

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**INCOMPLETE SENTENCES IN THE LANGUAGES OF
DIFFERENT SYSTEMS**

Speciality: 5704.01 – The theory of language

Field of science: Philology – Linguistics

Applicant: **Parvana Zahid Abbasova**

Baku – 2022

The work was performed at the Department of Indo-European languages and at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani language of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Scientific supervisor: Prof. Doctor of Philological Sciences
İlham Mikayıl Tahirov

Official opponents: Prof. Doctor of Philological Sciences
Habib Mammad Zarbaliyev

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology, doc.
Mahabbat Najaf Asadova

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology, doc.
Cavanshir Khankishi Muradov

Dissertation council – ED 1.06 of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Chairman of the Dissertation council:

Prof. Doctor of Philological Sciences
Nadir Balaoglan Mammadli

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council:

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology, assoc.prof.
Sevinj Yusif Mammadova

Chairman of the scientific seminar:

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology, assoc.prof.
Gulsum İsrafil Huseynova



INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work: The structural incompleteness or imperfection of the sentence, as well as its communicative- functional aspect is one of the problems to which most attention is paid in the modern linguistic studies. Incomplete sentences are widely used in spoken language, they are characteristic for the large spectre of the communicative situations. Thus, this makes necessary their complex and systematic analysis by taking into consideration their linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Besides, a sentence is considered the biggest unit after the text in the hierarchical system of the language. A sentence is such an important element of syntax that it integrates all levels of the language. The simple sentence is considered one of the main elements of the syntactic level of the language. Two-member and one- member sentences, complete and incomplete sentences are differentiated as the types of the sentences. They connect each- other. An incomplete sentence is formed and organized on the basis of the special structural- semantic types of the two-member and one- member sentences. Incomplete sentences have been stabilized in all languages and they can function in the language- speech system. The description of the structural and semantic peculiarities of incomplete sentences and the materials of the languages of different systems may create opportunities to find out new and conceptual views in this field in order to specify general regularities and particular indications in such sentences. To determine and to study the place of these sentences are actual from the point of view of modern linguistics. Another purpose acquiring actuality is that the materials of the languages of different systems used for the exploration of incomplete sentences are not only dialogical texts but also the materials of lively spoken language including different situations and contexts during speech communication.

As one of the structural types of the sentence the incomplete sentences were not studied very much in a comparative way in



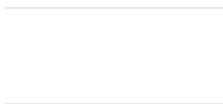
linguistics. The actuality of the research work is also grounded on analyzing the whole structure of such sentence constructions thoroughly, defining and explaining the structural- semantic models of the incomplete sentences in the spoken language or dialogical speech.

Another reason substantiating the actuality of this exploration is studying the functioning opportunities of the incomplete sentences in speech process. First of all this case can create condition to determine the connection and dependence between the incomplete sentences and one-member sentences and to reveal the common and different peculiarities between the two-member sentences and one-member sentences. To study the structural- semantic and communicative development of the incomplete sentences in the languages of different systems can be considered the actuality of the research work as well.

Object and subject of the research: The object of the research is the incomplete sentences which have the specific place in the area of speech communication in the Azerbaijan and English languages of different systems. The theme of the research is formed by revealing and analyzing the structure of the incomplete sentences, their description and analysis from the point of view of their usage in speech process and their functionality, the structural-semantic and functional features of the incomplete sentences on the basis of the materials of the Azerbaijan and English languages.

The aim and tasks of the research: The main aim of the research work is to give systematic description of the incomplete sentences, to analyze their features of realization in the different speech situations, to find the types of the incomplete sentences, to determine and to specify the reasons and conditions forming the incompleteness and to reveal the general regularities being realized and modelled in the structure of the sentence on the basis of the materials of the languages of different systems.

In order to achieve these aims the solution of the following tasks is intended:



- to study the problem of the investigation of the incomplete sentences in the languages of different systems.

- to consider the incomplete sentences wholly (contextually, situative, elliptic, copulative incomplete sentences; the incomplete sentences of the dialogical and monological speech), to learn their specific features;

- to determine the essence of the incompleteness of the sentence;

- to define the place of the incomplete sentences in the system of language and speech;

- to find out the characteristic features of the general regularities for the two-member and one-member incomplete sentences;

- to determine the typology of the elliptic sentences in the languages of different systems.

