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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE ISSUE OF TEXT LINGUISTICS  
IN CONTEMPORARY GERMANIC STUDIES**

Speciality: 5708.01 – Germanic languages

Field of science: Philology

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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

**Urgency of the theme and the degree of research.** Text occupies an important place in human speech practice as a special space for language realization.

Researchers have long been interested in studying and describing the linguistic characteristics of text from different positions and aspects. However, some issues, especially its discursive characteristics, unfortunately, have not yet been fully studied in modern linguistics. In this work, on the basis of generalization of the accumulated theoretical knowledge, we will try to study the discursive dimension of the text. In addition, in our work, the main attention is paid to such aspects of text organization as its structure, coherence, integrity, cohesion, author's intention, etc. Units of different levels of the language system participate in the formation of any text, as the driving force of the language, and revealing the features of their interaction within a single whole is impossible without describing the features of the units of each level of the language: lexical, syntactic that participate in the organization of the coherence of the text. Therefore, the study of textual coherence represents a special scientific interest in terms of cognition of mechanisms of text generation and peculiarities of structural and semantic organization. **The actuality** of the work is also caused by the importance of studying the role of constituent language mechanisms in shaping the major categories of the text as models of its generation and cognition in the aspect of a complex structural-semantic and functional-semantic approach to the analysis of the text.

The work is based on the theoretical basis formed as a result of the systematisation of works of Russian, foreign and Azerbaijani scholars in the field of text linguistics (M.A.K.Halliday; W.Dressler; R.A.de Bogrand; I.R.Galperin; O.I.Moskalskaya; K.M.Abdullayev; A.Y.Mamedov etc.)<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Quod vide: Халлидей, М.А.К. Место «функциональной перспективы предложения» в системе лингвистического описания // – Москва: Прогресс, Новое в зарубежной лингвистике Лингвистика текста, – 1978. Вып.VIII, – с. 133-143; Dressler, W. Einführung in die Textlinguistik / W. Dressler. –

**The object and subject of the research.** The object of the research deals with the texts of different genres, taken from the German language, representing a system-organized integrity, in which the syntactic (formal, grammatical) and semantic means of language appear, providing the coherence of individual communicative and constructive units into a single syntactic whole.

The subject of the research is syntactic (grammatical) and semantic means of language, functioning in the process of implementation of such categories as coherence and cohesion in texts. The subject of this work is also the semantic organization of a whole text due to the totality of linguistic and extra-linguistic factors related to human cognitive activity and the effect of the linguistic knowledge in communication.

**The goals and objectives of the research.** The main objective of the research work is to investigate the conceptual foundations of text theory, trace the ways of its development for the half-century period of its existence and the contribution of this knowledge paradigm to the transformations that characterized theoretical linguistics of the last century. Our purpose also includes defining of the main guidelines and principles which, in our opinion, have had a serious influence on the further development of modern linguistic thought. This objective of the dissertation research sets a number of specific tasks which have to be solved in this work:

– to study theoretical issues related to the topic of the research;

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Tübingen: Niemeyer, – 1973. – 136 S.; Beaugrande, R. Introduction to text linguistics / R. de Beaugrande, W. Dressler. – New York: – 1982. – 308 p.; Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва: КомКнига, – 2007. – 144 с.; Москальская, О.И. Грамматика текста / О.И.Москальская. – Москва: Высшая школа, –1981. – 183 с.; Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – 284 s.; Abdullayev K.M. Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər: dərs vəsaiti K.M.Abdullayev, A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Musayev: [və b.]. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – 606 s.; Məmmədov, A.Y. Diskurs təhlilinin koqnitiv perspektivləri / A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Çarşıoğlu, – 2010. – 91 s.; Məmmədov, A.Y. Diskurs tədqiqi / A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Bakı universiteti nəşriyyatı, – 2013. – 78 s.

- to reveal the regularities of functioning of linguistic means in providing coherence and integrity of texts in the German language;
- to reveal the nature of basic semantic relations on the deep level of a text;
- to describe and interpret pragmatic orientation of the researched texts;
- to follow the interrelation of cohesive and coherent properties in the researched texts;
- to systematize the identified patterns of text coherence, based on the considerations about the dynamic nature of natural language.

**The research methods.** To solve the tasks formulated in this work, the following methods of research were used: structural analysis, propositional analysis, component analysis, oscillographic analysis and quantitative processing of the linguistic material.

**The main provisions for defense:**

- The text is a complex communicative and pragmatic image, concerning the interrelation of deep (content-semantic) and superficial (formal and linguistic) structures, the recognition and interpretation of which, as a rule, corresponds with extralinguistic context;
- It is reasonable to study the categories of text cohesion and coherence from the point of view of the communicative approach that considers language as a communicative sign formation, because the functional approach allows us to study language in its functionality;
- Using the integrated approach to the study of the text allows us to get complete information about the peculiarities of realization of the category of connectivity that transforms it into a syntactic-semantic unity;
- The verbally formed and structured text corresponds to the concrete communicative situation and its form determines the specificity of communication context.

**The scientific novelty of the research** lies in the fact that it applies categories and methods of the discursive approach to the description of linguistic means that create and form coherence and unity of the text. In this work the criteria and principles of communicative linguistics are disclosed on the German language material based on the deep analysis of propositional structures; and

the means which ensure the coherence of the text are identified.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** The theoretical significance of this work is determined by its contribution to solving the topical linguophilosophical and methodological problems of modern text linguistics. This work will also make a certain contribution to the development of the problems of linguistic description of immanent text categories by clarifying their content in the aspect of interaction with functional-semantic categories.

The practical significance of this research is explained by the application of the obtained results in special courses on theoretical issues of text linguistics, and can also serve as a methodological basis for the scientific development of textual problems.

**Approbation and application.** According to the order of the Institute №25 of April 8, 2013, the applicant is a dissertation candidate of the Institute of Linguistics of ANAS. According to the order of the Republican Council on Organization and Coordination of Scientific Research and the Council on Problems of Linguistics the following subject: “The problem of text linguistics in modern German Studies” on specialty 5708.01 – Germanic Languages (Minutes №12 of November 28, 2013) is approved and registered to the dissertant. The main results of the research are reflected in the author's scientific works, published in the journals included in the register of the Higher Attestation Commission (HAC) under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. On the theme of dissertation 10 articles and 4 theses were published. The results of the research were presented in the seminars which were held at the Institute of Linguistics named after I.Nasimi and at the International scientific conference “Language and Culture” named after Sergei Burago in Kyiv which was held on June 22-24, 2020.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed.** The work was performed at the Department of Indian European Languages at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS.

