurring in the middle position**

In the sentence /I have protested earnestly// [aɪ həv prə'testɪd 'ɜ:nɪstli], the absolute time values in the adverb of manner /'ɜ:nɪstli/ are 83-149-76 m/sec, and the average pronunciation duration is 103 m/sec. The total average pronunciation duration of the sentence is 87 m/sec. The average pronunciation duration of the adverb of manner in the preposition is 31 m/sec longer than the total average length of the sentence (see: qr.2.3.3).

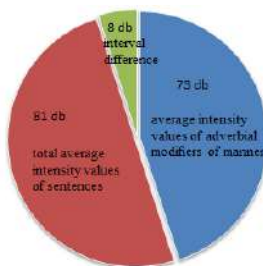


**Graph 2.3.3. Overall average time values of the adverbial modifier of manner and sentences realized in postposition**

All analyses once again give grounds to say that in the pronunciation of sentences containing the adverbial modifier of manner, the temporal indicator undergoes variability depending on the number of lexical units in the sentence, or rather the length and brevity of the sentence. Of course, it would not be correct to base the variability of the temporal feature only on this, because in this

process, the position in which the adverb of manner is used within the sentence is also significantly influenced by the speaker's attitude to the event and the speaker's level of familiarity with the language used as a means of communication. The analysis also gives grounds to say that the variable change in the pronunciation of the adverb of manner within a simple sentence is a deviation from the norm, creates a change in form, and this change manifests itself within the framework of the general temporal structure of the sentence.

The fourth paragraph, entitled **“Variation of simple sentences with the adverbial clauses of manner in English and Azerbaijani languages according to the dynamic component”**, emphasizes that in addition to melodic and temporal features, the dynamic parameter also plays a special role in the pronunciation of sentences, which are the main units of the speech act. According to F.Veysali, “As the amplitudes of the dance increase, the intensity of the sound also increases ... the intonation of a sentence is not only the rise and fall of the tone and the changes in time, but also the distribution of the power spent on the pronunciation of individual elements of that sentence”<sup>40</sup>



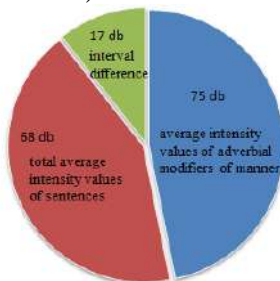
**Figure 2.4.1.**

**Ratio of the total average intensity indicators of the adverbial modifier of manner in the initial position and sentences realized in the initial position**

The intensity indicators in the sentences /He sat motionless behind the table/ and /He walked away from there with slow steps/ are in the following ratio: in sentence I, the average intensity value of the adverb of manner-motion is 71 dB, the overall average intensity value of the sentence is 66 dB, in sentence II, the average intensity

<sup>40</sup> Zinder, L.R. General phonetics / L.R. Zinder. – Moscow: BIII, – 1979. – p. 182.

value of the adverb of manner-motion is 81 dB, the overall average intensity value of the sentence is 69 dB. The interval difference between the adverb of manner-motion at the beginning of the sentences and the overall average intensity of the sentence is 5-4 dB, respectively (see: Figure 2.4.4).



**Figure 2.4.4.**

**Ratio of the total average intensity values of the adverbial modifier of manner and sentences realized in the initial position**

Based on the analysis and comparison, it has been revealed that it is impossible to consider the pronunciation process in both languages without variation. While invariant in both languages manifests itself at the level of the norm of the language, variant is a phenomenon related to the speech act of the language.

The analysis of linguistic materials shows that sentences containing the adverbial modifier of manner in English and Azerbaijani vary in acoustic indicators depending on their semantic load, syntactic relationship and place in the sentence.

*The main provisions and materials of the second chapter are presented in the following publications author<sup>41</sup>.*

The scientific conclusions obtained in the research process are summarized in the **“Conclusion”** section of the dissertation:

1. Variability is an objective linguistic phenomenon arising from linguistic and extralinguistic factors and is realized at the level of phoneme, morpheme, word, word combination, sentence, and text. Along with the grammatical aspect of the language, the semantic

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<sup>41</sup> In the list of the claimant’s works presented at the end of the abstract: No. 3; 9; 10; 11; 13; 15.

aspect is also of great importance and their interaction leads to the formation of variants and the creation of grammatical models.

2. Variability is used together with the terms “constancy” and “variability” and is accepted as a complete norm. Constancy and variability are the most important features of the language structure, without which the language cannot exist or even develop. Constancy and variability manifest themselves at all levels of the language, and the study of the existence of variability at these levels can be considered necessary.

3. Formal and semantic variability, intonation variability, as well as syntactic variability are the main characteristic features of language levels, which are realized at all levels of the language. Variability directly affects the development of the structure of the language, and it is not so easy to find out which of the variants that arise is closer to the language norm. Variation itself is not random in nature, but has a certain regularity, each variation arises as a result of a certain influence during speech act and the listener understands the expressed idea precisely in accordance with that structure.

4. The variability observed in the structural-functional and intonation characteristics of simple sentences in English and Azerbaijani depends on the cognitive knowledge of the communication participants, their intellectual levels, the topic being discussed, the level of familiarity of the speaker and listener with this topic, as well as the conversational situation.