- to follow the characteristic peculiarities of the sentence types being formed by the concepts of definiteness and indefiniteness, generality, impersonality, to determine the status of the incomplete sentences consisting of nominative and vocative sentences and to find out their specifications differing from the entire one-member types;

- to reveal the features differing the communicative types (declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory sentences) of the one-member incomplete sentences from one- another;

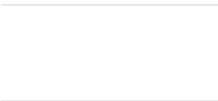
- substantiating the criteria of divisibility of the incomplete sentences, specifying their structural- semantic classification;

- to define the functional and constructive appearance, types of the incomplete sentences;

- to specify the text forming peculiarities and communicative functions of the one-member incomplete and elliptic sentences.

The methods of the research: In this research work the descriptive, comparative-confrontating, contextual analysis method and ways are used.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended:



-The functionality and superiority of the incomplete sentences in the dialogical speech reflect the general tendency of the inflective and agglutinative languages to the laconism of the language means in the dialogical speech in the example of the languages of different systems such as, the Azerbaijan and English languages;

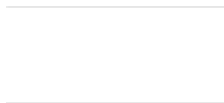
- The incomplete and one-member sentences forms the basis of establishment of the remarks in the dialogical speech;

- Differing from the Azerbaijan language the incomplete and one-member sentences possess the specific peculiarities in the English language that creates chance to differentiate those linguistic phenomina from one- another in the circle of dialogue.

-The study of the factual language materials shows that in the Azerbaijan and English languages of different systems the incomplete and as well as incomplete one-member sentences form the basis of the setting mechanism of the interrogative remarks.

The scientific novelty of the research: In the dissertation the systematic analysis of the incomplete sentences in the communicative- functional aspect is given, the structural- semantic typology of these sentence constructions is presented, their communicative potential is revealed, they are studied as a living spoken act. Thus their functional possibilities in the dialogical and monological speech are determined, the structural- semantic and other qualities are defined. Along with, the place, the position, the communicative activity, structural- semantic peculiarities, as well as the ability of functioning in the atmosphere of the dialogical and monological text, the text forming features of the incomplete sentences in the system of language and speech are studied, the obtained scientific conclusions can be presented as the scientific-theoretical novelty of the research.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research: The theoretical significance of the research conditions with the fact that in this dissertation on the basis of the materials of the languages of different systems the incomplete sentences have been studied from the functional-semantic point of view and these sentence



constructions have been analyzed functionally. The structural imperfection or incompleteness of the sentence, as well as the material being used in its communicative-functional aspect may be useful in the grammatical-functional description of those sentences in the compared Azerbaijan and English languages. The materials of the research work and the obtained conclusions may be used in the books on syntax of the Azerbaijan and English languages at the philology faculties of universities and during the teaching of syntax of the incomplete sentences in the structural- semantic and functional direction.

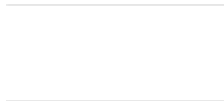
The approbation and the applying of the work: The research work has been carried out at the departments of “Indo-European languages” and “Modern Azerbaijani language” of Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. The scientific articles on the main conclusions and content of the research work were published in the materials of the scientific conferences held in Azerbaijan and abroad and in the journals recommended by Azerbaijan Higher Certification Committee.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished: The dissertation was accomplished at the Departments of Indo-European languages and Modern Azerbaijani languages of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign: Introduction 4 pages, chapter I 51 pages, chapter II 51 pages, chapter III 18 pages, Conclusion 3 pages, list of bibliography 16 pages. Total volume 147 pages – 206, 080 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

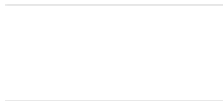
The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the



hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the structure of dissertation is given in the part of “Introduction” of the dissertation.

In the first subchapter titled as “The Problems of Incomplete Sentence and its study” of the first chapter entitled as **“The Incomplete Sentence is as a Unit of Language and Speech”** it is noted that the real possibilities of the inner speech don’t result not only with all the members being in their places in the sentence structure according to the principle of the order of the syntactic units and the formation of the whole grammatical structures of the expressed thoughts understood without participation of other sentence and the sentences forms. In the real speech situation sometimes one or some members of the sentence are missed. In order the informants to understand each-other it is not necessary all the members of the sentence must take part in the communication. On the contrary, the laconic, incomplete forms of the sentence are displayed interest during the communication. Along with, missing one or some of the both principle and secondary members of a sentence don’t result with the disappearance of the meaning, doesn’t influence the essence of the passed information seriously. At this time the situation and context help to imagine that part of the sentence, to interchange the information expressed in it.

In the language any sentence can be complete and incomplete from the grammatical point of view. In comparison with complete sentences incomplete sentences possess a communicative- stylistical meaning, one of them is used for stylistical purposes and economy and laconism are provided. Incomplete sentences are such constructions that their position is never changed, even if certain parts are missed from that construction, they save the thought and meaning. Even if they are isolated from the context, the clearness is observed in such sentences and provides a concrete speech act.