**The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation.** The research work consists of an introduction, three chapters, a

conclusion and a list of applied literature. The Introduction is 6 pages, 10217 characters, Chapter I – 36 pages, 61065 characters, Chapter II – 52 pages, 88532 characters, Chapter III – 39 pages, 65519 characters, the conclusion – 4 pages, 6099 characters. The total volume of the dissertation consists of 231432 characters excluding the list of used literature.

## **BASIC CONTENT OF THE WORK**

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

**Chapter I** of the dissertation “**The Issue of Text in Contemporary Linguistics**” has three sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter “*Linguistic Studies of Text*” deals with the formation and development of the theory of the text. The theory of the text has passed a very difficult and contradictory way of formation and development as an independent field of linguistics. If up to the second half of the last century the basic components of the text were not accepted by language categories and the text itself was only considered within the framework of literary criticism, then beginning from the second half of the last century a new branch of science about language was formed which was further called linguistics (theory) of the text. The formation of the text theory was conditioned by the development of philological thought of that time. “*Intensive study of the text implies turning point from linguistics of language to linguistics of speech, strengthening to the act of communication. This interest is also explained by the attempt to cognize by means of the text the being of language, eternally living and multifaceted, to look at its definitions that are revealed only during the functioning of*

*language units in segments larger than a sentence*"<sup>2</sup>, – wrote Z.Y.Turaeva.

We find the most reliable information about the text in the works of A.M.Peshkovsky, who concretely presented the problem of complex syntactic unities and the paragraph. He wrote: *"In literary speech itself (not in speech) there is an even larger unit than the complex whole. It is a combination of complex integers from one red line to another. We reject the term "compound sentence" because it calls several sentences as one "sentence" and thus creates confusion*"<sup>3</sup>.

The problem of the connection between semantically complete sentences as a part of a complex syntactic whole was studied by I.A.Figurowsky. Revealing semantic relations and syntactic and non-syntactic means of communication between these sentences, the author writes that *"sentences are combined into components, and components make the whole text"*<sup>4</sup>.

The next stage in the development of text theory begins in the 60s of the twentieth century. It is in these years it grows into a separate linguistic field and the problems connected with the text are solved differently in different schools and directions, which in its turn leads to the appearance of multiformity in the names of the discipline which studies the text: linguistics of the text, text theory, text structure, text stylistics, text grammar, text hermeneutics, etc.

The third, it could be said, the most important period in the development of text theory began by the end of the 1970s. There were two approaches to the study of the text: The representatives of the first approach use traditional methods and methods of research and define the text as a language unit consisting of sections, larger than the sentence, and the supporters of the second approach regard the text as an independent language entity which is generated and

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<sup>2</sup> Тураева, З.Я. Лингвистика текста. Текст: структура и семантика / З.Я.Тураева. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1986. – с. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Пешковский, А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении / А.М.Пешковский. – Москва: ГУПИМП РСФСР, Издание 7-е, – 1956. – с. 455.

<sup>4</sup> Фигуровский, И.А. Синтаксис целого текста и ученические письменные работы / И.А.Фигуровский. – Москва: Учпедия, – 1961. – с. 29.



functions in the act of speech. The proponent of the second approach G.P.Shedrovitsky wrote that *“any text is involved in many different activities and exists as a text only due to the fact that it has certain functions in these activities”*<sup>5</sup>.

The text was considered by the linguists in the functional aspect, but the peculiarities of its content structure, the plan of expression were interpreted on the basis of a specific realization, also its hierarchical organization and structure were identified and modeled. According to M.M.Bakhtin, *“there is no object for research and thinking without a text”*<sup>6</sup>.

The second sub-chapter of the chapter I *“Text Studies in German Linguistics”* deals with the establishment and formation of the text. In modern foreign linguistics, the main attention is given to the study of the communicative aspect of the text. Taking this point into consideration, P.Hartmann writes that *“language initially exists in the form of texts and that the text is linguistically significant primary sign of the language”*<sup>7</sup>. He also states that *“all language speakers speak only in texts, not in words or sentences”*<sup>8</sup>. According to him, *“language becomes visible only in the form of a text”*<sup>9</sup>. R.Harweg defines a text as *“a sequence of language units formed by a continuous chain of substitutes with two dimensions (paradigmatic and syntagmatic)”*<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> Щедровицкий, П. Как возможна «лингвистика текста»: две программы исследований // Материалы науч. конф. «Лингвистика текста». – Москва, – 1974, т. 2. – с. 204.

<sup>6</sup> Бахтин, М.М. Проблема текста в лингвистике, филологии и других гуманитарных науках: Эстетика словесного творчества / М.М.Бахтин. – Москва: Искусство, – 1979. – с. 281.

<sup>7</sup> Хартманн, П. Текст, тексты, классы текстов // Проблемы теории текста / Реферативный сборник. – Москва: Наука, – 1978. – с. 228.

<sup>8</sup> Hartmann, P. Zum Begriff des sprachlichen Zeichens // Zeitschrift für Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft und Kommunikationsforschung. – Frankfurt/Minn: – 1965. – S. 211.

<sup>9</sup> Hartmann, P. Text, Texte, Klassen von Texten // Bogawus. H. 2. Münster/ Westf., – 1964. – S. 16.

<sup>10</sup> Harweg, R. Pronomina und Textkonstitution / R.Harweg. –München: Welhelm Fink Verlag, – 1968. – S. 148.

There are two main directions of the study of text in the modern germanistic investigations of Germany, that are based on different ideas about the nature of the regularities determining the understanding of the relations between the sentence and the text<sup>11</sup>. The first direction is called structuralism where the main attention is given to analysis and description of the sentence structure as the highest language unit. In structuralism the sentence is a “keystone” that even follows from definition of the text within the framework of the given direction under which coherent sequence of certain sentences is meant<sup>12</sup>. In the second, i.e. in the course of communicative direction, the text is regarded as “*a form of communication existence*”: *if people get into language communication, they do it with the help of texts*”<sup>13</sup>. These approaches reflect the main features of the text, such as coherence and communicativeness. If P.Eisenberg defines a text as “*a coherent series of sentences*”<sup>14</sup>, then, according to G.Weinrich, “*the text is a sequence of language signs*”<sup>15</sup> and S.Schmidt in his turn understands the text as following: “*the text is thematically coherent means of expression with communicative function of language*”<sup>16</sup>.