5. Variant sentences, which serve to express the speaker's opinion, are subject to various levels of structural and intonation changes. A simple sentence can be pronounced differently depending on its position in the text and its content, but this does not cause a difference in the structure of that simple sentence, and the words and word order remain the same.

6. In both languages the phonetic structure of sentences containing adverbial of manner is formed from the synthesis of the phonetic structures of the sentence members that make up those sentences. In this case, the phonetic structure of each sentence member is subordinate to the general structure of the sentence. In sentences of this type, all changes in the pronunciation of adverbial of manner are

regulated by the general phonetic structure of the sentence.

7. The adverbial modifier of manner being a component of a simple sentence expresses the manner of the action. Depending on the speaker's attitude to the action, the adverbial modifier of manner can change its place and intonation in the sentence, which leads to the emergence of a new variant. Therefore, in simple sentences with the adverbial modifier of manner of action, variability occurs by changing the word order and, precisely, intonation.

8. Semantic, syntactic and phonetic relations between adverbial modifier of manner and other members of the sentence are expressed by various means. These means are determined by the laws of the language. Such kind of sentences have their own semantic-functional load, and due to this feature they differ from other members of the sentence. The variability of the adverbial modifier of manner within a simple sentence due to its grammatical features also leads to the variation in the intonation structure of that unit in the speech act.

9. In English, the adverbial modifier of manner being included in the predicate group, is mainly used after the predicate, expresses the manner of action, and is syntactically related to the predicate. In Azerbaijani, it is also within the sphere of influence of the predicate. Unlike English, in Azerbaijani, the adverbial modifier of manner comes before the predicate.

10. In both languages, adverbial of manner can act as a core function in the transmission of information, depending on their place in the sentence, mainly by forming the theme part of a simple sentence.

11. In English and Azerbaijani, adverbial modifier of manner occur in different positions (initially, in the middle, at the end) in simple sentences, depending on the purpose and the speaker's attitude to the action, and accordingly, variations in acoustic parameters are observed in their pronunciation.

12. The main factor affecting the variability of acoustic parameters of adverbial modifier of manner within a simple sentence is their position within the sentence. In both languages, the maximum tone frequency is recorded in the initial position of the sentence. The variable features occurring in the pronunciation of simple sentences with adverbial modifier of manner occur at the level of form change.

***List of published scientific works on the topic of the dissertation:***

1. Study of the issue of constancy and variability in linguistics // “Actual problems of teaching foreign languages” Republican scientific and practical conference, – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, – May 7-8, – 2014, – p.220-222.
2. On the actual articulation of simple sentences in English and Azerbaijani // Abstracts of the International scientific conference “Actual problems of cognitive and applied linguistics”. – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, – October 20-21, – 2016, – p.324-326.
3. The scopes of experimental-phonetic analysis // Theory and Practice in Language Studies, Academy publication, – London, UK: – December 2016. volume 6, No.10, – p.1912-1916
4. Adverbs of manner in the structure of a simple sentence (based on materials from English and Azerbaijani languages) // – Baku: “Science and Education”, Nasimi Institute of Linguistics of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Studies, – 2017. №3, – p.90-105.
5. Structural features of a simple sentence in English and Azerbaijani languages // – Baku: Baku State University, Language and Literature. International scientific and theoretical journal, – 2017. №4(104), – p.154-156.
6. The place and informativeness of the adverbial of manner in the composition of simple sentences in English and Azerbaijani // – Baku: “Science and Education”, ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Philology issues, – 2017. №7, – pp.53-58.
7. On Distributional Features of Adverbial Modifier of Manner in Typologically Different Languages: A Case Study // Advances in Language and Literary Studies, Australian International Academic Centre PTY. LTD. – 2017. Vol.8. No.6, – p.126-131.
8. Features of the development of the adverbial modifier of manner in simple sentences (based on materials from English and Azerbaijani languages) // Conference book, Baku 2nd International Conference of science. Bilim Evi Turkish Organizing and Managing Company, Azerbaijan National

- Academy of Science (Institute of Economy). – Baku/Azerbaijan, – 1 April, – 2018, – p.149-151.
9. Temporal variability of simple sentences with the adverbial modifier of manner in English-Azerbaijani languages // Materials of the scientific and practical conference of young researchers, – Baku: Western Caspian University, – 19 April, – 2019, – p.286-288.
  10. Variability of simple sentences with adverbial clauses in English and Azerbaijani languages according to the melodic component // II International scientific conference on the topic “Human development. Integration into the world” dedicated to the 96<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of the national leader Heydar Aliyev, – Baku: – 2019, – p.149-151.
  11. Features of melodic variation in simple sentences with adverbial clauses (based on materials from English and Azerbaijani languages) // Scientific seminar on the topic “Actual Problems of Teaching Foreign Languages” dedicated to Teacher's Day, – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, – October, – 2019, – p.29-31.
  12. On the informativeness of the adverbial phrase in English and Azerbaijani // The VII international Scientific Conference dedicated to the 185th anniversary of Seyyid Azim Shirvani “Personality and society: problems of interaction”, – Ardahan, Turkey: Kafkars eğitim yayınları, – 25 September, – 2020, – pp.122-127.
  13. Variation of simple sentences with adverbial clauses in English and Azerbaijani languages according to the temporal component // “ELMI İŞ” international scientific journal. Materials of the III Republican Conference on the Fundamentals of the Humanities and Social Sciences. – Baku: – April 30, – 2021, – p.83-86.
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