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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Science

**THE PROBLEMS OF TEXT SYNTAX IN THE TURKIC
LANGUAGES**

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Field of science: Philology – Linguistic

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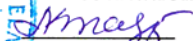
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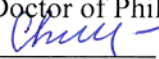
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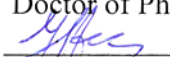
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The general description of the work

Urgency of the research. Study of the text at the present stage of the development of the modern linguistics is based on Baudouin Courtenay's fundamental works and other scientists' researches (M.M.Bakhtin, V.V.Vinogradov, G.O.Vinokur, Y.D.Polivanov, L.V.Scherba, L.S.Vigotski, A.A. Leontyev and others).

Text linguistics is a direction of the linguistic researches, its object is rules of formation of a coherent text and semantic categories expressed by these rules. Text linguistics is included in filological directions that study a text.

The first stage of the development of text linguistics is the '60s of the XX century. Text linguistics studied means of coherence and understanding of a text, theme and rheme according to the demands of the actual division during that period. The following development of text linguistics refers to the classical legacy – to scientific works of A.M. Peshkovski, V.V.Vinogradov, A.Veyl, V.Matthesius, Ch.Balli, Z.Harris and others.

A text attracts researchers' attention in the different aspects.¹ Textology traditionally studies the ancient texts in the philological direction. Stylistics referring to the artistic and publicistic texts studies them from the standpoint of the expressive effects gained from the author's skillful using lexical and grammatical elements of a language. Text linguistics being a relatively young subject considers its object from a different angle.² Its subject matter is formation of a text, elements that create forming meaning both from the formal and content structure standpoints. Thus first of all text linguistics helps to understand a text as a structure.

Text theory is a philological discipline that arose in the second half of the XX sentry at the interface of textology, text linguistics,

¹ Лосева, Л.М. Как строится текст: Пос. для учителя./ Л.М.Лосева. М.: – 1980. – с.4

² Солганик, Г.Я. Стилистика текста. Учеб. пособие./ Г.Я.Солганик. М.: – 1997. – с.16

poetics, rhetoric, pragmatics, semiotics, hermeneutics. Despite this it has own ontological status.

Researches on text theory are usually aimed at two main peculiarities of a text - coherence and integrity. Functional analysis of text theory takes into account conditionality of author's choice of means to express the structure of the meaning; thus text theory differs from stylistics that studies conditionality of language styles and units and from the grammar that requires adherence to the norms. Small number of such scientific researches in Azerbaijani linguistics and Turcology causes the urgency of the integrated study of the theme. There were two more productive directions in text linguistics in the XX century. One of the trends of text linguistics reveals content components to ensure right communication and right formation of a text. The general branch of text linguistics determines differences in meaning in use of conjunctions, possessive and demonstrative pronouns, modal-communicative particles, appraisal adjectives, verb aspects and other components aimed at the communication of statement.

This trend joins pragmatics, psycholinguistics, rhetoric, stylistics.

The other direction of text linguistics reveals the deep meanings in the closed text. In this case determination of the principle of using the language units sometimes helps to reveal contradistinctions of meanings that are outside the literary and stylistic analysis and theme of the text. This trend as explanation of the hidden meaning of the text joins hermeneutics. Being applied to the ancient texts with archaic structure it becomes more productive.

More recent studies have noted two main stages of text linguistics: the first stage – study of the text on the functional-pragmatic level; the second stage – study of the text on the cognitive level. Functional – pragmatic researches of the text have been carried out mainly on the artistic texts.

In some linguists' opinion (Lotman, Dolinin and others) who consider the integration of linguistic and literary methods to be more effective in study of the text this integration can be realized in different ways. The urgency of the theme is also substantiated by the

following factors: to determine the place of text linguistics among the filological sciences; to solve the problem “whether text linguistics is a trend or a branch” in text theory. There are quite a lot of open questions in this sphere that need to be answered: whether a text is only a new point of view or is there a need to grasp new objects of the research? Are there specific peculiarities of the text as a subject of text linguistics in comparison with the other fundamental objects of linguistics?

What does the appearance of text linguistics express for the scientific and social status of linguistics in general? To clarify the importance of determination of the “natural-scientific” and “humanitarian” measure of linguistics; to solve the problem of “openness” of text linguistics and linguistics, to clarify its significance for other sciences; to clarify the problem of the scientific status of text linguistics and philology etc. The theme of the dissertation is urgent from this standpoint, too.

As formation of text linguistics as the science field, the rules of using the text, its leading role in the communication system are studied the category of discourse is also used intensively. So there is a need to differ the scopes of application of the terms “discourse” and “text” in that regard.

The urgency of the theme is also substantiated by solution of theoretical problems of the text in some new and actual directions, finding expressive forms of the national-ethnic perception in the text, their significance for the further researches. The recent multidirectional researches on text linguistics, achievements of cognitive linguistics, sociolinguistic researches, peculiarities of study of the text and hypertext make it necessary to research text linguistics in the different direction.

The urgency of the theme is also caused by determination of the structural and stylistic distinctions of the text between the relative and non-relative language. It must be taken into consideration during the translation process.

Translation of the text helps to understand the historical processes in the relative languages, distinctions between their constructions, to determine the semantic distinctions of the words in

the text, to understand the structural and stylistic distinctions of the languages.

One of the directions of study of the theme is to find form of expression of the world language layers in the text; the other direction is the problem of reflection of the images of the national language in the text.

Such researches facilitate appearance of the hidden layers, new aspects in the complicated sphere of linguistics. With increased researches in these directions there is also an increasing number of spheres of actual syntax of text linguistics.

The detailed study of the structural semantic features of the complex syntactic whole (further CSW) will create conditions for the extensive research of the other parts of the text – phrase, discourse, statement, paragraph, period, super-phrasal unity, macrotext, microtext, hypertext etc.

Study of the complex syntactic whole in Turkology will help to determine the further structural, functional, ethnosociological, ethnogenealogical, sociolinguistic directions of the research of the text.

Object of the research – the Turkic languages.

Subject of the research – the text syntax.

Sources of the research – the texts of the ancient, medieval Turkic monuments and the modern Turkic languages; the theoretical-scientific works dealt with the studied problem.

The purpose of the research – is systematization of the main problems of text syntax in Turkology, determination of the main research directions in this field, grouping of the main approaches to the text, finding forms of expression of the national – ethnic thinking in the ancient and modern Turkic texts, their complex description, comparative and linguo-culturological analysis that will allow to define their functions in the text. The purpose of the work is also to determine the leading approaches to the text in the world linguistics at the current stage – syntactic, stylistic, semantic, communicative, psycholinguistic approaches; to define their boundaries in the ancient texts, proverbs and sayings; to reveal the forms of the semantic and logic connections between the

components of the text, the forms of expression of the grammatical coherence, the main features of the national-ethnic character expressed in the text, the main structural peculiarities of the ancient Turkic texts; the main means that create the rhythm and melody in the ancient Turkic texts; the similarities and distinctions between the texts in the relative languages, the reasons of emergence of the different stylistic and syntactic means, the difference caused by the extralinguistic influence, similar and different features of the expressive means in the Turkic texts.

This purpose determined the formulation and solution of the following tasks:

- to group and systematize the main problems of text syntax;
- to determine the main approaches to study of the text in linguistics;
- to clarify the main research methods of text linguistics in the Turkic languages, the main methodological basis for study of the text, the change of methods in the analysis of the text: advantage of hypothetical-deductive approach instead of inductive methods;
- to specify the dominant type of super-phrasal components of the text, to determine text forming units and their features, the relation between the super-phrasal components in the text, the reasons of equality and inequality of distribution of elements and super-phrasal components in the structure of the text;
- to systematize the new spheres of text linguistics and their main tasks, the main theses of the researches carried out in this direction, to summarize the main features of the study of the text in the cognitive direction;
- to consider the problems of linguo-rhetorical mentality, language personality and linguo-rhetorics; to justify the role of frames in revealing of subtext meanings;
- to systematize perceptions of the producing model of the language in the bases of generative linguistics;
- to summarize the main theoretical- scientific conceptions dealt with the sociolinguistic analysis of the text;

- to summarize the views on the text as means of communication and tool of cognitive, emotional-mental and social-communicative self-expression;

- to clarify the structure of CSW, coherence of its components (chained and parallel connection), the types of radical and linear link between the sentences of the text;

- to determine the “natural”, and “humanitarian” degree of text linguistics; to substantiate the need to explore the problems of the scientific status of text linguistics and philology;

- to describe the historical, ethnographic, social, cultural factors in the ancient texts; to determine the role of the common concepts in the Turkic texts in the national-ethnic character and analyze them; to describe the cultural – associative content and structure of these concepts;

- to analyze the relations between the components of CSW typical of the Turkic languages, morphological means (conjunctions, connectives, particles, modal words, grammatical and lexical-grammatical affixes), syntactic means (word order, construction of a sentence, reiteration, synonymy, parallelism etc), means of content (reminding, coherence, definiteness and indefiniteness etc.), to determine their role in regulation of relations between the sentences in the text and in uncovering meaning- microtheme – of CSW on the basis of the ancient language facts.

Scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in Turkology the theoretical problems of text syntax are subject of the systematic study. The formation and development of text syntax are traced; its main problems are grouped; approaches to the text are determined; all problems dealt with the text are comprehensively explored. The extensive scientific-theoretical literature dealt with the subject is analyzed; special attention is given to the new approaches, directions and conceptions. The texts of the different Turkic languages are comparatively studied, their functional and contextual synonymy is determined.

Methods of the research. The research is carried out on the basis of the comparative and descriptive methods. The main problems of text linguistics in Turkology and general linguistics are

systematized; the structural and semantic character of the text, its coherence are studied on the basis of this integrated approach. The methods of contextual, statistic, cognitive and stylistic analysis are also used, as necessary.

Theoretical significance of the research. The main contentious issues of text linguistics are comparatively researched; the theoretical problems, methods and approaches to the study of the text are systematized and clarified. The main theoretical theses of the dissertation based on the latest achievements in the field of text linguistics will help to carry out the further research of the Turkic texts in the new directions. Revealing of the main peculiarities of speech units in the context typical of the Turkic languages can cause identification of the general and unique features of the Turkic peoples' common speech models. Thus this research will increase the importance of the interdisciplinary connection between the philological and humanitarian sciences in general and comparative linguistics, study of the text in this direction.

Practical significance of the research. The conclusions and findings of the research can be used in the researches on text linguistics, syntax, stylistics, introduction to Turkology, comparative linguistics, general linguistics, in compiling the different textbooks and manuals, lectures and dissertations dealt with the subject. The main conclusions of the research can be also used in the researches dealt with culturology, linguoculturology, interdisciplinary communication, in monographs dedicated to text linguistics.

The main provisions to be defended:

– Text linguistics is a philological discipline formed at the intersection of linguistics, poetics, rhetoric, pragmatics, semiotics, hermeneutics, but it maintained its ontological status. The rich stylistic forms of the text both in the written and oral literature suggest that the text must be researched at the intersection of the different sciences.

The text is also a result of the complex unity which includes ethnic-psychological, ethnic-sociological, ethnic-culturological factors.

So it is necessary to analyze the text at the intersection of poetics, linguistics, psychology, sociology, stylistics, literary studies;

– Text linguistics is one of the linguistic directions, its object is the rules of formation of the coherent text and semantic categories expressed by these rules. The main approaches to the research of the text can be conditionally divided into the following: purely textual approaches, the syntactic approach; the stylistic approaches, the semantic approaches, the communicative approaches, the psycholinguistic approach, the cognitive approach;

– At present text linguistics is developing in two directions: the first direction is a general branch of text linguistics; this direction reveals the content components in order to be provided by the correct constructions and thus ensures the correct formation of the text as a whole. The second direction reveals the deep meaning of the closed text. In this case determination of use of the language units sometimes helps to reveal the semantic opposition and theme of the text that are out of the literary and stylistic analysis. This trend as explanation of the hidden meaning of the text combines with hermeneutics; it is applied in the ancient texts with the archaic structure and in the poetic texts;

– There are three main directions of the approaches from the standpoint of text linguistics: text linguistics, text grammar and text stylistics. The first direction considers the text as structure that has a number of specific categories, its way is “from the whole to the part”; the second direction studying the super-phrasal unities that create the super syntactic language layers analyses the text in the direction “from the part to the whole”; the third direction considers the functional-semantic and composition- semantic types as its object;

The application of the achievements of cognitive linguistic in text theory forms the different approaches to the study and comprehension of the text. It is possible to research the semantic structure of the text through the application of the cognitive approaches.