It is possible to restore the missing parts of the sentence, the meaning and thought within the context are given as in a complete sentence. Incompleteness is also observed in the two-membered, one-membered and complex sentence. These are language ellipses¹. As the incomplete sentence is formed on the basis of the two-membered and one-membered sentences it is divided into two groups being two-membered and one-membered for its syntactic form².

It is possible to restore the missed parts of the language units being considered incomplete sentences according to the text, situation, form set up the sentence and content. One-membered sentences are formed on the basis of only one of the principal members (either the predicate or the subject) of the sentence. There is no need for the other principal member of the sentence. Both one-membered and two-membered sentences possess specific structural base. If in two-membered incomplete sentences the predicative relation is expressed by the predicate, in one-membered incomplete sentences the opportunity of this expression is only realized by one of the principal members. This feature separates one-membered incomplete sentences from two-membered incomplete sentences. So, the structural basis of one-membered incomplete sentences is one of the principal members and the simple sentences being formed in this base. For example: “Onun kimə acığı tutub? – Qızına” (Who was he angry with?- with his daughter). There are two one-membered sentences. One of the is sentences and an impersonal one-membered sentence. The other one consists of an answer. The answer is the one-membered impersonal incomplete sentence³.

A group of incomplete sentences are formed relating to parceling being a syntactical- stylistical phenomenon. One part of the

¹ Игнатченко И.Р. Текстобразующие функции неполных предложений в русском языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. М., 1990, с. 3

²Cavadov Ə.M. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində sintaktik vahidlərin sırası. Bakı: Elm, 1977, s.85

³Кязимов И.Б. Неполное предложение в тюркских языках огузской группы: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Баку, 1987, с. 15

previous sentence is parted, forms a new sentence so that this becomes an incomplete sentence in most cases. Such incomplete sentences can be either two-membered or one-membered being depended on the previous sentence. For example: “*Onları apardılar. Rayona*” (They were taken. To the region). The first sentence is one-membered impersonal sentence. The sentence joined to it (To the region.) carries out the same function. But it is a one-membered impersonal incomplete sentence.

One-membered sentences are divided into two parts being personal and impersonal in the English and Azerbaijan languages. In the compared languages those sentences become complete and incomplete according to their structure.

One-membered incomplete sentences differ from the whole grammatical structure. In the English language there is one type of one-membered sentence. This is a nominative sentence.

In the modern English language a number of sentences begin with the pronoun “it”. The usage of both personal and impersonal “it” is only realized in the text level¹.

One of the main features of an incomplete sentence is that one or a few necessary members of the sentence are missed in this structure. For example: *Mənim dostum kitab oxumağı sevir, mən isə futbol oynamağı sevirəm* (complete sentence); *Mənim dostum kitab oxumağı sevir, mən isə futbol oynamağı* (incomplete sentence); My friend likes reading a book, while I like playing football (complete sentence); My friend likes reading and I- playing football (incomplete sentence).

In both languages the main feature differentiating the first sentence from the second sentence is missing of verbal predicates of “sevirəm” and “likes” in the second sentence. The verbal predicate has materialized in the first sentence, but as they have been missed in the second sentence these sentences are incomplete sentences.

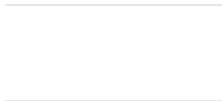
¹Hacızadə A.Y. Müasir ingilis dilində “it” əvəzliyi ilə başlanan cümlələr və onların Azərbaycan dilində qarşılığı: Filol. üz. fəl. dok. ... dis. avto-ref. Bakı, 2012, s.5

The incomplete sentence is more characteristic for the spoken speech, dialogical speech. The dialogical speech is formed on the basis of the talk of interlocutors and it demands a real condition so that speech situation has to be laconic. This is a rule and it is stylistic condition: – *Yaxşı, indi sən nə elmək istəyirsən? – Camaatıma kömək (İ.Shıxlı) (Well, what are you going to do now?- To help my people.); (–What did you do yesterday? - Worked.)*

Dialogical speech is formed from separate replies. Those replies consist of questions and responses. If in the sentences formed a dialogical speech an interrogative sentence is two-membered, its reply must be in the same structure. For example: The two-membered incomplete sentences: *-Pəncərəni nə ilə sındırdın? – Siçan tələsi ilə (=Mən pəncərəni siçan tələsi ilə sındırdım) (-What did you break the window with?- With a mouse-trap (=I broke the window with a mouse-trap)).*