As we can see from these definitions, the positions of P.Eisenberg and S.Schmidt are similar. G.Weinrich's definition partially differs from the other two, more precisely, it is closer to the semiotic understanding of the text.

The third sub-chapter of the chapter I “***Text Studies in Russian and Azerbaijani Linguistics***” deals with the issues related to the

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<sup>11</sup> Kleine Enzyklopädie Deutsche Sprache. / – Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut, – 1983. – S. 212.

<sup>12</sup> Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English / M.A.K.Halliday, R.Hasan. – London: Longman, – 1976. – p. 375; Hawkins J. Definiteness and Indefiniteness. A Study in Reference and Grammaticality Prediction / J.Hawkins. – London: Humanities Press, – 1978. – 316 p.

<sup>13</sup> Kleine Enzyklopädie Deutsche Sprache. / – Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut, – 1983. – S. 214.

<sup>14</sup> Lewandowski, Th. Linguistisches Wörterbuch. 5. Aufl. Heidelberg; Wiesbaden: Quelle u. Meyer, – 1990, – S. 1163.

<sup>15</sup> Ibidem., p. 1163.

<sup>16</sup> Ibidem., p. 1163.

theory of text. Considering the text as “*syntactic unit of higher order*”<sup>17</sup>, O.I.Moskalskaya gives it the following definition: “*Text is any expression consisting of one or several sentences which by the speaker's idea carries a complete meaning, a whole work of speech such as a story, novel, newspaper article*”<sup>18</sup>. The author provides the criterion of “*semantic unity and functional criterion of communicative significance*”<sup>19</sup>, as two leading text criteria in the work.

According to I.R.Galperin, “*the text is a work of speech-creative process, which has completeness, it is presented in the form of a written document, literary processed in accordance with the type of this document. The work consists of the title (heading) and a number of special units united by different types of lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic connections, that has a definite purpose and pragmatic setting*”<sup>20</sup>. It results from this definition that the text should not be understood only as an oral speech, spontaneous, unorganized, but as a special kind of speech-making that has its own parameters that differ from the parameters of the oral form of speech.

The study of the communicative structure of the text occupies a special place in the work of G.V.Kolshansky: “*the smallest unit of text is higher than a complex sentence*”. ...*a block in the text unites statements about one denotation; graphically, the block is marked with a red line. Textemes are groups of statements into which a block or text is divided by meaning*”<sup>21</sup>. Based on these quotes, we can say that both O.I.Moskalskaya and G.V.Kolshansky and E.I.Shendels believe that any text is a model unit of language, a micro-system “*acting in the society as the basic language unit*” and having “*semantic communicative completeness in communication*”<sup>22</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> Москальская, О.И. Семантика текста // Вопросы языкознания, – 1980. №6, – с. 21.

<sup>18</sup> Москальская, О.И. Грамматика текста / О.И.Москальская. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1981. – с. 12.

<sup>19</sup> Ibidem., p. 13.

<sup>20</sup> Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва: КомКнига, – 2007. – с. 18.

<sup>21</sup> Колшанский, Г.В. Коммуникативная функция и структура языка / Г.В.Колшанский. – Москва: Наука, – 1984. – с. 106.

<sup>22</sup> Ibidem., p. 106.

Resuming the definition of the text, let us mention again that according to V.Chernyavskaya, the text is *“the result of communicative and speech activity, the structure that emerges in the course of this activity, the structure that has its internal laws, connecting the sequence of statements into a single text system in accordance with the criteria of textuality”*<sup>23</sup>.

The text is a structure organized according to the internal laws of a specific language and under the influence of a number of extralinguistic factors, and it is possible to reveal the actual linguistic essence of the text only based on the knowledge that is taken out of the confederation of humanitarian sciences. All of the definitions and interpretations of the text given above show that all the scientists in their works first of all try to define the place of the text in the system of language or speech as well as single out text categories that are proper to the text. Despite insignificant divergences there are a lot of common things in all considered definitions. This common factor in the definitions is that the text is considered in them as a speech-creative work, the main unit of communication.

The study of the text as an independent linguistic field has been a subject of special study in Azerbaijani linguistics as well. The study of the text is of particular interest because it is the structural linguistic unit that plays a major role in its formation.

K.M.Abdullayev was the first to study text issues in Azerbaijani linguistics. According to the author's definition, *“the text is a syntactic complex that removes the semantic incompleteness, the error of the other complex, i.e. the sentence”*<sup>24</sup>. According to K.M.Abdullayev, *“the text can be studied as a whole structure and a set of patterns that form this structure”*<sup>25</sup>.

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<sup>23</sup> Чернявская, В.Е. Лингвистика текста: поликодовость, интертекстуальность, интердискурсивность / В.Е.Чернявская. – Москва: Книжный дом «ЛИБРОКОМ», – 2009. – с. 134.

<sup>24</sup> Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – s. 191.

<sup>25</sup> Abdullayev K.M. Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər: dərs vəsaiti K.M.Abdullayev, A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Musayev: [və b.]. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s. 21.

**Chapter II** of the dissertation “**Formal Text Connectors**” consists of three sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter is entitled “**General remarks**”. The main features of the text are reflected in its categories. According to the definition of Z.Y.Turaeva the categories of the text are peculiar “*steps in cognition of its ontological, gnoseological and structural signs*”<sup>26</sup>.

For the first time we have a comprehensive definition of text categories and their most complete list in the work of I.R.Galperin. The author offers to consider the following text forming categories: “*informativity, participativity, cohesion, continuity, autosemantics of text segments, retrospection, prospection, modality, integration and text completeness*”<sup>27</sup>. He distinguishes between semantic and structural categories of the text. He refers informativeness, subtext, presupposition and pragmatics to the first categories. He refers integration, coupling, retrospection and prospection to structural categories. According to the author, the listed categories can be called categories of the text as “*each of them is a class of forms*”<sup>28</sup>.