The subtext meanings in the text increase the urgency of these approaches during the study of the native speakers’ extralinguistic

knowledge and analysis of the various texts. Thus cognitiveness provides new opportunities for manipulation of the text.

Genetically related languages can be subjected to the extralinguistic changes and also preserve their common, main way of expressing. As we are getting well into the antiquity the national language images in the Turkic language is increasing, but in the modern texts their number is decreasing because of the different styles.

The rhythm, melodiousness, syntactic parallelism which are common features for the ancient Turkic poetic texts and the means that create them are almost the same in all Turkic texts.

Appraisal of the dissertation.

The main provisions of the dissertation were discussed at the meeting of the Department of Turkology of Baku Slavic University. The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the author's 2 monographs, 35 articles including 19 papers and theses of the Republican intercollegiate and international scientific conferences published both in the republic and abroad.

The structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of the introduction, four chapters, conclusion and list of references.

The main content of dissertation includes 252 pages, the general volume of the work includes 307 pages.

"Introduction" contains substantiation of the urgency of the theme, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the work, the information about the object, subject, purpose, task, methods, sources of the research, the main provisions to be defended, about the appraisal and structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation *"The history of study of text linguistics"* consists of four subchapters. The first subchapter *"The study of text linguistics in European and Russian linguistics"* deals with the scientific works dedicated to the subject and their main directions in European linguistics. The main stages of study of text syntax are traced, the important scientific theses and findings of these researches are analyzed.

The research of this theme in the world and Russian linguistics falls mainly on the XX century. Such scientists as V.Mathesius, F.Danesh, Y.Firbas, A.Veyl, I.Vardul, M.Gukhman, G.Veinrikh, O.Lapteva, I.Kovtunova, T.Nikolayeva, K.Krushelnitskaya, I.Raspopov, V.Panfilov, G.Zolotova, I.Galperin, N.Paspelov, I.Chernishova, T.Silman, N.Shvedova, L.Fridman, G.Solganic, N.Slyusareva, N.Zarubina, N.Novikov, L.Loseva, N.Levkovskaya, N.Turmacheva, K.Kozhevnikova, D.Fiveger, G.Kolshanski and others made significant contributions to text linguistics.³

³ Гиндин, С.И. Риторика и проблемы структуры текста // Общая риторика. – М.: – 1986. – с. 355-367; Гальперин, И.Р. О понятии "текст". Лингвистика текста. Проблемы общего и германского языкознания. – М.: Изд-во Московского Университета, – 1974; Дресслер, В. Синтаксис текста. Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып. VIII, – М.: – 1978; Матезиус, В. Основная функция порядка слов в чешском языке. Пражский лингвистический кружок. – М.: –1967; Зарубина, Н.Д. Текст: лингвистический и методический аспекты. – М.: – 1981; Золотова, Г.А. Говорящее лицо и структура текста // Язык – система. Язык – текст. Язык-способность. – М.:– 1995. – с. 120-132; Золотова, Г.А. Коммуникативные аспекты русского синтаксиса. – М.: – 1982; Ильенко, С.Г. Текстовый аспект в изучении синтаксических единиц. / С.Г.Ильенко. – Л.: – 1990. – с. 4-19; Кибрик, А.А. Анализ дискурса в когнитивной перспективе: /автореф. Дис. д-ра филол./ – М., Наука,2003; Кожевникова, К. Об аспектах связности в тексте как целом. Синтаксис текста. / К.Кожевникова. – М.: Наука, – 1979; Кубрякова, Е.С. Эволюция лингвистических идей во второй половине XX в. (Опыт парадигмального анализа) // Язык и наука конца XX века: сб. статей / под ред. Акад. Ю.С.Степанова. – М.: – 1995; Лотман, Ю.М. Лекции по структуральной поэтике // Ю.М. Лотман и тартусско- московская семиотическая школа. – М.: – 1994. – с.11-263; Буслаев, Ф.И. Историческая грамматика русского языка. /Ф.И.Буслаев.– М.: – 1959; Дымарский, М.Я. Понятие сверхфразовой организации текста // Текст Узоры ковра: Сб. ст. науч. метод. семинара «Textus». вып. 4, ч. 1. спб. – Ставрополь: – 1999. – с. 27-34; Кожевникова, К. Об аспектах связности в тексте как целом. Синтаксис текста. / К.Кожевникова.– М.: Наука, – 1979; Колшанский, Г.В. Коммуникативная функция и структура языка. – М.: – 1984; Лотман, Ю.М. Структура художественного текста / Ю.М. Лотман. –М.: 1970; Лотман, Ю.М. Лекции по структуральной поэтике // Ю.М. Лотман тартусско- московская семиотическая школа. –М.: –1994. – с.11-263; Реферовская, Е.А. Коммуникативная основа текста в лексико-грамматическом аспекте./

Their scientific works are rightfully considered to be fundamental. The second subchapter is called “*The research of the text in Turkological linguistics*”. The problem of study of the microtext on the level of syntactic whole arose in the middle of the XX century. Despite the achievements in the field of study of CSW in Europe and Russia the problem of text syntax in Turkological linguistics is still insufficiently explored. However the problem of study of the text occurs in the outstanding scientist Mirza Kazembey’s “*Grammar*”⁴ in the XIX century.

Though this theme has not been an object of the special research in Turkological linguistics yet, some problems of text linguistics, actual syntax including actual division of the sentence and its text forming opportunity, super-phrasal unity, period, syntactic whole, compound text, methods of parallel and chain connection, text semantics were raised in the researches of such scientists as M.Zakiyev, G.Nasilov, Dogan Guney, K.Ustinova, K.Abdullayev, A.Mammadov, K.Veliyev, A.Javadov, N.Abbasova, A.Khalilov, F.Alizadeh, A.Abdullayev, N.Novruzova, G.Beyzadeh⁵.

Е.А.Реферовская.–Л.:–1989; Маслова, В.А. Лингвокультурология: Учеб. пос. для студентов высш. учеб. завед. 2-е изд., стереотип. – М.: – 2004; Когнитивная лингвистика: Учеб. пос. – Минск: – 2004; Сильман, Т.И. Структура абзаца и принципы его развертывания в художественном тексте //Теоретические проблемы синтаксиса современных индоевропейских языков. – Л.: – 1975. – с.208-2016; Якобсон, Р. Избранные работы./ Р.Якобсон. – М.: – 1985; Barfield, A. Unspeakable Sentences /A. Banfield-Boston, –1982; Charlotte,D. The Legendthroughtheages. – Oxford: – 2011; Halliday, M. The linguistic Analysis of Literary Texts // Proc. Of the IXth Congr. Of linguists. The Hague, – 1964 and others.

⁴ Kazimbek, 1846 Казымбек Мирза , “Общая грамматика турецко-татарского языка” – Казань: – 1846. – с.436-437

⁵ Закиев, М.З. Лингвоархеология және туркілерд ін эеникалык тамары. Алтайстика және Туркология./ М.З.Закиев. – Астана: – 2011, № 1, – с.43-52; Закиев, М.З. Татар синтаксисы. /М.З.Закиев. – Казан: 2008. – 340-352; Doğan, Güney. Metin bilgisi – İstanbul. – 2007; Üstünova, Kerime. Türkcede yapı kavramı ve sözlerin incelemeleri. Akçay yayınları,/K.Ustinova. – Bursa: – 2002; Abdullayev, K. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri məsələləri./ K.Abdullayev. – Bakı: – 1999; Abdullayev, Ə. Mətni anlama modelləri. / Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: – 1999; Məmmədov, A. Mətn yaranmasında formal əlaqə

Though the problem of research of complex syntactic whole – microtext as a unit that is bigger than a sentence arose in Turkological linguistics in the fifties of the XX century generally text syntax as a field of philological science formed in Turkology after the fifties of the XX century. The researches carried out in Tatar, Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Uzbek, Turkmen, Turkish linguistics in the middle of the XX century show that this field is developing and the researches are growing in Turkological linguistics. The researches dealt with text syntax in Turkological linguistics are connected with both grammar, semantics, semasiology, lexicology, lexicography and sociolinguistics, multilingualism, theory of translation, text linguistics, cognitive linguistics and other fields in parallel. The new scientific researches in Turkology dealt with text linguistics (K.Abdullayev, Abdulkadir Inan, A.Rajabli, K.Ilmer, M.Musaoglu, Z.Avshar, Amirov, Zakiyev, Borgoyakova, Berdaliyev, Nasilov, Nurmanov, Demirjan, Dogan Gunay, Bozshahin and Zeyrek, Omer, Ugurlu, N.Novruzova and others) acquaint with the new scientific views in this sphere.⁶

In K.Abdullayev's opinion, N.Hajiyeva's views must be also taken into consideration in study of the problems of text linguistics in Turkological and Azerbaijani linguistics.

In 1960 prof. N.Hajiyeva wrote about the chained verb constructions in the compound period in her monograph dedicated

vasitələrinin sistemi. / A.Məmmədov. – Bakı: – 2001; Cavadov Ə.M. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində sintaktik vahidlərin sırası. / Ə.M.Cavadov. – Bakı: – 1977; Bəyzadə, Q. Mətn dilçiliyi. / Q.Bəyzadə– Bakı: – 1997; Mahmudov, M. Azərbaycan mətnlərinin avtomatik işlənməsi sistemi./ M.Mahmudov. – Bakı: – 1994; Novruzova, N.S. Mətn dilçiliyi. / N.Novruzova.– Bakı: – 2002. and others.
⁶ Rəcəbli, Ə. Göytürk dilinin sintaksisi./ Ə.Rəcəbli. – Bakı: – 2003; A.İnan Eski Türklərdə və Folklorda Ant, – Ankara: – 1998; Kamile İmer Türkiyede Dil Planlanması. – Ankara: – 2001; Üstünova. Dil yazıları./ K.Ustinova. – Ankara: – 2002; Musaoğlu, M. Türkolojinin çeşitli sorunlar üzerine mekaleler, incelemeler./ M.Musaoğlu. – Ankara: – 2003; Zakir, Avşar. Biattan Emine..kamusal sorumluluk üstlenenlerin ve temsilçilerin ant içmesi. // Gazi Türkiyyat Türklük bilimi Araşdırmaları dergisi. – 2012, sayı-10. – s. 16; Doğan, Güney. Metin bilgisi İstanbul, – 2007; Üstünova, Kerime. Türkcədə yapı kavramı ve sözlərin incelemeleri. Akçay yayınları, / K.Ustinova.– Bursa: – 2002

to the study of the Azerbaijani historical monuments. Unfortunately her views have not attracted attention of the researchers engaged in text linguistics yet. The reason for this is that the problem has been systematically researched neither in Azerbaijani language nor in Turkology as a whole"⁷.

The problem of determination of boundaries of the text is more urgent in the researches dealt with the study of the complex syntactic whole – microtext in Turkological linguistics. K. Abdullayev notes *the importance of determination of the certain criterion that shows the boundaries of CSW and text in the certain syntactic space, its beginning and end. "It is impossible to study internal mechanism of this syntactic phenomenon without defining such a criterion"*.⁸

Offering his own criterion to determine the boundaries of CSW in the Turkic languages the scientist takes the syntactic structure of the Azerbaijani and other Turkic languages as a basis. *"Perhaps these peculiarities may be characteristic of the other relative Turkic languages to some extent, and actually the criterion proposed by us can be also applied in determination of the boundaries of the complex syntactic whole in the other Turkic languages"*.⁹

*A.Javadov, A.Khalilov, N.Novruzova, K.Ustinova and others raised the issue of determination of the boundaries of the compound syntactic whole in Azerbaijani and Turkish linguistics in their works*¹⁰, but criteria determined by K.Abdullayev are considered to be more reliable. M.Z.Zakiyev's studies in the field of text linguistics or text syntax are reflected in linguistics of the sixties of the XX century. His scientific work *"Синтаксический строй*

⁷ Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri. /K.M.Abdullayeva.– Bakı: – 1999. – 199 s.