One-membered incomplete sentence: – *Nəyin çatmır sənin?– Diqqət (=Mənə diqqət yetirilmir).- What do you need?- Attention (= I need attention).*

There are various structure of incomplete sentences in the English language. Such sentences are always used in the dialogical speech: 1) Incomplete sentences are formed with the help of special questions. For example: *How are you? – Quite well, thank you.* 2) In the sentences without a subject (I'm or it) verbal connection only consists of the predicative. For example: *(I'm...) Very glad to meet you.* 3) Subjectless incomplete sentences and declarative sentences and the auxiliary verb “to have” (Present Perfect) or to be (Present Continuous). For example: *(Have you) Been here long?– Yes, two hours already. (Are you) Going home?– Not yet.* 4) Subjectless incomplete interrogative and question-request sentences without you, would or an auxiliary verb. For example: *(Would you) Mind if I come along with you? (Do you) See what mean?* 5) The incomplete reply arisen from a general question is usually formed with the help of adverbs of degree, measure and manner. For example: *Are you fond of skating? – Very.* 6) Incomplete sentences without the subject “I”



and an auxiliary verb. For example: (*I shall*) *See you tomorrow.* 7) Incomplete sentences without the subject “it”. For example: (*It’s*) *No use asking him about.* 8) Subjectless and predicate-less incomplete sentences express interlocutors’ wishes and desires. For example: *How about an ice-cream? What about a walk? Some biscuits? An apple?*¹

The indefinite personal form of one-membered incomplete sentences are mostly used along with the complete form of one-membered sentences in the dialogue. For example: – *Hamini apardılar, ya tək səni?* – *Əlbəttə, məni* (- *Have all been taken or only you?*- *Of course, only me*).

The first sentence is an indefinite personal sentence consisting of a question and the last is an incomplete impersonal sentence.

There is a specific condition of formation of incomplete sentences in the Azerbaijan languages. Incomplete sentences are also formed on the basis of the principal parts of the sentence: 1) Those that are formed on the basis of a subject: *O nədir?* – *Başlıq* (İ.Şıxlı) (-*What is this?*- *Bride-money*). The subject expressed with the pronoun (o- it) is missed in the incomplete sentence; 2) Those that are formed on the basis of a predicate: – *Şini boşalan təkər varmı?* – *Var, ağa* (İ.Şıxlı); (-*Is there a wheel in which the tire has become empty?* – *Yes, sir*); 3) Those that are formed on the basis of an object: – *Kimi deyirsən?*–*Elə biri Qocadayını* (İ.Şıxlı) (- *Who are you speaking about?*- *the one Uncle Goja*); 4) Those that are formed on the basis of an adverbial modifier: – *Hara getmişdin?* – *Qəbiristanlığa* (İ.Şıxlı) (-*Where did you go?* – *To the cemetery*).

The research work carried out on the basis of the English and Azerbaijan languages shows that the semantic and informative load and purpose of one-membered incomplete sentences condition with the following factors: a) the contextual- speech factor. For example: In the following passage of the dialogue taken from the Azerbaijan

¹Сыгтель В.В., Шубин Э.П.. Грамматика английского языка. М.: Просвещение, 1965.

language the contextual- speech factor has been realized, it has appeared in the form of an indefinite personal incomplete sentence: – *Keyirdir, Əşraf koxa, icazə verdilər. –Nəyə? –Məktəb açmağa. –Yəni əməlli-başlı məktəb? –Bəli. Lap əməlli-başlı (İ.Şıxlı) (-It is a good sign, Kokha Ashraf, the allowance has been given. – Why?- For opening the school.- A real school?- Yes, a real).*

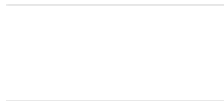
Communicative- informative factor is not appeared in this text:–*Kənddə “Buzlu yaylağ”a size aparırdıarmı? –Ayda bir dəfə. – Nə üçün ayda bir dəfə? –Bəli, ayda bir dəfə (S.Rəhimov) (-Were you taken to “The Icy summer house in the mountain” in the village?- Once a month.- Why once a month?- Yes, once a month).*

In the following dialogical text of common personal incomplete sentence the both factors have been realized: –*Cücəni payızda sayarlar. –Saysınlar də (S.Rəhimov); –Axı adətə görə sağ adamın adını təzə doğulan körpəyə qoymazlar. –Qoymurlar-qoymasınlar (S.Rəhimov) (Count Your Chickens in autumn.- Let them count; - But an alive man’s name shouldn’t be given to a child according to the custom.- They don’t name- let them not name).*

In order to determine one-membered or two-membered of the sentences the missed part is combined with the incomplete sentence in the imagination. According to the structure of the sentence imagined the incomplete sentence can possess the following types: 1) the definite personal incomplete sentence; 2) the indefinite personal incomplete sentence; 3) the common personal incomplete sentence; 4) the impersonal incomplete sentence;

In this subchapter the research works on the problem of one-membered or two-membered incomplete sentences in the Turkic languages, in Azerbaijan linguistics and on the whole in general linguistics are studied.