Cohesion, providing structural integrity of any text, is carried out through a number of linguistic factors. Cohesion is a semantic category as defined by M.A.K.Halliday and R.Hasan, “*cohesion refers to the correlation of meanings existing in a text and defining the text... It is a set of connections of meanings common for all types of texts, it is what distinguishes the text from “non-text” and correlates, connects separate meanings of the text with each other*”<sup>29</sup>. “*The main function of cohesion in the text*”, writes M.A.K.Halliday, R.Hasan, “*is to establish the sequence of different linguistic units,*

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<sup>26</sup> Тураева, З.Я. Лингвистика текста. Текст: структура и семантика / З.Я.Тураева. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1986. – с. 80.

<sup>27</sup> Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва: КомКнига, – 2007. – с. 24.

<sup>28</sup> Гальперин, И.Р. Грамматические категории текста: опыт обобщения // Известия АН СССР. Сер. лит. и яз. – 1977. т. 36. №6, – с. 524.

<sup>29</sup> Хэллiday, М.А.К. Когезия в английском языке /М.А.К.Хэллiday, Р.Хасан // Исследования по теории текста: реферативный сборник. – Москва: Наука, – 1979. – с. 109.

*their meanings and forms, cohesion fastens this sequence into a single whole*”<sup>30</sup>.

Stating semantic and structural connection between its components inside the text, K.M.Abdullayev writes that “*text cohesion, i.e. the totality of intratextual connections of components is realized by means of a number of factors. ...any level of language for cohesion gives something and among these means it is necessary to distinguish two generalizing means. One of them is the semantic link between components and the other is the structural link between components. Both types of connection can be combined under the name “syntactic”*”<sup>31</sup>. According to A.Y.Mamedov, “*To clarify the difference between coherence and cohesion, linguists give arguments that cohesion exists in language and coherence in society. In contrast to cohesion to understand coherence it is not enough to consider relations between linguistic means inside the text. The relationship between the text and the surrounding world must also be taken into account*”<sup>32</sup>.

In modern linguistics, cohesion is usually defined as local connectivity of linear nature, expressed formally, mainly by linguistic means. In our opinion, cohesion as a textual category does not reveal what the text conveys, but rather shows how the text is organized into a single semantic whole.

The second sub-chapter of the chapter II “**Main cohesive devices in Modern German**” deals with the text-forming functions of the article and the participle. K.G.Krushelnitskaya and O.I.Moskalskaya have thoroughly studied the article in the theory of sentence fragmentation in Soviet linguistics. They revealed the interrelation between the use of the article and the division of a sentence into the “given” (theme) and the “new” (rheme) on the material of the German language.

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<sup>30</sup> Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English / M.A.K.Halliday, R.Hasan. – London: Longman, – 1976. – p. 122.

<sup>31</sup> Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər / K.M.Abdullayev, A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Musayev: [və b.] – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s. 107

<sup>32</sup> Məmmədov, A.Y. Diskurs tədqiqi / A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Bakı universiteti nəşriyyatı, – 2013. – s. 10.

The article, as a polyfunctional linguistic unit, expresses a strongly centered functional-semantic field of definiteness/indefiniteness in the languages that have articles in their arsenal. Considering the means that form intratextual relations, F.Y.Veysalli writes that *“along with the intrasentential means significant role in the formation of the text is played by articles, place-nouns, adverbs, clauses, conjunctions, word order, emphases and contrasts, thematic division, expansion, condensation, anaphora, cataphora, co-subordinate and subordinate relations, sequence of tenses, forms of salutation, etc.”*<sup>33</sup> Scientists consider the article in close connection with the categorial semantics of definiteness/indefiniteness. According to I.Kramsky, *“the presence of the article in the language is a manifestation of the category of definiteness”*<sup>34</sup>.

Depending on their own semantics, i.e. definite/indefinite, the articles in the text activate different areas. According to K.G.Krushelnitskaya, *“Indefinite article, indicating the unknown subject for the listener, draws attention to this sentence member and signals that it contains something new in communication. The definite article points to the familiarity of the object named by the noun for the listener, making him/her look for a new thing in other members of the sentence”*<sup>35</sup>.

However, there is another position in linguistics that confirms the participation of definite/indefinite articles in the actual division of a sentence. For example, T.Givon<sup>36</sup> states that articles are neutral in relation to informative structure of a sentence, which is formed by contradiction between *“theme”* and *“rheme”* in it. We do not agree with such interpretation of T.Givon. The analysis of language material shows that the noun theme, as a rule, has a tendency to be formed by definite article, and the noun rheme - by indefinite article.

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<sup>33</sup> Veysalli, F.Y. Dilçiliyə giriş /F.Y.Veysalli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2017. – s. 394.

<sup>34</sup> Крамский, И. К проблеме артикля // Вопросы языкознания, –1963. №4, –с.15.

<sup>35</sup> Крушельницкая, К.Г. Очерки по сопоставительной грамматике немецкого и русского языков / К.Г.Крушельницкая. – Москва: Издательство ЛКИ, – 2008. – с. 206.

<sup>36</sup> Givon, T. English Grammar: a Function-Based Introduction / T.Givon. – Amsterdam: Benjamins, – Vol. I-II, – 1993. – 156 p.

However, sometimes there are deviations from this rule when the relationship between “theme - definite article” and “rheme – indefinite article” in the text can be sometimes violated, i.e. definite article can form not only theme but also rheme and indefinite article can be used both at noun rheme and at noun theme. For example:

– The nominal theme is formed by a definite article. For example: /Die alte Herrin plauderte fröhlich. Das Mädchen antwortete unsicher// (The elderly lady continued to chat cheerfully. The girl answered uncertainly).

– The indefinite article in the text forms a nominal theme very rarely and appears in its generalized meaning. For example: /Die Faulheit, die Unehrllichkeit, die Ungerechtigkeit haben in einer perfekten Verwaltung keinen Anlass mehr zu wüten// (Sloth, unfairness and injustice no longer have a reason for anger in perfect management).

– The nominal rheme in the sentence can be used with both indefinite and definite articles. For example: /Julia verschwand und erschien laut einer neuen Figur// (Julia disappeared and appeared under a new character).

So, the indefinite article in the sentence serves as a precise indicator of the nominal rheme and in order to establish the communication load of a noun with a definite article, it is necessary to analyze additional linguistic factors.