⁸ Yenə orada, – s.198

⁹ Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri. / k.M.Abdullayev.– Bakı: – 1999. – s. 187

¹⁰ Üstünova, K. Türkcede yapı kavramı ve sözlerin incelemeleri./ K.Üstünova. – Bursa: Akçay yayınları, – 2002. – s. 87-136

татарского языка»¹¹ (“The syntactic structure of the Tatar language”) deals with the analysis of the main features of the text on the basis of the Tatar language. The author gives the detailed information about the boundaries, volume, semantic peculiarities of the complex syntactic whole, means of connection in the text”¹².

M.Z.Zakiyev’s book “Хәзәрҗе татар әдәби тели (Sintasis)” (“The modern Tatar language (syntax)”) was published in 1974. The part “Sintaktik бүтәннер” (syntactic whole)”¹³ of this book deals with the grammatical and semantic problems of microtext that creates the unity of sentences of the text.

M.Z.Zakiyev’s another book «Хезерҗе татар әдәбә меде синтаксисы һәм пунктуациясе» (“Syntax and punctuation of the modern Tatar language”) published in 1984 in Kazan is dedicated to the general problems of the text. The scientist touches on issues of the author’s text and statement in his book.¹⁴

M.Z.Zakiyev, one of the main researchers of syntax of the Tatar language, focused his book “Татар синтаксисы” (Tatar syntax) (Kazan, 2008)¹⁵ to the analysis of the main characteristic features of the text on the basis of the material of the Tatar language. The author emphasizes the semantic, communicative, structural, grammatical unity as the main feature of the text. He notes formation of the conditional, temporal, spatial, causal, purpose and other relations between the components of the text and points out the important role of reiteration as connective means”.¹⁶

The third subchapter of the first chapter is called “The main directions of Azerbaijani text linguistics”. This subchapter deals with the leading researches dedicated to study of the complex

¹¹ Закиев, М.З. Синтаксический строй татарского языка. / М.З.Закиев.– Казань: – 1963.– 464 с.

¹² Үенә орда, – s.361

¹³ Zakiev, M. Z. Xezer qe tatar әдәби теле. / M.Z.Zakiev.– Kazan: – 1974. – s. 257-263

¹⁴ Үенә орда, – s. 94

¹⁵ Закиев, М.З. Татар синтаксисы./ М.З.Закиев. – Казан: – 2008

¹⁶ Cavadov, Ə.M. Müasir Azərbaycan әдәби dilində sintaktik vahidlərin sırası. / Ə.M.Cavadov. – Bakı: – 1977. – s.57-92

syntactic whole and their main directions in Azerbaijani linguistics. Study of the complex syntactic whole (microtext) has been carried out in several directions:

- the structural problems of the complex syntactic whole;
- the poetic problems of the complex syntactic whole;
- the semantics of the complex syntactic whole;
- actual division in the complex syntactic whole;
- the problems of intonation in the complex syntactic whole;
- the structural problems of the complex syntactic whole in the different languages (Russian, English, Azerbaijani), comparative study of connective means, syntactic parallelism, synonymy, system of reiteration.

There has been a growing interest in text syntax in Azerbaijani linguistics since the 1960-70 s of the XX century; increasing number of linguists that study the text as an independent unit of speech which is bigger than a sentence. A.Javadov's researches are interesting in this regard. He determined the important role of word order in the coherence of the components of complex syntactic whole. The author wrote: "*Coherent speech resembles a chain connected by the different means. Thus independence of any language unit is understood in a relative sense. If we accept the independence of the sentence in absolute terms we'll deny the dependence of sentences on one another in our speech*".¹⁷

However the systematic study of text syntax in Azerbaijani linguistics began mainly from the 1970 s of the XX century. A.Javadov also researched the problems of the order of syntactic units, word order, coherence of sentences in the Azerbaijani language.¹⁸ A.Javadov tried to describe in detail the syntactic whole separating it as an independent unit of the speech. In his opinion, "*The part (fragment) formed by several sentences connected with*

¹⁷ Cavadov, Ə.M. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində sintaktik vahidlərin sırası. – Bakı: – 1977. – s.159

¹⁸ Yenə orada, – s. 160

*one another in content and structure, rhythm and intonation is considered to be the syntactic whole”.*¹⁹

In 1970s of the XX century A.Khalilov tried to determine the boundaries of complex syntactic whole on the material of the Azerbaijani language. The author thinks that determination of the beginning and end of the complex syntactic whole as an independent language unit is very important *“Certainly in the case of a certain language unit it must differ from the other ones, and as a syntactic unit have certain boundaries, beginning and the end”.*²⁰

A.A.Khalilov, *on the issue of boundaries of CSW considers the central sentence in the syntactic whole to be a main criterion for determining its boundaries.*²¹ *In his opinion, before the central sentence requiring concretization is determined the boundaries of syntactic whole begin and end right where the sentences or group of sentences that explain it begin and end.*²²

There was a growing interest in study of this new field of syntax in Azerbaijan during the 1980s; the new researches emerged. K.Abdullayev’s works in this field are more successful. He published a lot of articles dealt with text syntax in the 1980 s. One of the chapters of his doctoral dissertation is dedicated to the study of the complex syntactic whole in the structural and semantic aspects. By analyzing comprehensively the communicative-functional tasks of the text the author emphasizes the role of the temporal and personal categories in the relationship between the sentences: *“Thus by means of the common grammatical (morphological) indicators (time, pronoun, case affixes etc.) the sentences go from one meaning to the other one. The grammatical features are used in order to link the sentences from the semantic*

¹⁹ Yenə orada, – s.154

²⁰ Xəlilov, Ə.Ə. Əvəzliliklərin müstəqil cümlələr arasında əlaqə yaratmaqda rolu. // Azər. EA Xəbərləri. Dil, ədəbiyyat və incəsənət seriyası. – Bakı: – 1969. – s.7-8

²¹ Yenə orada.

²² Yenə orada, – s.9-12

*standpoint and the semantic coherence of the sentences (continuity) is formed”.*²³

*K.Abdullayev’s monograph “The theoretical problems of syntax of the Azerbaijani language” makes it possible to review the theoretical problems of syntax, views on a sentence, composite sentence, text syntax not only in Azerbaijani linguistics but also in Turkology. Referring to the methods of syntactic connection of components in his book the author means the structural-semantic connection.*²⁴

Study of the complex syntactic whole in Azerbaijani linguistics in the 1980-90 s is linked to these searches of such scientists as F.Alizadeh, K.Veliyev, A.Mammadov, N.Abbasova and others.

Some of the scientific researches dealt with the text syntax in Azerbaijani linguistics are dedicated to the problem of actual division of the sentence. F.Alizadeh, N.Abbasova, A.Abdullayev and others were actively engaged in this field.

*Referring to the essence of actual division of the sentence N.Abbasova shows the autonomy of the complex syntactic whole, its general semantic mechanism, special structure.*²⁵ F.Alizadeh’s dissertation dedicated to the problem of actual division of the sentence in the Azerbaijani language and articles deal with the analysis of the structural-functional peculiarities of the components of the complex syntactic whole, their relations, theme and rheme.²⁶

²³ Абдуллаев, К.М. Сложное синтаксическое целое как объект семантико – грамматического анализа. // Советская тюркология, – 1978, №5, – с.13

²⁴ Yenə orada, – с.13-14

²⁵ Abbasova, N. Azərbaycan dilində aktual üzvlənmənin bəzi məsələləri. Azərbaycan dilində sintaktik konstruksiyalar./ N.Abbasova. – Bakı: ADU, – 1987, – s.11

²⁶ Əlizadə, F. Cümlənin aktual üzvlənməsi və kontekst. Azərbaycan dilinin qrammatik quruluşu məsələləri. F.Əlizadə.– Bakı: ADU-nun nəşri, – 1981; Əlizadə, F. ”Mətnin semantik təhlili haqqında. Azərbaycan dilində sintaktik quruluşu məsələləri,/ F.Əlizadə. – Bakı: ADU-nun nəşri, – 1982; Əlizadə, F. “Mətnin semantik təhlili haqqında. Azərbaycan dilində sintaktik kateqoriyalar. / F.Əlizadə.– Bakı: ADU, – 1987; Əlizadə, F. Nitq hissələrinin aktuallaşmasına dair bəzi qeydlər. Azərbaycan dili morfolojiyasının aktual məsələləri. – Bakı: ADU, – 1987

A.Abdullayev conducting researches on the materials of the artistic texts of the Azerbaijani and English languages compares actual division of the sentence in these languages.²⁷ The role of the actual division of the sentence in the formation of the text is detailed in A.Abdullayev's researches.²⁸

Analyzing the ancient texts A.Rajabli studied the texts of the ancient Turkic written monuments in his book "Syntax of the Goyturk language".²⁹

Y.Aliyev's book "Kitabi-Dede Korkud" and phonological structure of the artistic text (methodological guide)" is dedicated to the study of the structure of the syntactic whole on the basis of the texts of the epos. The author carries out the research of the text in several directions: text and phoneme, text and syllable, text and stress, text and intonation, text and law of synharmony.³⁰

The author shows the complete and incomplete rhyme of the sentence created by phonemes in the text of "Kitabi-Dede Korkud", the peculiarities of the rhyme of complex syntactic wholes created by several sentences.³¹

One of the subchapters of this chapter is dedicated to the study of the text in Turkish linguistics. The study of the microtext – CSW in Turkish linguistics began at the end of the XX century. The professor of Uludag University Kerime Ustunova researches the problem of CSW as a unit that is bigger than a sentence and highlights the role of the repeated nomination in its formation.³² The author shows that a sentence is not the biggest language unit, CSW

²⁷ Abdullayev, Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə və mətn. / Ə.Abdullayeva. – Bakı: Xəzər Universitetinin Nəşriyyatı, – 1998

²⁸ Abdullayev, Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə, mətn və diskurs. / Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: – 2011

²⁹ Rəcəbli, Ə. Göytürk dilinin sintaksis. / Ə.Rəcəbli. – Bakı: – 2008

³⁰ Əliyev, Y. "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud" və bədii mətnin fonoloji strukturu (metodik vəsait) / Y.Əliyev. – Bakı: – 2006, – s.4

³¹ Əliyev, Y. "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud" və bədii mətnin fonoloji strukturu (metodik vəsait) / Y.Əliyev. – Bakı: – 2006, – s.13-14

³² Üstünova, K. Türkçede yapı kavramı ve söz dizimi incelemeleri. / K.Üstünova.– Bursa: – 2002, – 244 s.

is the unity of sounds, words, sentences, and explains the problem of the structural and semantic coherence of the text on the basis of the texts of the monuments.³³

The professor of Dokuz Eylul University Dogan Gunay's book "Knowledge of the text" (Istanbul, 2007) dedicated to the main peculiarities of CSW in the Turkish linguistics is very significant, too.³⁴ The author addresses the issues of the notion of text, text and sentence, temporal distinctions in the text, tone of the text, the main peculiarities of the text, types of the text in the book. The author compares the text and sentence, reveals their distinctions in the part dealt with the comprehension of the text.

G.Dogan considers coherence, technique of the text, connection to be the main features of the text.³⁵ The author thinks that intra-and extratextual meanings can be different and this is due to the intratextual rules.³⁶

One of the researchers of the text syntax is Mehman Musaoglu. His researches dedicated to the structural problems of the complex syntactic whole in the modern Turkish language and folklore text deals with the comparison of the written and oral forms of CSW, their structural and stylistic difference. M.Musaoglu's researches in this field are reflected in his book.³⁷

The second chapter of the dissertation "The main approaches to the research of the text" consists of three subchapters. The first subchapter "The main directions of the approaches to the research of the text" includes seven paragraphs: textual, syntactic, communicative, semantic, stylistic, psycholinguistic, cognitive approaches. This subchapter states that linguistic analysis of the text summarizing the applied approaches usually differs three main directions: *text linguistics, text grammar and text stylistics*. The first direction considers the text to be the structure with a number of

³³Yenə orada, – s. 68-190

³⁴ Doğan, Günay. Metin Bilgisi Topkapı, / G.Doğan. – İstanbul: – 2007, – s. 45

³⁵ Yenə orada.