In the second subchapter entitled “The Structural-Semantic Types of Incomplete Sentences and their Functioning in Dialogical and Monological Languages” of the first chapter it is noted that the text is constructed from two speech form: a monologue and dialogue. Both the monologue and dialogue cause special type of



incomplete sentences to appear. The Uzbek linguist A.Babayeva writes that, “while speaking the usage condition of an incomplete sentence we must point out its being characteristic to the dialogical and monological speech”.¹ A dialogue first of all realizes a dialogical speech, it is formed in this situation. In a dialogical speech incomplete sentences are mainly constructed on the basis of question- response remarks and they correspond to the character of the question asked. In the question-response remarks various types of incomplete sentences are used that the situation and condition of their formation differ from one-another. According to the participation of the member forming the incomplete sentence in the interrogative part the dialogical speech can be divided into two parts: 1. The question remarks becomes in the form of a sentence. The incomplete reply sentence corresponds to the meaning of the interrogative sentence for a number of its features. That is in most cases the member of the incomplete sentence possesses a similar syntactic quality with the member participating in the interrogative sentence. This appears in the interrogative sentences constructed with the participation of the interrogative pronouns. For example: –*Hansi tərəfə getmək fikrindəsən?*– *O (İ.Şıxlı). (- In what direction do you intend to go? –That).*

2) The incomplete sentences are formed as result of mutual relationship of the dialogical remarks in the dialogue. For example: – *Deyirlər ki, qış fəslində cənnətin qapıları Muğana tərəf açılır.– Açılır, açılındə...*(M.İbrahimov) (*They say that the doors of paradise open towards the Mughan Plain in winter.- If they open, let them open...*).

– *They say in winter the doors of paradise opened towards Mughan*

– *Well?*

¹Бабаева А.Н. Неполные предложения в современном узбекском литературном языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Ташкент, 1968, с. 3.

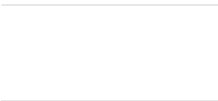
The incomplete sentences of the dialogical speech are constructed on the basis of one of the members participating in the complete sentence, reasking and so on; these are their main features.

In the monological speech incomplete sentences are also functioned as well. The incomplete sentences of the dialogical and monological speeches separate from each other both their appearing condition and their syntactic structure. In the monological speech the incomplete sentences are appeared as a result of repetition of the member being mentioned in the previous sentence. As a matter of fact this happens for the purpose of avoiding repetition. For example: *Nə ünvanı vardı, nə də imzası (İ.Hüseynov); Günlər günlərə bənzəyirdi, illəri llərə... (İ.Hüseynov) (There is neither his address nor his signature; The days resembled the days, the years- to the years).*

A number of types of the incomplete sentences are differentiated in the compared languages: 1) The contextual or situative incomplete sentences; 2) The elliptic sentences; 3) The copulative type of the incomplete sentences.

In *the contextual or situative incomplete sentences* the missed member is determined according to the situation. In the contextual incomplete sentence the doer of the action is the word used in the function of a subject in the previous sentence or the word being the structural part of the compound subject. For example: *Şamxal gözünü səmadakı ulduzlara dikmişdi. Yata bilmirdi (İ.Şıxlı) (Shamkhal stared to the stars in the sky. (He) couldn't sleep).* In such incomplete sentences the doer of the action is the word used in the function of an object in the previous sentence or the word being the component of the compound object. For example: *Nökərlər palıd odunun sürüşüb düşən közlərini bir az da irəli çəktilər. Şişləriyan-yana düzdülər (İ.Şıxlı) (The servants moved the slipped embers of the oak tree forward a little more. Placed the spits side by side).*

One of the types of the contextual incomplete sentences consists of a component of the compound sentence. In the simple sentences forming the parts of the compound sentence one of the