Along with other functional means of language, particles also play a special role in ensuring the coherence of the text. According to I.A.Sadovnikova, “*In the German language, particles were used to denote all the immutable parts of speech - adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections. ...The system of verbs with particles demonstrates a large number of compositional constructions*”<sup>37</sup>. She considers “/ab-, an-, auf, aus-, nach-, vor-, zu, and zurück/ to be among the German particles”<sup>38</sup>. The author in the work develops semantic representation of particles /ab-, an-, auf-, aus-, nach-, vor-, zu- and zurück-/ , which demonstrate local-directional semantics. For

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<sup>37</sup> Givon, T. English Grammar: a Function-Based Introduction / T.Givon. – Amsterdam: Benjamins, – Vol. I-II, – 1993. – p. 8.

<sup>38</sup> Ibidem., p. 4.



example: 1. /Sie legt ein Pflaster auf/ and /Sie legt ein Pflaster auf eine Wunde// (She puts plaster and She puts plaster on the wound);

2. /Er setzt die Leiter an// and /Er setzt die Leiter an die Wand// (He puts the ladder and He puts the ladder to the wall).

The author points out their identity, but, as the author notes, *“the predicative argument is realized differently in them. In the first sentence it is realized through a particle and in the second through a directional prepositional phrase”*<sup>39</sup>.

The second section of the second sub-chapter explores the role of word order and intonation in the construction of text. And this is no coincidence, as this category takes an active part in the creation of the text. According to O.I.Moskalskaya, *“By forming a text the word order helps to create connection between sentences, grammar connection between different components and show emotionality”*<sup>40</sup>.

A.I.Smirnitsky distinguished 3 main functions of word order in a sentence: *“...word order may fulfill a grammatical function itself and be used for expressing certain syntactic relations. ... It can be used to express a lexical subject and a lexical predicate. ...Thanks to the word order the expressive and stylistic function can be expressed”*<sup>41</sup>.

According to F.Y.Veysalli, *“word order in discourse is also subject to the semantics and proposition of the sentence. For example, in the azerbaijani sentence /Qarşıdaki, ikimərtəbəli, yaraşlıqlı, sarı binanın birinci mərtəbəsində onların partiyasının iqamətgahı yerləşir// (There is a residence of their party, opposite, in a two-storey, beautiful, yellow building on the ground floor) the word order is not accidental and depends on the context. .... In second place is also the word indicating the meaning of place. This is followed by an adjective meaning quality. Finally, the adjective*

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<sup>39</sup> Садовникова, И.А. Локально-дирекциональная семантика частицы *an*- и предлога *an* // Известия Российского государственного педагогического университета им. А.И.Герцена. Аспирантские тетради, Научный журнал-СПб, – 2007. №15, – с. 179.

<sup>40</sup> Москальская, О.И. Грамматика текста / О.И.Москальская. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1981. – с. 83.

<sup>41</sup> Смирницкий, А.И. Синтаксис английского языка / А.И.Смирницкий. – Москва: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, – 1957. – с. 62.

meaning colour, being in close proximity to the object, is used before it. This is regarded as the normal order of words”<sup>42</sup>.

Intonation is one of the most important linguistic means of the integrity and coherence of the text, or, in the words of F.Y.Veysalli “from a linguistic point of view, intonation cements the sentence, gives it a communicative orientation, which carries a certain informational load”<sup>43</sup>.

According to S.M.Zeynalova's definition, “speech flow attracts the attention of scholars from different points of view in modern linguistics. It is interesting from the point of view of natural speech origin. Not less important is the process of mutual influence of separate segments on each other in the speech continuum”<sup>44</sup>.

The intonation structure of the text, acting as a reference point in understanding the information in the text, helps the listener to determine the semantic significance of different parts of the speech message.

The third sub-chapter of the chapter II “***The role of the phrasal accent in the organization of text***” considers the issues of the actual division of the sentence. The actual division of the sentence contributes to the realization of the system of language and similarity of the semantics of the syntactic whole with the context of usage. According to V. von Mathesius “the actual division elucidates the way of including a sentence into the subject context on the basis of which it emerges”<sup>45</sup>. Developing this idea, M.A.K.Halliday treats the actual membership of a sentence as contextually known and unknown: “the new” is “textually (situationally) inexplicable infor-

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<sup>42</sup> Veysalli, F.Y. Diskurs təhlilinə giriş / F.Y.Veysalli. – Bakı: Təhsil: NPM, – 2010. – s. 80.

<sup>43</sup> Veysalli, F.Y. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [3 cilddə] / F.Y.Veysalli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – c. 1. – 2009. – s. 188.

<sup>44</sup> Зейналова, С.М. Количественный и качественный анализ изменений сегментных единиц в потоке речи / С.М.Зейналова. – Баку: Элм, – 2009. – с. 8.

<sup>45</sup> Матезиус, фон В.О так называемом актуальном членении предложения: Пражский лингвистический кружок / Сборник статей. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1967. – с. 239.

mation”, “the given” is something that is not “new”<sup>46</sup>. In addition to “the given” and “the new”, he distinguishes between a *theme* and a *rheme* in his work. “Theme” is “the starting point of a sentence as a message”, “what I am talking about now. ...the theme is fixed to the initial position in the sentence, and everything that follows it is a rheme”<sup>47</sup>.

According to I.I.Kovtunova's definition, “the division into a theme and a rheme is called an actual division, because this division is actual, essential in a given context or in a given concrete situation for the speaker or the writer”<sup>48</sup>.

According to K.M.Abdullayev, “the actual division of a sentence differs from its possible divisions by its functional purpose. ...The actual division not only evaluates the sentence based on its construction but also takes this structure out of its limits. ...Depending on the syntactic type of language, the realization of this division can be specific”<sup>49</sup>.

Speaking about the important role of the suprasegmental language units in expressing an idea, F.Y.Veysalli points out that “this includes movement, power of tone, pause, prosody and intonation as a whole. All of them play an exceptionally important role in the phonetic organization of a thought, in its division into semantic groups and in the actual division of a sentence”<sup>50</sup>. For example:

1) /Morgen gebe ich dir das Buch// (Tomorrow I will give you a book);

2) /Das Buch gebe ich dir morgen// (The book I will give you tomorrow);

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<sup>46</sup> Halliday M.A.K. Notes on Transitivity and Theme in English. Part 2 // Journal of Linguistics», – 1967. №2. – p. 204.

<sup>47</sup> Ibidem., p. 212.