³⁶ Yenə orada.

³⁷ Musaoğlu, M. Türkolojinin çeşitli sorunları üzerine makaleler-incelemeler. / M.Musaoğlu.– Ankara: – 2003

specific categories, its way is “from the whole to the part”; the second direction studying the wholes that create special super syntactic level of the language analyzes the text in the direction “from the part to the whole”; the third direction considers the functional-semantic and composite-semantic types of the speech as its object. *Possibility of mutual reinforcement of result of the text conceptions is noted.*³⁸

Thus the leading approaches to the research of the text at the present stage can be conditionally separated as follows: the merely textual approach (Galperin 1981, Novikov 1983 and others); the syntactic approach: (Solganik 1997, Moskalskaya 1981 and others); the stylistic approach (Odintsov 1980 and others); the semantic approach (Arnold 1973, Chernyakhovskaya 1983 and others); the communicative approach (Sidorov 1986, Bolotnova 1992 and others); the psycholinguistic approach (Sorokin 1985, Belyanin 1988 and others).³⁹ Undoubtedly, such differentiation is conditional and is based on whether or not a research dominant.

*The paragraph “The merely textual approach” notes that the problem of the text as a whole is principally solved in I.R.Galperin’s monograph “The text as an object of the linguistic research”.*⁴⁰

I.R.Galperin researches the categories, parts of the text and their relationship. He considers the main categories of the text: *in formativeness, cohesion, continuum (logical sequence based on the*

³⁸ Ильенко, С.Г. Синтаксические единицы в тексте./ С.Г.Ильенко. – Л.: ЛГПИ, – 1989, – с.7-8

³⁹ Солганик, Г.Я. Стилистика текста Учеб. пос. / Г.Я.Солганик.– М.: – 1997; Москальская, О.И. Грамматика текста. / О.И.Москальская.– М.: – 1981; Новиков, Ф.И. Семантика текста и ее формализация./ Ф.И.Новиков. – М., – 1983; Одинцов, В.В. Стилистика текста. / В.В.Одинцов. – М.: – 1980; Арноль, И.Р. Стилистика английского языка. – Д.: – 1973; Черняховская, Л.А. Смысловая структура текста и ее единицы //Вопросы языкознания, – 1983, №6, – с. 117-126; Сидоров, Е.В. Основы системной концепции текста. АДД./ Е.В.Сидоров. – М.: – 1986; Сорокин, Ю.А. Психолингвистические аспекты изучения текста. /Ю.А.Сорокин.– М.: – 1985; Белянин, В.П. Введение в психолингвистику./ В.П.Белянин. – М.: – 1999

⁴⁰ Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. / И.П.Гальперин.– М.: Наука, – 1981. – с.1

temporal and spatial interrelationship of the separate data), division into parts, autosemantic of the piece of the text (the relative autonomy, even sometimes independence of text fragments), retrospection (reference to the previous content- factual information), prospection (reference to the further information), modality (subjective-appraisal description of the subject), integration (consolidation of the parts into a single integrated compound, neutralization of their relative autosemantic), completeness (detailed expression of thoughts).⁴¹

The syntactic approach to the text is addressed in the special paragraph. The sentences are combined into groups, into block that are completed from the logical and compositional standpoint, and scientists call them variously: phrasal units, phrasal ensemble (V.A.Bukhbinder); supra-phrasal unity; complex syntactic whole (E.A.Referovskaya, I.A.Figurovski, L.M.Loseva); unity of textemes (E.I.Shendels); prosaic continent (G.Y.Solganik).⁴²

In considering the syntactic aspect of study of the text in the 1980 s the group “The problem of use of the syntactic units in the text” under the leadership of S.G. Ilyenko should be specifically noted.⁴³ The analysis of the “unity of sentences” that create the microtext is principled. The need to study connection between “lesser syntax” and “big syntax” features prominently in these researches.

Syntax is considered in the “linguistic environment” according to the language, speech and textual units, i.e. in the language context, speech segment and text fragment, autonomy, text zone.

⁴¹ Уенә орада–.s.77

⁴² Дреслер, В. Синтаксис текста. Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. в.8, /В.Дреслер.– М., – 1978;

Реферовская, Е.А. Лингвистические исследования структуры текста. – Л., – 1983;

Фигуровский, И.А. Синтаксис целого текста. М., 1961; Лесова, Л.М. Как строится текст. – М., – 1980; Штайн, К.А. Принципы анализа поэтического текста. Спб. – 1993. Солганик, Г.Я. Стилистика текста. Учеб. пос. – М., – 1997

⁴³ Ильенко, С.Г. Синтаксические единицы в тексте. – Л.:ЛГПИ, 1989, с.7-8

S.G.Ilyenko notes that unlike the language units there is lexical-semantic coordination in the speech units. In this work the special attention is given to the actual division of the sentence. Characterizing CSW as a speech unit the author notes that *“the main bulk of CSW has functional nature and it should be considered as the main unit that ensures certain communicative completeness in the aspect of text units”*.⁴⁴

The communicative approach to the text is reflected in G.V.Kolshanski’s monograph “The communicative function and structure of the language” and O.A.Kamenskaya’s lectures “The structure and function of the text as means of communication”. Study of the text in the communicative aspect was stepped up after the publication of these works. G.V.Kolshanski notes that “the text is closely linked to the “human speech and mental activities and so its structure reflects the logical interconnection between the appropriate communicative acts”.⁴⁵

*The foundations of the system communicative conception of the text are presented in E.V.Sidorov’s research. He considers the text to be the complete semi-system of the act of the speech communication. The researchers’ thoughts caused by the communicative – pragmatic direction were reflected in the different works*⁴⁶, for example, G.A.Zolotova’s work “Speaking person and structure of the text. Her idea about the opportunity to describe the structure of the text within the communicative types (registers) of the speech is the basis of N.A.Gerasimenko’s article “The tautological sentences in the text: the problem of the communicative registers of the speech”: *“The high rating of the cognitive researches caused the development of the text theory. The text as a verbal form of communication materializes the author’s knowledge*

⁴⁴ Ильенко, С.Г. Синтаксические единицы в тексте. / С.Г.Ильенко.– Л.: ЛГПИ, – 1989, – с.24, 29

⁴⁵ Колшанский, Г.В. Коммуникативная функция и структура языка. / Г.В.Колшанский.– М.: Наука, – 1984. – с. 49

⁴⁶ Сидоров, Е.В. Основы системной концепции текста. / Е.В.Сидоров.– М.: АДД, – 1986. – с.132

about the world and makes it simple, comprehensible for an addressee".⁴⁷

The paragraph *"The semantic approach to the text"* deals with the problems of the semantic structure of the text. The semantic structure of the text in connection with its communicative functions was raised in linguistics long ago: for example, it began with such theses as "The hidden meaning as a linguistic phenomenon", "The stylistics of the modern English language (stylistics of decoding)", "Nature of Meaning and comprehension of the text". L.A.Chernyakhovskaya distinguishes three levels of the signicative sphere of the text semantics: 1) *meaning of the generated text exists for an addresser as his subjective excitement, when appropriate character set is just selected*; 2) *the meaning is completely objectified by the language means and is aimed to an addressee's average level*; 3) *the level similar to the first one, the part connected with an addressee's background knowledge*.⁴⁸

M.Y.Dimarski's conception *"The notion of super-phrasal unity"* caused emergence of new ideas. He imagined super-phrasal organization of the text as function of several arguments, and they were at the same time hierarchical and paradigmatic. In his opinion, *"they are chain means that unite the author's thought and its language expression in the whole unit"*.⁴⁹

The paragraph *"The communicative approach to the text"* deals with the main conceptions of O.L.Komenskaya, G.V.Kolshanski, Y.V.Sidorov, G.A.Zolotova, N.F.Alefirenko. Y.V.Sidorov's researches form the basis of the system communicative conception of the text. He considers the text to be a whole semisystem of the act of speech communication. In his opinion, *"the essence of the text as a communicative system is*

⁴⁷Черняховская, Л.А. Смысловая структура текста и ее единицы // Вопросы языкознания. – М.: Творчество, – 1983. №6, – с.120

⁴⁸ Черняховская, Л.А. Смысловая структура текста и ее единицы // Вопросы языкознания. – М.: Творчество, – 1983, №6, – с. 117

⁴⁹ Дымарский, М.Я. Понятие сверхфразовой организации текста // Текст. Узоры ковра Сб.ст науч. мет.семинара "Textus" вып.4 ч.1. – 1999. – с. 27-34

*determined by the activity of the law of its system organization and this includes functional and qualitative certainty of the text”.*⁵⁰

Researches on text semantics are becoming urgent on the new level in the light of the cognitive approach. Cognitivism is considered as the theoretical platform both of comprehension and creation, modeling of the text. Y.S. Kubryakova’s article *“The text and its comprehension”* is also interesting and significant from this standpoint.⁵¹

The scientists who carried out their researches in the direction of psycholinguistic approach to the text base themselves on the works of A.A.Leontyev, M.I.Zhinkin, A.Zimnyaya, Y.A.Sorokin, A.M. Shakhnarovich. They take both psychological and extralinguistic factors into consideration during the construction of models of the text. In this regard, the significance of Y.A.Sorokin’s research *“The psycholinguistic aspects of study of the text”* should be noted. This work deals with the detailed consideration of the text lacunae. L.N.Murzin and A.S.Shtern’s monograph *“The text and its comprehension”* dedicated to the research of the level hierarchy of the text is interesting, too.⁵² The authors conclude that text level is not the highest level is of the language, such a level a cultural level. It is expressed, embodied, personified in texts; at that moment the text is understood in a broad, semiotic meaning.

N.F.Alefirenko considers bi-directionality of the text in his work *“The semantic structure of the text”*. On the one hand, *it is connected with the relations between structure of the text, on the other hand, it is connected with the speaker’s speech- mental*

⁵⁰ Сидоров, Е.В. Основы системной концепции текста. / Е.В.Сидоров. – М.: АДД, – 1986. – с.5

⁵¹ Кубрякова, Е.С. Текст и его понимание // Русский текст. – М.: 1994, в. № 2, – с. 18-27

⁵² Мурзин, Л.Н., Штерн, А.С. Текст и его восприятие. / Л.Н.Мурзин, А.С.Штерн. – Свердловск:–1991. – с.10

activity. *The first aspect forms the semantic structure of the text and the second one forms the conceptual structure of the text.*⁵³

The paragraph dealt with *the semantic approach to the text* contains the information about the semantic structure of the text based on L.A.Chernyakhovskaya's, I.A.Melchuk's, A.Vedzbitskaya's scientific works.

I.A.Melchuk researches internal mechanisms of the language in his book *"The experience of theory of linguistic models "Meaning – Text": "Formation of the constructions "text" and "meaning" that present speech process on the phonetic and semantic levels makes it possible to express briefly and correctly variability of codes"*.⁵⁴

Thus all this informs about the anthropocentric direction of text theory and it is caused "by its central position of "information" that creates relation between an addressee and addresser.

The researches dealt with the cognitive approach to the text show that "cognitive progress" became one of the factors determining the development of linguistics during the last years of the XX century: its essence can be defined as follows: *"Cognitive linguistics is nothing more than triumph of semantics that is undivided into linguistic and extra- linguistics factors"*.⁵⁵

The main current achievements of cognitive linguistics are as follows: teachings on the cognitive (mental) picture of the world as a part of the language picture; teachings on concepts and frames that are mental representatives of the quants of our knowledge about the world as components of this picture (system); teachings

⁵³ Алефиренко, Н.Ф. Смысловая структура текста // Текст как многоаспектное исследование: Сб. ст. науч. мет. семинара "Textus" вып.4 ч.1. – 1999. – с. 35-39

⁵⁴ Мельчук, И.А. Опыт теории лингвистических моделей "Смысл-Текст". Семантика, синтаксис. / И.А.Мельчук.– М.: Школа «Языки русской культуры», – 1999. – с. 27

⁵⁵ Чернейко, Л.О. Металингвистика: хаос и порядок // ВМУ, Сер. 9. Филология, – 2001. № 5, – с.39-52

*on the language as a complex system of modules that act mainly by their rules: the new theory of categorization.*⁵⁶

In Y.S.Soboleva's opinion, it is possible to describe frames that reflect both the objective and subjective reality. Analyzing frame – positions and frame – ideas the author assumes that frame complexes are the basis of formation of the subtextual information. According to the author, it is necessary to go beyond the cognitive approach during the analysis of the text.