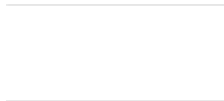
principal members or two of them can be missed. 1) Each of the simple sentences forming the components of the compound sentence is realized by an incomplete sentence: *Şamxal qabaq tərəfə keçdi, Güləsarısəyan* (İ.Şıxlı) (*Shamkhal passed to the front side, and Gulasar to sideways*). 2) Both of the components of the compound sentence are expressed with incomplete sentences. These sentences are mainly characteristic to the spoken language, proverbs, sayings: *Adamı sözündən tutarlar, heyvanı buynuzundan.* = *Take the bull by the horns, but take a man at his (her) word.* In the definite personal sentences: *Allah min dərđ verib, min birdə dərđman.* = *Every disease has its medicine.* The impersonal of the Azerbaijan language are met in the components of the compound sentences: *Durnaya elə gəldi ki, bu bir an içərisində ana on ilə qədər qocalmışdır* (İ.Əfəndiyev) (*It seemed to Durna that the mother got older about ten years in a minute*).

In the structure of the situative incomplete sentence the missed part is not used being taken into account, but in this situation that missed part is understood. For example, in the communication process being participated two or more people even though the things which are clear to the speakers are not named, it is possible to understand them. For example: *-Tut (çantanı). -Göstər görüm (kitabı)* (*-Hold (the bag).- Show me (the book)*).

"Really! Have you a daughter as big as that? Why, she must be seventeen!" "Nearly eighteen!"

In the situative incomplete sentences the sentence is sometimes cut being connected with a definite reason, but in the next dialogue "the place" of the missed part "is filled". For example: *Sənin yaxşılıq eləmək istədiyini başa düşürəm, amma... -Amması-zadı yoxdur.* (İ.Şıxlı) (*I understand that you want to do a favour, but...- There is no but*). The situative incomplete sentences are often come across in the language of fiction.

In *the elliptic sentences* "the predicate may be in the zero variant". The specific feature of ellipsis is that while it is used in the sentence depending on speakers' purpose, desire its reconstruction



can take place easily. “The reason of the formation of ellipsis carries out common characteristic in all languages. But each language possesses the special ways of making elliptical appropriate to its structure”¹.

The elliptic sentences are independent and incomplete from the point of view of their structure. In these sentences the omission of any part of the sentence is determined with the common content of the sentence. For these peculiarities the elliptic sentences differ from the other types of the incomplete sentences. The semantic independence is the base of the type of the elliptical sentences. The incomplete sentences serve expressing the thought with fewer words and expressions: –*Pəncərəni açsaq olmazmı, adam darıxır.–Bu saat, – deyə Əhməd otağın Kürə baxan tərəfinə keçdi (İ.Şıxlı) (Is it possible to open the window, tedious for a man.-Immediately, - said Ashraf walking to the side towards the Kura of the room).*

In this dialogue “bu saat” (immediately) is an elliptical sentence, its predicate (açmaq- to open) has been missed. According to the above text it is possible to imagine the missed predicate. In the other example, the elliptical sentence is also used: –*Fikrinizə başqa şey gəlməsin, adam tək olanda qapı-bacanı basdırır.–Əlbəttə, təklik pis şeydir. (Don't think anything else, when a man is alone, he closes the doors and windows- Of course, being alone is not good). – Üstəlik də qəriblik (In addition to being a stranger).(İ.Şıxlı).*

In the third subchapter of the second chapter the copulative type of incomplete sentences, incompleteness and mixed phenomena, parceling and copulative constructions are dealt with. In the speech process a speech element (words, word combinations, the components of a compound sentence) being able to enter a certain sentence-utterance can't join the base sentence structure being planned right from the start, so it is joined or added to the main sentence as an important element as if it is remembered suddenly. Such construction of the speech doesn't cause the semantic weakness

¹Bəylərova A.M. Bədii dildə üslubi fiqurlar.Bakı: Nurlan, 2008, s. 14.

of the joined part, on the contrary it causes its actualization. The first of the sentences associated in this way in the speech process is called a base sentence and the next is called a copulative construction. In the formation of such kind of incomplete sentences joining connection plays an important part¹.

The constructions appearing as a result of the phenomenon of parceling form this group of incomplete sentences. For example: – *Pulla əsgər tutdular. Danqır Abbası, Kök Məşədi Məhəmmədi, TaqHamidi (Mir Cəlal) (The soldiers are hired with money. Bald Abbas, Plump Mashadi Mahammad, Joint browed Hamid).*

The phenomenon of parceling plays an important role in the construction of such types of incomplete sentences. In most cases the copulative constructions are formed on the basis of division or parceling of a base sentence. That is why in linguistics this phenomenon is called “parceling” and the copulative constructions are named as “parceled construction”². For example: *Lakin Miranşah əlacını başqa şeylərdə tapdı: ovda, şərabda və qadında (İ.Hüseynov) (But Miranshah found his treatment in other things: in hunting, wine and women).* This is a two-membered copulative incomplete sentence. As the construction of “in hunting, wine and women” is two-membered according to the previous sentence.