<sup>48</sup> Ковтунова, И.И. Современный русский язык. Порядок слов и актуальное членение предложения / И.И.Ковтунова. –Москва: Просвещение, –1976. –с. 7.

<sup>49</sup> Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər: dərs vəsaiti / K.M.Abdullayev, A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Musayev: [və b.] –Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s. 222.

<sup>50</sup> Veysəlli, F.Y. Struktur dilçiliyin əsasları / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2005. – s. 28.

3) /Ich gebe dir das Buch morgen// (I will give you the book tomorrow);

4) /Dir gebe ich das Buch morgen// (To you I will give the book tomorrow);

5) /Ich gebe dir morgen das Buch// (I will give you tomorrow a book).

Despite the fact that all of these sentences report information about the same reality, their lexical composition is the same. There is no doubt that these sentences express different semantic shades.

The second section of the third sub-chapter deals with the text forming function of the contrastive accent. The contrastive accent enables us to point out the word which has the main communicative function in the sentence. It is closely intertwined with intonation, i.e. raising or lowering the tone of the sentence.

In neutral statements the theme expressed by the main subject is in the beginning and the rheme is in the end. However, under the influence of the pragmatic factor the word order can change in order to give a particular communicative load to this or that sentence member. According to F.Y.Veysalli, *“intonation is one of the main language means by which the new is opposed to the old. For example /"qatar gældi/ ("train has arrived) then /qatar/ (train) will be the new, while /gældi/ (arrived) is the old. But when we say /qatar "gældi/ (train "arrived) /gældi/ (arrived) will be taken as the new, /qatar/ (train) as the old. From the vehicles we listed in the first case, both a bus and a taxi could also have arrived. Only the train was the first to arrive and it is understood to be a new message. However, one of the impatiently waiting for the train to arrive, upon seeing it, shouts emotionally and happily /qatar gældi/ (at last) it is an expression of the new”*<sup>51</sup>.

**Chapter III** of the dissertation entitled **“The role of Coherence in the semantics of text”** consists of two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter **“Coherence relations in modern German”** examines the role of the category of coherence in the formation of the text. An important feature of the text as a unity of elements united by connections of different levels is the category of cohesion, which as a leading

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<sup>51</sup> Veysalli, F.Y. Dil / F.Y.Veysalli. – Bakı: Təhsil: NPM, – 2007. – s. 256.

constructional sign of the text covers structural and content essence of the text. Text cohesion is not only a semantic phenomenon which, according to O.I.Moskalskaya, *“is shown at the same time in the form of structural, semantic and communicative integrity that correlate with each other as form, content and function”*<sup>52</sup>.

The text as a linguistic phenomenon is *“a sequence of sign units united by semantic connection, the main properties of which are coherence and wholeness”*<sup>53</sup>. A similar position is held by G.V.Kolshansky, according to whom *“there is no text that would not have these attributes as structurization is the basis of any text”*<sup>54</sup>.

Coherence gives the text semantic, communicative and structural unity. According to M.A.K.Halliday and R.Hasan, *“coherence makes a text semantically significant”*<sup>55</sup>. It is created in the text with the help of syntactic means such as the use of deictic, anaphoric and cataphoric elements as well as presuppositions and implicative constructions connected with the background knowledge about the world. R.de Bogrand and W.Dressler define coherence as *“integrity of feelings”* and *“general availability and relevance in configuration of notions and relations”*<sup>56</sup>. H.Busmann considers coherence in a broad and narrow sense. Coherence in the broad sense is understood by the author as *“the text-forming connection of sentences that covers all kinds of grammatical and semantic relations. In the narrow sense, coherence is defined by grammatical inner text relations (cohesion) and denotes the underlying semantic semantic connection of the text, its content-semantic or cognitive structure”*<sup>57</sup>.

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<sup>52</sup> Москальская, О.И. Текст как лингвистическое понятие // Иностранные языки в школе, – 1978. №3, – с. 17.

<sup>53</sup> Николаева, Т.М. Текст // Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / Т.М.Николаева. – Москва, – 1990. – с. 507.

<sup>54</sup> Колшанский, Г.В. Объективная картина мира в познании и языке / Г.В.Колшанский. – Москва: Наука, – 1990. – с. 99.

<sup>55</sup> Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English / M.A.K.Halliday, R.Hasan. – London: Longman, – 1976. – p. 10.

<sup>56</sup> Beaugrande, R.-A. Einführung in die Textlinguistik / R.-A.Beaugrande, W.U.Dressler. – Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, – 1981. – S. 85.

<sup>57</sup> Bussmann, H. Lexikon der Sprachwissenschaft / H.Bussmann. – Stuttgart: Kröner, – 2002. – S. 389.

The units of different levels in the text are capable of acquiring additional meanings derived from its internal structure. *“Semantic links between text components are even stronger connected to structural links”*, K.M.Abdullayev writes, *“the text hyperthematic as a whole is created as a result of mutual complementarity of a semantic component, close connection of one component meaning with another component meaning”*<sup>58</sup>.

According to V.E.Chernyavskaya, *“coherence, being both a linguistic and extralinguistic phenomenon to a significant extent, is not necessarily expressed at the upper linguistic level of the text by means of specific language signs, is not necessarily expressed in the text”*<sup>59</sup>. For example: /Es regnet. Gib mir eine Bibel// (It's raining. Give me the Bible). According to the author, *“being presented to a group of respondents this statement sequence was identified by most of them as the text expressing the meaning and communicative intention: “the addressee asks for the Bible to shelter from the rain”*<sup>60</sup>.

According to A.Y.Mamedov, *“coherence within a text is not based on relations between words. Because there are factors that allow a text reader to distinguish a text that has coherence from a text that does not have such coherence formally. This factor is called semantic consistency or coherence. The characteristic feature of this concept is that it exists not in the language but in the society like cohesion”*<sup>61</sup>.

Text coherence means agreement and connectivity at the semantic level. It is possible to express this idea in another way if the text is coherent, i.e. it has integrity, it is clearly organized, has consistency of ideas and can be easily understood by the recipient.

The second sub-chapter of the chapter III ***“The role of Coherence in determining deep and surface structures of a***

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<sup>58</sup> Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – s. 247.

<sup>59</sup> Чернявская, В.Е. Лингвистика текста: поликодовость, интертекстуальность, интердискурсивность / В.Е.Чернявская. – Москва: Книжный дом «ЛИБРОКОМ», – 2009. – с. 26.