The psycholinguistic approach is needed as at that moment the author considers the text to be verbalization of conscious images, and comprehension of the text is caused by commonality of the author and recipient's consciousness.

*Advertising texts are also researched from the subtextual standpoint at the intersection of cognitive and psycholinguistic analyses.*⁵⁷

A.A.Kibrik elaborated the notion of the cognitive representative of the object the different components of which are characterized by the lexical and grammatical semisystems of the language.⁵⁸ V.G.Borbotko, A.A.Vorodzbítova, V.Z. Demyankov clarified many cognitive categories and notions.⁵⁹

Y.S.Kubryakova is one of the researchers of cognitive linguistics. Her approach to morphology is quite new. The author summarizes her observation in this field. Y.S.Kubryakova defines

⁵⁶ Васильев, Л.М. Общий взгляд на лингвистику XX века // Филологические записки. Вестник литературоведения и языкознания. Вып. 11, – Воронеж: – 1998, – с. 172-173

⁵⁷ Соболева, Е.С. О возможности сочетания когнитивного анализа рекламных текстов с психолингвистическим // Международный симпозиум по психолингвистике и теории коммуникации. Вуз. Док. – М., – 13-июня – 2000. – с.230-231

⁵⁸ Кибрик, А.А. Анализ дискурса в когнитивной перспективе: /авт. дис./ – М., 1994, – с.126-139

⁵⁹ Борботко, В.Г. Принципы формирования дискурса. – Сочи: – 1999; Ворожбитова А.А. Лингвориторическая парадигма: теоретические и прикладные аспекты: Монография. – Сочи: – 2000; Демьянков В.З. Когнитивная лингвистика как разновидность интерпретирующего подхода // Вопросы языкознания. – 1994, № 4, –с. 17-33

*“cognitive linguistics as a paradigm of scientific knowledge formed under the influence of cognitive science, and at that cognitive means total mental processes that handle the external information”. It is language that is a source of information about the cognitive (conceptual) structures of human conscience and mind”.*⁶⁰

“The problem of research of the text against the background of the interface (connection) of disciplines” is also considered in this chapter. Many researchers studying the text come into contact with the other adjacent – psychology, literary studies, sociology, science studies. “Text theory” and “Intertext theory” developing at the interface of linguistics, literary studies and linguo-rhetorics are in fact integrative disciplines. Connection between linguistics and psychology is more traditional, and psycholinguistics, a special branch of linguistics, develops on the basis of them. The text is considered to be static as a complete result of writing and speaking in text linguistics, but it is considered to be dynamic as a result of speech activity in psycholinguistics.

In recent years, a new direction – suggestive linguistics – has been formed within psycholinguistics. D.L.Spivak’s ideas about altered mental status connected with linguistics initiated its elaboration. Textual layer including ancient witchcraft, magic, sortilege, incantation and the modern texts with the psycholinguistics effect is in the spotlight. In L.O.Cherneyko’s opinion, their analysis confirms existence of suggestive mechanisms in the pragmatically indicated texts that influence the person’s whole purpose. The suggestive – linguistic analysis can be carried out on the following parameters:

- 1) frequency of use of some sounds goes beyond the normal frequency;
- 2) phonetic meaning of the texts;
- 3) sound-colour correspondence;
- 4) sound repetition surpassing the normal frequency;
- 5) correlation of the quantity of high and low sounds;

⁶⁰ Кубрякова, Е.С. Начальные этапы становления когнитивизма: лингвистика – психология-когнитивная наука // Вопросы языкознания, – 1994. №4, – с.34-47

- 6) length of the word in syllables;
- 7) correspondence of “Golden Section” to the culmination of the text;
- 8) lexical-stylistic indicators;
- 9) grammatical structure of texts.⁶¹

*Research of the universal suggestive texts reveals some main regularities that show the high level of perfection of these texts. Identification of parameters of suggestive texts makes it possible to raise an issue of deliberate modeling of the medical, advertising, education texts on the basis of the certain mythological models taking the concrete communicative situation, character of the person's accentuation and other extralinguistic factors into consideration.*⁶²

T.L.Maurina compares specificity of the inner speech with the poetic text. *Her researches are based on the peculiarities of the inner speech: absolute predicativeness and unique semantic structure.*⁶³

The problem of “*Text theory and poetic*” is also considered in this chapter.

Modern philology is divided into linguistics and literary studies that are interrelated in university education, and teachings on text develops in their composition. Illogic of the current situation is noted in D.S.Likhachev's letter “Art of the word and philology: “...sometimes there is a need “to return to philology” again. The role of philology is bridging and so it is particularly important. It combines linguistics with literary studies in the sphere of study of the style of the work that is more complex sphere”.”⁶⁴

⁶¹ Чернейко, Л.О. Металингвистика: хаос и порядок // ВМУ. Сер. 9. Филология. – 2001. № 5, – с.39-52

⁶² Чернейко, Л.О. Металингвистика: хаос и порядок // ВМУ. Сер. 9. Филология. – 2001. № 5, – с. 178-179

⁶³ Маурина, Т.Л. Внутренняя речь и некоторые проблемы поэтического текста // Мышление и текст. – Иваново: – 1992. – с. 97-104

⁶⁴ Лихачев, Д.С. Об искусстве слова и филологии // Лихачев, Д.С. О филологии. – М.: – 1989. – с.204-207

Neither literary scholars nor linguistics approve separation of philological disciplines. Thus the following classification is proposed in Y.S.Stepanov's scientific works: *Language -1, Language -2, Language -3. Y.S.Stepanov directly connects it with the experience of artistic creation: "Which art can be imagined in Language -3? Which new features of art of word will correspond to two new peculiarities of the language – infinite possibilities of periphrases and speakers' coordinates? Perhaps it is possible to imagine a lot of different poetics here".*⁶⁵

There is also a problem of the creative individual's, person's language level and intellectuality here: "A master possesses means in order to differ his world from the other person's world. If there is any common basis in these two intentional worlds they will be accepted as each other's periphrases".⁶⁶

Y.Mukardzovski and Y.Lotman are famous representatives of structural poetics. *Structural poetics studies inherent principles of organization of all text elements in the artistic system.*⁶⁷

Revealing the structural levels of the work structural poetics determines their hierarchical relationship. A number of new directions developed successfully at the end of the XX century: *mythopoetics; generative, semantic, organic poetics; linguopoetics.*

The third chapter of the dissertation "The general theoretical problems of the text" consists of eight subchapters. The main language functions are analyzed: communicative, intellective, intellective, national – cultural functions and strengthening of the social-historical experience. Speech functions-magic (taboo, euphemisms), diacritic (compression of speech, for example, in a telegram), expressive (expression of emotions), aesthetic (poetic) and other functions are distinguished.

⁶⁵ Степанов, Ю.С. Семиотика концептов // Семиотика: Антология. Изд. 2-е, испр. и доп. М., – Екатеринбург: – 2001. – с.309

⁶⁶ Степанов, Ю.С. Семиотика концептов // Семиотика: Антология. Изд. 2-е, испр. и доп. М., – Екатеринбург: – 2001. – с.310

⁶⁷ Лотман, Ю.М. Внутри мыслящих миров. Человек- текст –семиосфера-история. / Ю.М.Лотман. – М.: Языки русской культуры, – 1996. – 464 с.

This subchapter contains the analysis of the stages of the development of text linguistics in fifty years; the role of the different disciplines in formation of text linguistics is shown. *S.I.Gindin notes four main stages of formation and development of text linguistics.*⁶⁸

The chapter deals with such interesting problems as social-political discourses and accounting of sociological factors in their study, the social-political aspects of research of the text: social-cultural diglossia. Conceptual foundation of the linguorhetorical paradigm, linguorhetorical constants of social-cultural communication, parameters of language personality and linguorhetorical skill, the role of the text in study of the national-ethnic and linguorhetorical panorama, linguopoetic panorama of the world, processes of changing of form of the discourse – universum etc. are considered in this subchapter. The subchapter “*The notions of Text, Discourse and Hypertext in text theory*” reveals the essence of these terms, their common and different features. Discourse (comes from the French word *discjurs* – speech) is a coherent text together with the extralinguistic- pragmatic, social-cultural, psychological and other factors. Speech as the focused social influence is a component that takes part in persons’ interrelationship and mechanisms of their consciousness (in the cognitive aspect). So in the other words, discourse is “*speech loaded on life*”.⁶⁹

The term hypertext has been used in linguistics lately. The emergence of the idea of *Hypertext* is connected with the appearance of Internet. It is a special form of preservation and presentation of information that changes innumerable texts into the integral whole which is characterized by infinite explanation of them. “It is progressively coming into our life and changes understanding of the written communication”.⁷⁰ Hypertext has special structure formed by two types of elements: 1) a small

⁶⁸ Гиндин, С.И. Риторика и проблемы структуры текста. // *Общая риторика.* – М.: Прогресс, – 1986. – с.355-367

⁶⁹ Кубрякова, Е.С. Текст и его понимание // *Русский текст.* – М.: – 1994. №2, – с.18-27

⁷⁰ Дайсон, Э. Порождение смысла из хаоса // *Вестник. ВИНТИ. Сер.,2.№ 10,* – М.: – 1993. – с.26-38

separate information unit (file, site, module) (1-2 screens); 2) means of transition to the other information pack (sending).

*The subchapter “The functional analysis of the next” deals with the consideration of Jakobson’s theory in the 1960s of the XX century. It is noted that Jakobson connecting the notion “function” with the process of the language communication determines the language function as focusing of 2 speech phenomena in one of 6 spheres of communication”.*⁷¹

The subchapter “*The functional-communicative text theory in modern linguistics*” notes that the functional-communicative approach is considered to be the most important manifestation of anthropocentrism in linguistics. Publications of the last years of the XX century inform that use of language means, grammatical forms during the creation of the statement and text must be researched in the connection with the text. *G.A.Zolotova’s principles in this sphere are used as a basis.*⁷²

The subchapter “*The modern theories in cognitive linguistics*” contains the information about the speech act theory, explanation of their main theses. It is indicated that the perception of the generative model underpins generative linguistics, i.e. there are limited regulations that are able to form only correct sentences of the language.

In general, cognitive linguistics strengthened its position in dispute with N.Chomsky’s theory. This direction is presented by a number of the known names: L.Talmy, J.Fillmore, R.Langacker, G.Lakoff, U.Jeyf, R.Jackendoff.

The subchapter “The linguorhetorical mentality in text theory. Language personality and linguorhetorics” deals with the structural components of speech phenomena, speech situation, strategy and

⁷¹ Якобсон, Р. Поэзия грамматики и грамматика поэзии // Семиотика: Антология / сост. Ю.С.Степанов. Изд.2-е испр.и доп. – М.: – Екатеринбург. – 2001. – с. 51

⁷² Золотова, Г.А. Говорящее лицо и структура текста // Язык-система. Язык-текст. Язык- способность. – М.: – 1995. – с. 120-132

*tactics of speech behavior, linguorhetorical conceptions about the psycholinguistic essence of the rhetorical canon.*⁷³

The subchapter “*The linguorhetorical language picture of the world*” notes that the language picture of the world creates the mental prism by which ethnicity perceives reality. *In Soper’s opinion, a language is a mediator between a person and nature, the basis of perception of the social reality.*⁷⁴

*The modern linguists’ views in this sphere are reflected in the collection of scientific papers of the international scientific conference “A language and culture”.*⁷⁵

The fourth chapter of the dissertation “*The structural and ethnic- linguistic analysis of the Turkic texts*” consists of seven subchapters. The first subchapter “*The perspectives of comparative study of text syntax in the related Turkic languages*” deals with the comparative study of the texts in the related Turkic languages and its urgency (adaptation) during the translation process. The process of formation and complication of the text in the Turkic languages differs from the other languages by some features. Compound sentences and subordinate clauses can be taken as a primary text model in the ancient Turkic texts.