In the third subchapter entitled as “One-membered Incomplete Sentences and their Types” of the second chapter entitled as “The Typology and Classification of the One-membered Incomplete Sentences” the research works on the one-membered incomplete sentences are analyzed.

There is paradigmatic relation between one-membered and two-membered sentences from the typology and character point of view. For example: let us pay attention to the paradigmatic line: *It is winter. It was winter. It will be winter. If only it would be winter.*

¹Хатиашвили Л.Г. Присоединительные связи в русском языке. Тбилиси: Издание Тбилисского Университета, 1963, с.7.

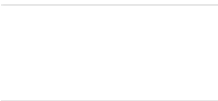
²Kazımov Q.Ş. Seçilmiş əsərləri: 10 cildə, V c., Bakı: Nurlan, 2008, s. 243.

This paradigmatic line shows that every sentence possesses an independent status. For example: *And then he'd come down here – to the country. A dead and alive place* (the context is in the past tense). In this one-membered sentence the line changed on the level of internal model.

The three states of usage scope of one-membered incomplete sentences in the languages of different system have been defined in the course of exploration: 1) when speaking about customs and the work of the farmstead having changed into habit: –*Cücəni payızda sayarlar. –Saysınlar* (-Count your chickens in autumn.- Let them count); when expressing a certain common desire: –*Vəli, belədir, bağa baxarsan bağ olar, baxmazsan, dağ olar- Mən həmişə baxmışam* (Ə.Muğanlı) (*Veli, this is like this, if you look after the garden, it will become a garden, if you don't, it will become a mountain.- I always looked after.*); 3) in the proverbs:- –*Uman yerdən küsərlər, ay Səlim.- Bilirəm, küsərlər* (Ə.Cəfərzadə) (-Hey, Selim, they take umbrage at those who are relied on.- I know, they take umbrage) and so on.

The types of impersonal incomplete sentences with the verbal predicate and nominal predicate are widely spread.

Impersonal incomplete sentences with the nominal predicate.
The impersonal incomplete sentences whose predicate has been formed on the basis of the nouns and denotes measure of distance and time: – *Burdan Naxçıvana neçə ağaclıq olar?–Üç ağaclıq* (Ə.Cəfərzadə) (-How many groves is Nakhchivan from here?- Three groves (approximately 21 km)). The impersonal incomplete sentences whose predicate has been formed on the basis of the noun denoting time and adverbs: –*Bu gün nə günüdür? Qızın köçən günü* (Ə.Cəfərzadə) (-What day is it?- The day when your daughter got married); The impersonal incomplete sentences whose predicate has been formed on the basis of the derivative nouns formed by adding the suffix –*lıq* and denote state and situation: The impersonality of such kind of incomplete sentences arises from the meaning of those nouns, their denoting an abstract feature and quality taken beyond of

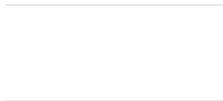


a thing. For example:–*Əlibəy, keçmişi yada sal, o zaman kasıbçılıq idi?*– *Hə kasıbçılıq idi* (Ə.Cəfərzadə) (*Ali bey, remember the past, was there poverty at that time?*- *Yes, there was poverty*); The impersonal incomplete sentences whose predicate has been constructed on the basis of the nouns formed the repetition of the compound verbs and express state and situation: –*Səhərin gözü açılandan köçəköçdür.* – *Hə, köçəköçdür* (*There is universal removal from the early in the morning.*- *Yes, there is universal removal*).

The predicate of the impersonal incomplete sentences with verbal predicate was expressed with the mandatory mood, the active and passive verbs, passive verbs in the conjunctive and optative moods, phrasal units, the participle, the infinitive and others s. For example: – *Oralara əl gəzdirilib?* – *Əl gəzdirilib*; – *Dünən işə getdiyidi, gəlməyib.* – *Gəlməyib*; *Məndən xəbərdarlıq etmək! Səndən başa salmaq* (- *Were those places cleaned?*-*Cleaned*; -*He went to work yesterday, he hasn't come.*- *hasn't come*; *I warn! You explain*).

The constructions beginning with the complete one-membered sentences change in the process of the language, as a result new syntactic models are formed. New structural- semantic peculiarities appear. These models involve one-membered incomplete sentences. The syntactic relations and ties are formed between complete and incomplete sentences in the language system. Continuous cases of disorder happen in incomplete sentences in the speech process. The missing members can be restored in the language and speech semanticity.