<sup>60</sup> Ibidem., p. 27.

<sup>61</sup> Məmmədov, A.Y. Diskurs təhlilinin kognitiv perspektivləri / A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Çarşıoğlu, – 2010. – s. 20.

*sentence*” examines the nature and peculiarities of the relationship between meaning and the form of a linguistic sign. There is no “one form - one meaning” type symmetry in natural languages, i.e. as V.G.Gak notes “one form can have several dissimilar meanings and one meaning can be expressed by several forms in natural languages”<sup>62</sup>.

The study of discrepancies between deep and surface structures of syntactic constructions is of special interest from the viewpoint of language functioning. It is the study of correlation of deep and surface structures of sentences that allows us to throw light on the peculiarities of language system realisation in a concrete usage. According to S.O.Kartsevsky, “Sign and meaning do not completely cover each other. Their boundaries do not coincide at all points: One and the same sign has several functions, one and the same meaning is expressed by several signs. Every language sign is “homonym” and “synonym” at the same time, i.e. it is formed by crossing of these two rows of thought phenomena”<sup>63</sup>. According to the author, the asymmetric dualism is the driving force of natural language evolution, i.e. “the signifier (sound) and the signified (function) constantly slide on “inclined plane of reality”. Each “comes out” from a frame assigned to it by its partner: designator strives to express itself by other means, than its own sign. They are asymmetrical; being paired, they appear in the state of unstable equilibrium. ...thanks to asymmetric duality of the structure of signs the linguistic system can evolve”<sup>64</sup>.

Applying the idea of asymmetry of a language sign to a text, we can say that the surface structure in a text does not coincide with the underlying structure. It means that deep structure (semantics) is not superficial and surface structure (phonetic realization) does not belong to deep textual structures.

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<sup>62</sup> Гак, В.Г. Языковые преобразования / В.Г.Гак. – Москва: Языки русской культуры, – 1998. – с. 121.

<sup>63</sup> Карцевский, С.О. Об асимметричном дуализме лингвистического знака // В кн.: Звенгинцев В.А. История языкознания XIX-XX вв. в очерках и извлечениях. – Москва, 3-е изд. ч.2. – 1965. – с. 85.

<sup>64</sup> Ibidem., p. 90.

Distinguishing two types of information in a text: “*content-factual and content-conceptual*”<sup>65</sup>, I.R.Galperin defines the inter-relation between the two types of information as the relationship between the surface structure and the deep structure. Extraction of text meaning by the addressee, i.e. conformational-conceptual information, is carried out not only in the process of linear text perception but also as a result of vertical penetration into the text structure. The external structure is a material expression of the internal structure that is a composite-semantic core of the text and can be revealed only through the analysis of the lexical organization of the text.

The relationship between the deep and surface structure of a sentence has a special place in the theory of generative linguistics. N.Chomsky means by the deep structure of a sentence the structure that determines semantic interpretation of the sentence, and in his understanding the surface structure of a sentence is a phonetic interpretation of the same sentence. According to N. Chomsky, “*with such understanding of deep structure of the sentence, it includes the system of syntax relations between lexical sentence elements and the elements themselves, i.e. lexicon or word structure for semantics of a sentence is definitely defined not only by the character of relations between words composing it, but also by the values of these words themselves*”<sup>66</sup>. According to N.Chomsky, “*the deep structure*” of a sentence as a semantic code of a substantial basis of an expression, can transform into “*surface structures*”<sup>67</sup> by means of transformation or “*the surface structure completely sets the phonetic interpretation, and the deep structure expresses those grammatical functions which play a role at setting the semantic interpretation*”<sup>68</sup>.

Frequently the same underlying syntactic connection in the surface structure of the same sentence can be realized in different

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<sup>65</sup> Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва: КомКнига, – 2007. – с. 27.

<sup>66</sup> Хомский, Н. Аспекты теории синтаксиса / Пер. с англ. А.Е.Кибрика, В.В.Раскина, В.И.Шовкуна. – Москва: Изд-во МГУ, – 1972. – с. 20.

<sup>67</sup> Хомский, Н. Язык и мышление / Пер. с англ. – Москва: Изд-во Моск. ун-та, – 1972. – с. 30.

<sup>68</sup> Ibidem., p. 40.



forms. Consider for example the following sentences in which the above is confirmed:

/Der Student hat die Prüfung bestanden// (The student passed his exam);

/Die Prüfung wurde von einem Studenten abgelegt// (The exam was passed by the student).

In this example deep syntactic relations (propositional content) are identical – “action - doer - object of action” and surface-syntactic relations are different.

One of the ways to eliminate homonymy of syntactic constructions is transformation. The transposition of words inside one sentence according to concrete language rules eliminates polysemousness. For example, in the sentence /Viele Opfer wurden nach ersten Angaben von Ärzten tot getrampelt// (Many victims were trampled to death according to doctors' initial information). By means of a transformation each of the available meanings can be separated:

a) /Nach ersten Angaben von Ärzten wurden viele Opfer tot getrampelt// (According to initial reports by doctors, many victims were trampled to death); б) /Nach ersten Angaben wurden viele Opfer von Ärzten tot getrampelt// (According to initial reports, many victims were trampled to death by doctors).

Syntagmatic division of an utterance is important, especially when the sentence potentially contains semantic parallelism. For example, in the sentence /Alles vergeht, die Wahrheit besteht// (Everything passes, the truth remains) the definition of the syntagmatic boundary and the observance of the intra-sentence pause are of particular importance. The pause after the word /vergeht/ in the sentence determines the boundary between the progredient and the terminal syntagm. If this sentence is pronounced by the speaker as /Alles/ vergeht, die Wahrheit besteht//, the listener cannot properly understand the meaning of the sentence.

Thus, we conclude that the deep structure of every sentence must meet the following requirement: the deep structure must be common for synonymous constructions, while homonymous sentences, on the contrary, must have different deep structures.

This study has revealed the main aspects of textual research in modern linguistics, which has led us to the following **conclusions** in this research paper:

1. As the basic unit of communication, the text is the subject of linguistic interest of “solid age”. The issues of text theory and its influence on the further development of linguistic thought continue to be the focus of modern linguistics, as a significant number of issues that were previously within the competence of stylistics are now being included in the field of text linguistics research.