The subchapter “*The structural types of the ancient Turkic texts*” contains the systematization and analysis of the different forms of the syntactic structure of the text of the common Turkic monument “*Divanu lugat-it-Turk*” (further –DLT).

This subchapter deals with the problem of the text and sentence, determination of its formation and development that is a contentious issue in Turkological linguistics. The texts the components of which are compound sentences and their structural types are taken as text models and analyzed. There is the following tradition in Turkology: the texts in the forms of verb constructions

⁷³ Лихачев, Д.С. Об искусстве слова и филологии//– М.: Высшая школа, – 1989. – с.204-207

⁷⁴ Сопер, П. Основы искусства речи. / П.Сопер.– М.: «Прогресс-Академия», – 1992. – с.53

⁷⁵ Международная научная конференция «Язык и культура». – М.: – 2001

are taken as complex sentences. Concretely there are more structural types in the forms of adverbial participles in the texts of the ancient monuments. Despite some contradictions during the analysis of this problem in the historical aspect it is possible to come to certain conclusion.

The subchapter “*The grammatical means connecting the components of the text*” deals with intonation (*Tağ tağka kawuşmas, kişi kişiğə kawuşur* (DLT, I: 153) *Türlüg çəçək yarıldı, Arçın yadhım kərildi* (DLT, II: 179); *Oğlak əri tığrak, Yemi anıñq oğlak* (DLT, I:456), conjunctive means: - *yəmə//yənə taki //daki*. (Əndik kişi titülsün, El törü yitülsün, Toklı böri yetilsün, Kadhğu yəmə savılsun) (DLT, I:168) –Let a fool awake, there will be order everywhere, the wolves are fed and the sheep are safe; (Tılu yəmə üçükti, Əri, atı içikti) (DLT, II:144) – His voice died down, his soldiers, horse surrendered to the enemies. *taki//daki: Süti üzrə sağrak, Yeri taki ağlak* (DLT, I: 456) *Tünqür, kadhın buluştı, Kırkın taki koluştı* (DLT, II:138) – He married.

The texts formed by means of the *conjunctions abang, kali, taki* are analyzed: *Kəlsə abanq tərkanım, Etilgəmət türkünüm* (DLT, II: 218) – If the deer comes, the edge of the forest will be glad; *Kışka etin, kəlsə kali kutluğ yay* (DLT, I:148) – Get ready for the winter, even if the long-awaited summer comes; *Kaçsa, taki artıtur* (DLT, II: 321) –If he runs, he will catch up with him; *Urtu turup yağdı anqar kiş okı çığılwar, Aydım: asığ kılğu əsməs, sən taki yalwar* (DLT, I: 473) –Many arrows flew at me, but I said: It is all for nothing, at least a hundred times beg.

Connective words, pronouns are also main means forming the text. The pronouns *kim, nəlük, anı, niçe, ança* are widely used in the texts as text forming means: *Kim kür bolsa, kövəz bolur* “The one who is violent will be arrogant” (DLT, I: 339). In some examples pronouns opposed to the connective word are used in the main clause, for example:

Awçı neçə al bilsə, adıñ ança yol bilir (DLT, I: 133) –However many tricks a hunter knows, a bear knows ten ways.

The subchapter “*The semantic connection between the components of the text*” deals with: *simultaneity*: (*Kaklar kamuğ*

kölərdi, Tağlar başı ilərdi, Ajun tını yılırdı, Tütü çəçək çərkəşür (DLT, I: 230) – The land has become a lake, the mountains can be discerned, the world’s breath has got warm, there are a lot of various flowers everywhere); *sequense* (*Ardı səni kız, Bodı anıq tal, Yaylır anıq artuçı, Burnı takı kıwal* (DLT, I:421). *Yağmur yağıp saçıldı, Türlüg çəçək suçıldı, Yinçü kabı açıldı, Çından yıpar yoğruşur* (DLT, II: 48) – The girl is tiring you, She is slender like a cypress, She is like a juniper, her nose is straight; It is raining, thousands of flowers have come out, There is fragrance everywhere.

juxtaposition: a) (*Kudhuğka suw bar, it burnı təgməs* (DLT, I: 377) – There is water in the well, but the dog’s nose will not touch it.

b) *Tavğaç xanıq turkusu təlim, təngləmədikçə bıçmas* (DLT, I: 421) – Tavgach khanum has a lot of silk, she will seven times measure cut once;

c) *Yalñuk ürilmış kap ol, ağzı yazlıp alknınur* (DLT, II: 243) – A good man’s bones will rot but his name will always be.

cause and effect: *Uluğ tənqri ağırladı, Anıq kut kiw türi toğdı* (DLT, I: 322) – God loves him, he is lucky, he is rich and powerful.

explanation: *Yalñuk ürilmış kap ol, ağzı yazlıp alknınur* (DLT, II: 243) – This man is like a sack, as soon as his mouth opens he becomes empty.

The subchapter “*The syntactic parallelism as main means forming the texts of the Turkic eposes*” deals with the analysis of the syntactic paralelizm and its characteristic features. The main conditions of syntactic parallelism are the following: numerical equality of parts, the whole grammatical structure, the same word order. All these form the main structural model of the ancient Turkic texts.

Parallelism manifests itself in two forms in the ancient texts – complete and incomplete parallelism.

The complete parallelism: “*Tapuğ taş yarar, taş başuğ yarar*” (DLT, II : 59) – The obliging will break a stone, and a stone will break a head; “*Tatsız türk bolmas, başsız börk bolmas*” (DLT, I: 357) – A Turkic man is never cowardly, a cap is never without a

head; “*Kuruğ yığaç əgilməs, kurmuş kiriş tügülməs*” (DLT, II: 244) – A dry tree will never bend over, dry argil will never be smashed; “*Alp çərigdə, bilgə terigdə*” (DLT, I: 389) – A brave man is known in the fight, a connoisseur is known in the talk.

The incomplete parallelism: “*Ərgə munq təgir, tağ sənqirinqə yel təgir*” (DLT, II: 313) – A brave man is faced with difficulties, the top of the mountain – with the wind; *Arpasız at aşumas, arkasız alp çərig sıyumas* (DLT, II:183) – A horse will not skip over the steppe without barley, a brave man will never lead the troop without support.

One of the main principles of text forming in the “Divan” is repetition. Repetitions can be different parts of a sentence: *Kuzda kar əksiməs, koyda yağ əksiməs*” (DLT, I: 340) – Snow won’t detract from the North, butter won’t detract from the sheep; “*Ot tütünsüz bolmas, yigit yazuksuz bolmas*” (DLT, II: 23) – No smoke without fire, no hero without sin.

“*Kara bulutığ yel açar, Urunç bilə el açar*” (DLT, I: 361) – The wind will dispell the dark clouds, the people will expose the bribe.

“*Subuzğanda əv bolmas, topurğanda aw bolmas*” (DLT, II: 159) – A house cannot be at the cemetery, a hunt cannot be on the soft ground.

The predicate is subjected to ellipsis in such texts that is characteristic:

“*Alp çerigdə, bilgə terigdə*” (DLT, II: 389) – A brave man is known in the fight, a connoisseur in the talk.

“*Sögüt silinqə, kadinq kasinqa*” (DLT, II: 140) – Novelty suits a willow, toughness – a birch – tree.

“*Ər sözi bir, ədhər köki üç*” (DLT, II: 279) – A man’s word is one. a saddle has three ribbons.

Alliteration and assonanse play an important role in formation of the syntactic parallelism in the ancient texts.

Alliteration: *Kuruk kaşuk ağızka yaramas, Kuruğ söz kulakka yakışmas* (DLT, I: 384); *Tatsız türk bolmas, başsız börk bolmas* (DLT, I:357); *Sögüt silinqə, kadinq kasinqa* (DLT, II:140); *Basduğın bəlürtmiyən bəllü tənri! Götürdügin gögə yetürən görkli tənri! Qaqduğın qəhr edən qəhhar tənri* (KDQ, 56).

Assonance: *Tapuğ taş yarar, taş başuğ yarar* (DLT, II: 59); *Kal sawı kalmas, kağıl bağı yazılmas* (I.406); *Bar bakır, yok altun* (DLT, I: 366); *Yadhağ atı çaruk, küçi azuk* (DLT, I: 384); *Barçın yamağı barçinka, karış yamağı karışka* (DLT, II: 32); *Kiçik uluğka turuşmas, kurğuy sonqurka karışmas* (DLT, I:126); *Oğlan ışı ışı bolmas, oğlak münqüzi sap bolmas* (DLT, II:147).

The subchapter “*The texts in the type of complex sentences*” contains the explanation of the dissimilar form of such constructions on the basis of the concrete examples: *Oğlum, ögüt alğıl, bilgisizlig kitər, Talkan kiminq bolsa, anqar pəkməs katar* (DLT, I: 434); *Bolsa kiminq altun-kümüş irlə itər, Anda bolup tənqri gerü tapğın ötər* (DLT,III: 235); *Berinq manqa sözkiyə, Mənqlig kara tuz kıya, Yalwin tutar köz kıyə, Munqunu məninq bilinqə* (DLT, I: 318). *Kardum yinçü sakınmanq, Tuzğunu mançı seinmənq, Bulmaduk nənqgə sewinmənq, Bilgələr anı yerər* (DLT, I: 418); *Əmgəksizin turğu yok munda tamu, Edhgülügüg körmədhip acun çıkar* (DLT, I:418); *Baslığ közüg yapsama, Yaşı anın sawrukar* (DLT, II:186).

The subchapter “*The ethnic-cultural analysis of the texts of the Turkic eposes*” contains the explanation of the notion “concept” and the different concepts that occur in the ancient monuments.

The main unit of cognitive linguistics is the concept accepted as a lexeme in the language. A lexeme and concept are similar but they also have different features. Thus a concept has layers that combine components (conceptual features) and semes (semantic features), but a lexeme has semes that combine semantic features. So the polysemantic word is accepted as a concept that has different layers.

Therefore, a concept is formation that reflects linguistic-cultural peculiarities and characterizes certain ethnic-cultural carriers in one form or another. A concept has a special position in the human life. It is closely connected to the national culture, national character, people’s behavior, mentality, so it can be perceived as any people’s point of movement in two directions:

I – to study concrete people’s conceptosphere and reveal their national uniqueness by analyzing the concept that reflects their spiritual culture;

II – the analysis of the internal structure of the concept, i.e. the analysis of its layers. In the artistic texts the anthroponymic concept reflects each of these directions in the original form, in the relation anthroponym – character – theme depending on the style of the group. Naturally, these elements are inherent in the people’s style. Sometimes the nationwide concept with its some features is revealed as an artistic stylistic method during the analysis of the text of the epos.

At that moment the opportunities of the text increase and paradigms of the different senses of the lexeme can be given within the text; this peculiarity relates to verbs, but it can be given in the other language units, in common nouns, too.

The subchapter “*The concept Love in the text of the epos*” deals with the important concept Love that is used in the texts of “Kitabi-Dede Korkud” and plays a key role in understanding the heroes’ national-ethnic character.

The notion Love in the epos is analyzed against the background of happiness, faithful to the promise, kinship, love for God, patriotism, love for children, love for women, love for parents, love for brother, love for friend, addiction to tribe and clan.

The love motive expressed by greetings, praise, in the forms of address is given by the various words and metaphors: *Bərü gəlgi, Salur bəgi, Salur görgi! Başım bəxti, evim təxti! Xan babamın göyğüsü, Qadın anamın sevgisi, Atam-anam verdügi, Göz açuban gördüğüm! Könül verüb sevdüğüm, Bəg yigidim Qazan! (IV b., s. 72);* Sevgi konsepti dastanda *segilim, adaxlım. igidim, döləyim* sözləri ilə yanaşı işlənir: *Göz açub gördüğüm! Könül verib södügüm! Qoç yigidim, şah yigidim!... Mənim canım sənin canına qurban olsun! (KDQ,93).*

Perception of love expressed by blessing and praise. Perception of love is expressed by greetings and praise in the ancient Turkic texts. The greetings present the forces of good and creates the system of broad notions in the texts of “Dede Korkud”: *Yerli siyah tağların yıkılmasın., Kölgəlicə kaba ağacın əsilməsin., Qanatlarının ucu kırılmasın., Çapırkən bəyaz-boz atın büdrəməsin., Çalışırkən qara polat qılıncın görəlməsin. Qara ölüm*

gəldigində keçit versün. Sağlıqla sağincın, dövlətin həqq artırsın. Həp akan görkli suyun kurımasın. (KDQ,37-48). Haqq sizə pislik gətirməsin.(10: 32), Ağ sakalu baban yeri uçmağ olsun! Haq yandıran çirağın yana tursın. Kadir Tanrı səni namərdə möhtac eyləməsün, xanım.(KDQ,41). The total number of the blessings in the Oghuz Turks' epos "Kitabi-Dede Korkud" is 95. 10 of them are used repeatedly in the different forms in the parts of the epos.

According to the Oghuz Turks, the greetings had peculiar belief and content. According to their belief, prayers surely found the master. Blessing had power of impact from the psychological standpoint, so the Turks avoided misdeeds and prayers became the good deeds that led to spritual elevation.

The Turks believed that blessing and prayers influenced the person's fate, future and they would say "*in those times the nobility's blessing was blessing, and the nobility's curse was curse*" (KDG: 97).

The grammatical forms of the curse used in the epos are explained on the basis of the examples: *Oğul,oğul, ay oğul.Canım parəsi oğul! Qara başım qurban olsun yigit sanal Ağzın için öləgim, dilin için öləyim. Hey qırk eşim,qırk yoldaşım! Qırkınıza qurban olsun mənim başım! (KDQ,93).*

The part dedicated to the addresses connected with the social relation contains the expressive forms of feelings of love. The Oghuz people's love between the young and the old has the rich history based on the perfect morality.

The feelings of love between the old the and the young are expressed by the form of their address to one another. The old usually appeal to the young *yigit* "*Brave man, where are you coming from?*"(KDK, 87).

The young appeal to the old according to their status in the tribe. All appeals: a man to a woman, a woman to a man, parents to children, children to parents, brother to brother, brother to sister are expressed by the highest aesthetic feelings.

The women's love app nmn eal to a man is very poetic in the texts of "Dede Korkud". The lover's appeals to each other are given in the different forms, for example: *Vay, al duvağım iyəsi! Vay,*

alnim-başım umuru! Vay,şah yigidim, şahbaz yigidim. Doyunca yüzünə baqmadığım,xanum yigit! Göz açuban gördüğüm, gönül ilə sevdiğim, bir yasdıқта baş koyduğum! Yolunda öldüğüm! Qurban olduğum! Vay Qazan bəgin inağı! Vay qalın Oğuzun imrəncisi Beyrək (KDQ,58).

The subchapter “The concept Fear in the text of the epos” contains the explanation of this concept and its place in the ethical comprehension. The concept Fear is realized by such words as **ölüm** “death”, **nifrət** “contempt”, **xəyanət** “treachery”, **döyüş** “battle”, **yalançı** “deceiver”, **dava** “war”, **Əzrayıl** “Azrayil (Angel of death)”, **əsir** “captive” in the texts of the epos. The parallel *death-fear* is the main line in the epos. Dede Korkud’s fear of death and escape; Deli Domrul iz afraid of Azrail, and his fear is expressed in the original form: *Mərə, nə heybətli qocasan?Qapuçular səni görmədi, Çavuşlar səni tuymadı. Mənim görər gözlərim görməz oldu. Tutar allərim tutmaz oldu. Ditrədi mənim canım cuşa gəldi(KDQ,42.).*

The concept **Death** coincides with the notions **to take the soul, cold, ice**. So these expressions are used in parallel in the text: *Altun ayağım əlümdən yerə düşdü. Ağzım içi **buz kibi Sünüklərim tuz kibi** oldu. Mərə, nə heybətli qocasan degil mana, Qadam-bəlam toqınnır bu gün sana- dedi. Və ya: Küfr söz söylədim,- Həq təlaya xoş gəlmədi. Göğ yüzünə al qanatlı **Əzrayıl** Əmr elədi, uçub gəldi .Ağca mənim köksüm basub qondu. Xırıldadıb tatlu canım alur oldu.(KDQ,43).*

The notion **Fear** has the semantic connection with the notion **Lie** that is in its turn has the semantic connection with the **Oath**. **Fear of Death** don’t allow Deli Domrul’s parents to give their lives to their son:

*Dünya şirin can əziz, **Canımı qıya bilməm**, bəllü bilgil.*

His mother’s answer is the same:

Yaman yerə varmışsın, vara bilmən.

*Dünya şirin, can əzəz! **Canıma qıya bilmən, bəllü bilgil!**-dedi (KDQ, 43).*

It is noted in the explanation of the concepts **Fear, Lie and Oath** that the root of the semantic connections between the words **Fear, Lie and Oath** is on the common notion. The word **Andiçmə**

“to swear an oath” has genetic relationship with the Lie. The word and “oath” was used in the different forms. Though its source is taken from the beliefs and worldview the oath is first of all obligation. A man swears by holy thing in order to convince the other man. The notion Oath took an important place in the Turks’ culture and life. The Turks swore the things that they considered to be holy, that they worshiped.

The Oghuz Turks swore the weapon, especially a sword, and this rite is reflected in the story “Bamsi Beyrek Son of Gam Bure” in the epos “Kitabi-Dede Korkud”: Beyrek sears: “*kılıncıma toğranayın, oxuma sancılayım, yer kibi kərtləyin, toprak kibi savrılayın*” *sağlıkla varcaq olursam, oğuzə gələub səni hələllığə almaz isəm*” (KDQ, 59).

There is information about the Turks who swore by a sword in M. Kashgari’s “Divanu Lugat-it-turk”. Remembering the phrase “*Göy girsin, kızıl çıksın*” (literal translation: let the green enter, the golden come out). The author explaining this phrase wrote: “This word has another meaning. When swearing the Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Yabaku, Kypchaks and other tribes took out the sword, put it in front of them and said: “*bu göy girsin, kızıl şıxsın*” i.e. “If I don’t keep my word (if I lie) let this sword shed my blood, “let this sword revenge on me, because they worshiped a sword.

There are oaths in the Azerbaijan language connected with the ancient beliefs –Buddhism and fire- worship: *Od haqqı* “to swear by fire”; *Çıraqlı haqqı* “to swear by light”; *Çörək haqqı* “to swear by bread”; *dağ haqqı* “to swear by mountain”; *bu geçə haqqı* “to swear by this night”; *Yol haqqı* “to swear by road”; *Atam qəbri* “to swear by father’s grave”; *Anam qəbri haqqı* “to swear by mother’s grave”.

The oaths connected with Islam in the Azerbaijani language are mainly related to God, holy, only some of them are related to the holy persons: *Allah haqqı*, *Allaha and olsun*, *Allah bələmi versin ki*, *Allah qənim olsun ki*, *Quran haqqı*. *Yüz iyirmi dörd min peyğəmbərə and olsun*, *Əli Yolu haqqı*, and *olsun Kəlbələdə axan müqəddəs qana*, *Ətağa cəddi*, *Ətağanın qəbri haqqı*. *Ətağanın cəddi qənim olsun ki*, *Peyğəmbər haqqı*, *Oxuduğun Kitab haqqı*.

The oaths are often expressed in the forms of blessing and damnation in the ancient texts. The emotional and expressive oaths are mainly used in the Azerbaijani people's language: *Uşaqlarımın canı haqqı* "to swear by the children's health"; *Başın haqqı* "I swear by your head"; *Dayımın canı üçün* "I swear my uncle's health"; *Atam- anam sənə qurban olsun ki* "Let my father and mother be your sacrifice etc."

The oaths in the form of damnation.

Some oaths are in the form of damnation in the modern languages:

Uşaqlarım yetim qalsın əgər yalam deyirəmsə. İki gözüm kor olsun ki, Başın haqqı. Canın üçün, Sən öləsən, Balamın ölmüşünə etc. İşığa kor baxım ki, Evim başıma uçsun yalam deyirəmsə. balalarım yetim qalsın ki, Tək balamın ölmüşünə, Allah bəlasını versin ki, Allah canımı alsın ki, Balalarımın meyidini görüm ki, Evim -ocağım dağılsın ki, Fitol- fitil burnumdan gəlsin əgər yalan deyirəmsə, Kəsdiyim çörək burnumdan fitil -fitil gəlsin ki, Ocağım sönsün ki, Balalarımın toyun görməyim ki, Quran qənim olsun ki, Balamın xeyrin görməyim ki, Başıma daş düşsün yalan deyən, Göydən daş yağsın əgər yalan deyirəmsə,, Əlləri qurusun, dili lal olsun, İşıqlı dünyaya kor baxım. Sən öləsən başın haqqı, Səni qəbrə qoyum ki, Atamın goru haqqı, Atamın getdiyi Məkkə yolu haqqı.

In the "**Conclusion**" of the dissertation, the scientific conclusions obtained in the results of the research are summarized in separate points.

1. Textual linguistics is a new direction of linguistic research, the object of which is the rules of construction of a coherent text, the categories of its meaning expressed by these rules. It is part of the philological directions that study the text. Textual linguistics is a philological discipline that emerges at the intersection of linguistics, poetics, rhetoric, pragmatics, semiotics, and retains its ontological status despite its intersection with many subjects;

2. Two directions in text linguistics are more developed: The first direction is a general branch of text linguistics: this direction, being one of the currents of text linguistics, reveals the content components related to the provision of correct communication and

thus, in general, ensures the correct structure of the text. This determines the differences in meaning in the use of the communicative components of speech - articles, affiliations and pronouns, modal-communicative particle, appraisal adjectives, verb forms, and so on. This trend is combined with the theory of pragmatics, psycholinguistics, rhetoric, stylistics, presuppositions. *The second direction* deals with the discovery of deep meanings in any closed text. In this case, the definition of the principle of the use of language units sometimes helps to identify the contradictions of meaning and the subject of the text, which are beyond the literary and stylistic analysis. This trend is associated with hermeneutics as an explanation of the hidden meaning of the text; applied to ancient, folk-archaic structural texts, as well as poetic texts;

3. The text is distinguished by three main stages of formation and development of linguistics: In the first stage, a scattered school and independent currents are formed, which include different linguistic methods and ideas. In the first stage, the lack of intergroup scientific communication is characterized by the large number of names of the new subject; In the second stage, specific, purely textual linguistic phenomena are distinguished by the development of special methods that have no analogues in the study of previous language levels for the detection and study of them. At this stage, it is characterized by the emergence of a common name for a new subject - the subject of textual linguistics, and its emergence on the "front stage" of linguistic consciousness; In the third stage - in textbooks and monographs, the initial experience of in-depth study of generalizing, synthesizing ideas of the new field of linguistics is revealed. The simultaneous emergence of a "text boom" among linguists, philologists and other humanists, and the emergence of works with the title "text and..." are characteristic. The formation of a system of regular communication (journals, periodical publications) is marked as a sign of the beginning of the "normal development" of textual linguistics;

4. The formation of textual linguistics as a field of science As the laws of text use, its leading role in the communication system are studied, the category of discourse in linguistics begins to be

actively used. In this regard, there is a need to clearly distinguish the areas of application of *discourse and text* terms. It is more appropriate to use the term "*discourse*" in the analysis of possible oral speech, as well as in the broad socio-cultural and psycholinguistic aspect - when studying the text as a product of speech activity. "Discourse is a text connected with extralinguistic-pragmatic, socio-cultural, psychological and other factors; a text taken from the eventual aspect; speech, which is considered as a purposeful social influence, is understood as a component involved in human interactions and mechanisms of their consciousness (cognitive processes)." Unlike the term "text", the term "*discourse*" does not apply to ancient and other texts whose connection to living life is not directly restored. Discourse analysis and textual linguistics form close, many-like areas of linguistics;