2. The study of functional styles in linguistics has traditionally been related to the concept of text in a broad sense. In the theory of the text, it is generally accepted that the text as a whole emerges under the influence of a particular set of linguistic and extra-linguistic text-forming factors. The text is considered as a coherent sequence of linguistic signs, designed in accordance with the rules of linguistic system functioning, and characterized by its cohesion and coherence.

3. Not every set of sentences is a text. It is necessary for such a set of sentences to have certain properties that distinguish it from the random juxtaposition of sentences in a particular act of communication and thus make it a text, i.e. textuality. Such properties include, first of all, coherence.

4. Text coherence, having both extra-linguistic and linguistic character, is considered in the work as its functional characteristic, which is a connection of parts inside the whole. The coherence of the text formation of which is based on lexical, grammatical and word processing units of the language system is realized at structural, semantic and communicative levels of text organization. Tectonic means covering various ways and methods of using linguistic, paralinguistic and thematic means also take part in the formation of the text.

5. The formation of any text as the intersection of points of view of the text creator (speaker, writer) and the audience is realized in terms of establishing coherence, through explication of connections between thought constructions and surface structures. In the coherence as the most important property of the text, it is necessary to distinguish its form-formative and semantic forming

aspects, which can be designated by the terms formal cohesion and semantic coherence.

6. The category of coherence as the basis on which a theme is built, in its cognitive aspect, and in communicative-pragmatic expression, is a text constitutional category. In other words, the opposition of cohesion – coherence in the text can be evaluated as an opposition of interconnection of surface structure components: grammar-syntactic, lexical, graphic, etc. and deep semantic level (semantic coherence).

7. Cohesion is a structural-grammatical and lexical connection is realised in linguistic units. It implies not only semantic cohesion within a text, but, above all, the linguistic means of implementing the connection between the components in the text. Coherence covers semantic and pragmatic (thematic and functional as well) aspects of semantic and interactive text cohesion. Coherence is a conceptual and semantic wholeness of a text while cohesion is the use of appropriate language units.

8. Connectivity in its cognitive aspect as coherence and in its communicative-pragmatic expression as cohesion is a constitutive textual category. Cohesion in the linguistic context is aimed by its explication means at integration of the content of a speech continuum. Cohesion is a structural base, a “backbone” for coherence actualisation, i.e. unity of communicative passages within the text and their correlation to its global theme, topic-related connectivity (progression) of the text and thematic coherence proper. Some scholars explain cohesion as a formal type of connection, but they also distinguish coherence that is a substantial connection of the text. In essence, cohesion and coherence are different aspects of text connectivity: formal and substantial, which is not acceptable from our point of view. It turns out so the same text phenomenon is “assigned” different definitions that, however, in our opinion, doesn't change its single primary nature, most likely in this case we deal with different level of functioning of the same phenomenon.

9. Intonation is one of the most important linguistic tools that contribute to the integrity and coherence of a text and plays an important role in understanding the semantics of a text. The

intonation components of an utterance become important information centres for the listener when information arrives and help the addressee to understand the latent meaning of the utterance. The intonation breaks the utterances into semantic units of different duration, marked out by means of prosodic singling out marks the most important semantics of the text. The singling out of the information centre in the utterance is realised with the help of prosodic means. Syntagmatic division contributes to the prosodic organization of the text, creates a dynamic of textual components in terms of semantic importance and acts as important points in the process of perceiving and understanding the meaning of the text.

10. The results of our theoretical and experimental phonetic research have confirmed the hypothesis that the prosodic design of the text fully depends on communicative intentions and speaker's settings realized in it. The intonation reveals text communicative task and intention of the sender of a speech message, i.e. it brings a text deep semantic structure to the surface interacting with other lexico-semantic means of language.

**On the topic of the dissertation, the following works have been published:**

1. On the classification of parts of speech in the modern German language // – Baku: Foreign Languages in Azerbaijan, – 2009. №2, – p. 34-39 (in Russian).
2. Word and its main features // – Baku: Foreign Languages in Azerbaijan, – 2010. №4, – p. 25-29 (in Russian).
3. On some issues of text linguistics // – Baku: Foreign Languages in Azerbaijan, – 2011. №1, – p. 73-77 (in Russian).
4. The melodic component of intonation while emphasizing the new in a simple sentence // – Baku: Foreign Languages in Azerbaijan – 2013. №1, – p. 53-57 (in Russian).
5. Factors contributing to the formation of the text // – Baku: Foreign Languages in Azerbaijan, – 2014. №1, – p. 71-77 (in German).
6. On the sign character of a sentence // – Baku: Actual problems of humanitarian sciences, – 2015. №4, – p. 114-117 (in Russian).

7. One more time about the means of expressing the actual division of a sentence // – Baku: Actual problems of humanitarian sciences, – 2016. №4, – p. 107-110 (in Russian).
8. To the problems of intercultural communication of native German speakers // – Baku: Actual problems of humanitarian sciences, – 2017. №4, – p. 79-82 (in Russian).
9. Articles as formal means of expression of cohesion in German // –Baku: Actual problems of humanitarian sciences, – 2019. №6, – p. 56-61 (in Russian).
10. On the definition of text and text categories // – Kyiv: Scientific Bulletin of the UNESCO Department of KNLU, Issue 39, – 2020. – p. 89-94 (in Russian).
11. On the relation of the deep and surface structure of the sentence in the context of the asymmetrical dualism of the linguistic sign // Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference “Language and Culture”, named after Sergey Burago – Kyiv: June 22-24, – 2020, Issue 22, Vol. V (200). – p. 103-109 (in Russian).
12. The role of syntactic structure in the realisation of the semantic component of phrase // Actual Problems of Foreign Languages Teaching. The Republican scientific-practical conference dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev. Collection of abstracts. – Baku: December 23, – 2021. – p. 149-150 (in Azerbaijani).
13. On the interaction of syntactic and semantic division of the sentence // Materials of the international scientific-practical conference on “Translation as the basis of multilingualism and cultural exchange” – Baku: December 24, – 2021. – p. 278-280 (in Azerbaijani).
14. Text as a unit of content in teaching foreign languages // Actual Problems of Foreign Languages Teaching. The Republican scientific-practical conference. Collection of abstracts. – Baku: December 23, – 2022. – p. 109-110 (in Azerbaijani).



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