5. In recent years, the term "hypertext" has begun to be used more in textual linguistics. Hypertext has a specific structure, and this structure consists of two types of elements: 1) a small separate data unit (file, node, module) (1-2 screens); 2) availability of means of transfer to another data block (sending). There are two main types of hypertext space: 1) the possibility of ordinary, linear reading of the hypertext by referring to the quotation with parallel invocation of one or other information; 2) it is fundamentally impossible to read linearly when there is no beginning or end of the hypertext, and the reader creates a new text every time, and the possibilities of interpretation are endless. Hypertext is a specific means of expression, protection and presentation (presentation) of information (both text and other type) with a number of structural and functional features. These include the properties of multimedia and non-linearity, as well as the phenomenon of intertextuality: openness, infinity, the possibility of multiple interpretations, the associativeness and relativity of relations between information units;

6. The rapid growth of cognitive research has also contributed to the development of text theory. The application of the achievements of cognitive linguistics, a new direction in text theory, forms a different approach to the study and comprehension of the text. The study of the semantic structure of a text seems to be

possible by applying a cognitive approach to it. Subtextual meanings increase the importance of such approaches in the study of the expression of non-linguistic knowledge of speakers of that language in the text, in the analysis of texts of different nature. The formation of "text" and "meaning" constructions, which represent the speech process at the phonetic and semantic levels, allows us to concisely and accurately express the change of codes from one to another. Thus, cognition opens up new possibilities for conscious manipulation of text;

7. Text is an important and important level of complexity at the syntactic level. The text has special structural models. The content and components of the text are built by unique methods and tools. The text is a syntactic unit that requires special research, approach. The rich stylistic forms of the text in both written and oral literature suggest that the text should be studied at the intersection of different sciences. Because the text is formed not only on the basis of grammatical and semantic connection, but also is a product of a complex union that combines ethnopsychological, ethnosociological and ethnocultural aspects. For this reason, the text should be analyzed at the intersection of poetics, linguistics, psychology, sociology, stylistics, literary studies;

8. The study of the main functions and theories of text analysis, in particular, the theory of functional analysis, the functional communicative approach in modern linguistics is one of the main problems of text linguistics. Here it is important to take into account the four main functions of language - *communicative, cognitive (cognition, epistemology)* as the main functions, as well as *emotional and metalanguage* functions, distinguishing them in text theory. From the main functions of the text, special, derivative functions emerge. That is, the function of making contact with the communicative function (fatic), conative (appropriation), voluntary (influence), national consciousness, cultural traditions and the protection and transmission of the history of the people. Both modal and poetic functions are closely related to emotional function;

9. One of the main problems in the study of textual linguistics in Turkology is the universality of texts in Turkic languages,

especially the main structure of ancient Turkic texts and ancient Turkish written texts, folklore texts, phraseological texts, idiomatic texts, similarities of national and ethnic ideas in proverbs. Languages of the same root can change with extralinguistic influences, as well as maintain a common, basic common style of expression. Our research on various texts gives grounds to say that the images of the national language and antiquity are increasing, but in modern texts it is decreasing with the emergence of different styles and universal forms of expression, modern forms of expression. Rhythm and melodicism, syntactic parallelism, and the means of creating them, which are common to ancient Turkish poetic texts, are the same for almost all Turkic texts;

10. The study of the texts in the common Turkic manuscript "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk", a product of the transition from ancient Turkic to medieval Turkic, reveals which language elements of the syntactic structure were abandoned at this stage of transition or serves to keep track of what innovations it has not received in the previous period. These compact, molded syntactic constructions reflect several layers of Turkish ethnic culture and revive the phonetic, lexical and grammatical landscape of the language, which is the expression of culture. Preserving the syntax of the original Turkic language, "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" expresses the syntax of the ancient Turkic language, in contrast to the dastan "Dede Korkut", which is more closely related to the syntax of today's language. Comparison with syntactic constructions or text models in the language and other Turkic languages helps to determine the specific features of the syntactic structure of two different language periods;

11. Some poetic examples in the language of Turkish manuscripts as well as in the form of a complex sentence with independent clause, especially in quatrains, followed in the work "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" are in the text line, i.e. the completeness of information is provided. Therefore, we take them as a textual form from a structural point of view. The main structural feature of the text used in the language of the manuscript is that most of them consist of constructions without conjunction. In the work "Dīwān

Lughāt al-Turk " complex constructions without conjunctions are mostly observed in examples of folklore, samples taken from live speech. This is explained by the fact that in literary language the connection with conjunction is the main, and in oral speech the connection without conjunction is the main. These types of constructions, which are the product of the historical development of language, are sentences formed as a result of syntactic formation;

12. In ancient Turkic texts, intonation plays an important role among the means of connecting components. On the one hand, intonation serves to construct these structures, on the other hand, it is a distinguishing feature for them. Because intonation is the basis of the definition of subordinate and non-subordinate constructions. There is more enumeration intonation between the components of the text formed without the conjunction. In general, in complex constructions without conjunctions, the means of communication are different from complex texts formed with conjunctions. In this type of text, the connection is also based on the similarity of the grammatical structure. In complex constructions without conjunctions, there are more parallel semantic relationships between the components. Syntactic parallelism is one of the ways of structural connection of independent sentences both in the language of manuscripts and in modern linguistics. The basic organizing principle of a complex structure without conjunction is also based on syntactic parallelism;

13. All the above-mentioned characteristics of disobedient complex units remain valid for complex constructions belonging to this group in the language of the "Divan": two or more predicative centers, the same number of components, a concept that combines components. Complex units formed on the basis of disobedience, as in other Turkic manuscripts, are quantitatively more numerous than simple and subordinate compound sentences. Most of the complex units created by the existing subordination are based on the repetition of the syntactic construction. However, in the language of both ancient and later Turkic manuscripts, complex units based on this structure may differ in terms of structural and semantic features. Although the means of communication of the components of

complex text models used in the language of the “Divan” are limited in quantity, they are distinguished by some features;

14. In the works written in the Turkic languages of the Middle Ages, especially in M.Kashgarli's "Divan", the text components are connected with different semantic connections. And as a result, there were texts of *unification, time, sequence, clarification, contradictory comparison, cause and effect*. Basically, the simultaneous connection between the components related to the time relationship, the method of sequential time connection is the leader. Compared to the sentences expressing the same time, the chronologically related texts, unlike the Göktürk manuscripts, were not widely used in the language of the Divan and were developed very rarely. The order and sequence of the components in the related texts do not play an important role. That is, in this type of complex forms, one of the components is not more important than the other, does not become actual, each is equally important;

15. In such complex constructions, where the chain semantic connection is followed, the common expressions, lexical repetitions developed in the first component are repeated openly and secretly in the components, and these common components become the main means of connecting the components of this syntactic unit along with parallelism. These poetic examples are based on syntactic parallelism and reject the morphological index of predicate. In this example, where parallelism is a main connecting tool, along with syntactic repetitions, lexical repetitions act as the main connecting means. In general, texts formed on the basis of subordination in the language of the manuscript differ from the complex syntactic constructions used in the modern literary language in terms of the lack of connecting means;

16. The advantage of the absence of a conjunction in the language of the manuscript does not mean that this structure is simple. The deep structure, the simplicity of complex structures without conjunctions, and the means of connecting the components compel these syntactic units to be studied more carefully than those with connective structures. *Syntactic parallelism* is one of the structural tools involved in the organization of complex forms

without conjunctions, in the connection of parts of text, in the connection of components. Parallelism is the main tool in the formation of a complex structure. This form is widespread in ancient Turkic manuscripts, as well as in modern texts and living spoken language. In general, figures such as *alliteration*, *assonance*, *repetition*, *syntactic parallelism* are rhythmic means in both poetry and prose. Syntactic parallelism, as one of the syntactic-stylistic figures used in works of art, also increases the expressiveness, impact and emotionality of thought. At the same time, it serves to close the sides of a complex sentence as a means of parallelism and re-construction;

17. The most important formal indicator in the constructions where syntactic parallelism is observed in M.Kashgari's "Divan" is ***alliteration***. Alliteration, which is one of the main means of ensuring the rhythmicity of poetic patterns in the language of all Turkic manuscripts, giving an artistic effect to sentences, and even linking the components of a syntactic unit, is closely related to the parallel structure and repetition of ancient Turkic poetry. Although alliteration is very strong in proverbs, which are examples of folk art in the language of the manuscript, it is impossible to define it precisely in the poems. Alliteration in the language of the manuscript strengthens the formal connection between the internal components of the manuscripts' artistic samples. In the language of the manuscript, alliteration is observed in both subordinate and non-subordinate complex sentence patterns;

18. An important layer in the cognitive analysis of the text is the identification of leading concepts in the text. Because the concept is a semantic formation that characterizes certain ethnocultural carriers in one form or another, reflecting linguocultural features. The concept is closely related to the national culture, national character, behavior and mentality of the people, and therefore can be understood as the starting point of any nation. It is possible to discover the national identity of a nation by studying its concept and analyzing the concept that reflects its spiritual culture;

19. The concepts of love, lies, oaths and fear in the texts of Dede Korkut are expressed in the ethno-cultural memory of the characters, in the culture in which they are genetic carriers. The concept of love in the dastan - *Loyalty, Covenant of Faith, Love, Nativeness, love of God, love of Country, love of Land, love of homeland, love of Children, love of Women, love of brothers, love of Friends, tribal prejudice, heroism, love of life, enthusiasm, emotionality, freedom, solemnity, sincerity* motifs appear parallel, more closely. The concept of love is used in the dastan along with the words *sevgilim, adaxlım, igidim, döləyim*. There are many different forms of expression of the concept of love in the dastan: The tone of pampering with the particle *-cik,-cik, -cuk, -cük* such as *-gəlinciyim sevdiciyim* etc. with the particle *-can*, such as "*başım qurban olsun*" expressions, as well as in the forms of applause, praise, address. *In the texts, the concept of fear is given in the dastan with the help of a number of expressions.* Words such as, *ölüm, nifrət, xəyanət, döyüş. yalançı, yalincıq, dava, Azrayıl, döyüş*, is realized by the different processing in the text. The parallel of death and fear is the main line in the dastan.

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

1. Mətnin öyrənilməsində əsas yanaşmalar: nəzəriyyələr, mülahizələr, problemlər (türk dillərinin materialları əsasında): Monoqrafiya / – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2015. – 258 s.

2. Mətn sintaksisi: monoqrafiya / – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2002. – 181 s.

3. Abdullayev, K.M. və b. Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər (həmmüəllif) / – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – 606 s.

4. Oğuz qrupu türk dillərində mətni əlaqələndirən vasitələr // BSU Elmi əsərlər, – 2004. № 1, – s.64-67.

5. Türk dillərində mətnin genealoji məsələləri // V Uluslararası Türk Dili Kurulrayı bildirileri, II – Ankara: - 20-26 Eylül, – 2004, – s.2191-2196.

6. Türk dillərində mətnin qurulmasının struktur və üslubi formaları // BSU Elmi əsərlər, – 2006. № 2, – s.77-83.

7. Türk dillərində mətn sintaksisi problemi // Filologiya məsələləri, Bakı – 2007. № 3, – s. 33-43.

8. Türkoloji dilçilikdə mətn sintaksisinin tədqiqi tarixi // “Müasir dilçiliyin problemləri (dil əlaqələri)” II. Bejnəlxalq Elmi Konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 22-23 noyabr, – 2007, – s. 104-109.

9. M. Kaşğarlının Divanü lügat-it-türk metnlərinin sintaktik incelemeri // VI Uluslararası Türk Dili Kurultayı, – Ankara: - 20-25 Ekim, – 2008, – s. 2279-2290.

10. Türk dillərində mətnin funksional-praqmatik özəlliyi // ADU Elmi Xəbərləri, – 2009. № 1, – s. 31-39.

11. Etnos və dilin qarşılıqlı əlaqəsi (Türk dillərinin materialları əsasında) // Tədqiqələr, – 2009. № 1, – s. 96-104.

12. Mətnin öyrənilməsində əsas yanaşmalar // BSU. Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, - 2009. № 3, – s. 48-55.

13. Etnolinqviistik xarakter: milli dil obrazları (nəzəri mülahizələr) // Mütərcim, 2009. № 1, – s. 130-134.

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