A number of simple sentences are formed with the participation of one of the principal members and there is no need for the use of other principal member. One part of simple sentences is formed on the basis of the predicate and the other part is formed on the basis of the subject. Such a model realizes one-membered sentence model. Their available types as the invariant of impersonal, indefinite, common personal complete sentences incomplete forms are also formed in the language system, especially in the dialogical sphere of the language. So, the problem of structural- semantic

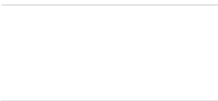


incompleteness in one-membered sentences are interpreted according to the following succession:

1. The definite personal one-membered sentences which are structurally incomplete and semantically complete.
2. Structurally incomplete and semantically complete one-membered indefinite personal sentences.
3. Structurally incomplete and semantically complete one-membered common personal sentences.
4. Structurally incomplete and semantically complete one-membered impersonal sentences.
5. The incomplete type of nominative sentence.

The main structural centre of definite personal incomplete sentences consists of just the predicate, the sentence is formed on the basis of the predicate and all the members get centralized around the predicate. The main peculiarities of the definite personal incomplete sentences are that in order to construct the sentence there is no need for the subject, on the contrary the participation of the subject can make a sentence defective.

For the formation of the one-membered definite personal incomplete sentences the omission of the predicate is necessary. Because of the omission of the predicate one-membered definite personal incomplete sentences are formed on the basis of the secondary members. That is why the definite personal incomplete sentences can be divided into the following groups from their structural point of view: 1) Those whose object is missed and are formed on the basis of the predicate: – *Köçə çatarmı? – Çatar, heç darıxma (İ.Şıxlı) (Does he reach the removing nomads?- Yes, don't worry)*. In the definite personal incomplete sentences the subject can be found. The concrete language materials show that these are characteristic for one-membered constructions. As the subject is only expressed with the grammatical person. 2) Those that are formed on the basis of the attribute: For this there is no need to express the subject in a lexical way. A.G.Rudnev writes that in such sentences the subject shows itself in the “poştatu” situation. Usually those



forms are complete¹. The content defines away from context and situation. In the definite personal sentence the principal member consists of only the predicate. The predicate is expressed in the first and the second persons of the verb in the definite personal sentences. 3) Those whose subject is missed and are formed on the basis of the adverbial modifier: a) on the basis of the adverbial modifier of place: – *Gedirəm.*– *Hara?*– *Kəndə* (*danışıq dilində*); –*I am going.*–*Where?*– *To the village* (discourse).

Here the incomplete sentence “*Kəndə*” (To the village) is considered one-membered definite personal incomplete sentence under the predicate “*gedirəm*” ((I am) going). The subject and the predicate (*mən gedirəm*) (I am going) were missed. The incomplete sentence “*Kəndə*” (To the village) was connected with the predicate “*gedirəm*” ((I am) going) grammatically. The predicate “*gedirəm*” ((I am) going) is one-membered definite personal incomplete sentence.

b) On the basis of the adverbial modifier of time: – *Getmək istəyirsiniz?*–*Bəli.*– *Nə vaxt?*– *Elə bu saat* (İ.ŞİXLİ); – *Are you going to leave?*–*Yes.*–*When?*–*Right now*; In the definite personal sentences the predicate is expressed in the following forms. In all tenses- past, present and future tenses:– *Çörək bişirtirmisənmi?*–*Bişirtirmişəm* (İ.ŞİXLİ) (*Have you had bread baked?*);

In indefinite personal incomplete sentences there is a type of one-membered sentences in which from the principal members of the sentence only the predicate participates in the sentence. The subject of the work expressed in the predicate is an indefinite person. G.Kazimov writes that “in indefinite personal sentences the speaker and the listener are interested in the work itself, not the doer of the work; the doer of the work is not considered important as a subject. But in this type of sentences the indefiniteness of the doer of the action is in various qualities. Sometimes the indefiniteness can be less, sometimes it can be more”².

¹Руднев А.Г. Односоставные предложения. Л., 1957, с.32

²Kazimov Q.Ş. Seçilmiş əsərləri: 10 cildə, Vc., Bakı: Nurlan, 2008, s.184.

In the modern Azerbaijan language indefinite personal incomplete sentences are widely spread in both living spoken language and in fiction. Of course, the order expressed in these sentences belongs to an indefinite person.

The predicates of indefinite personal incomplete sentences are expressed by all tenses and the plural form of the third person. For example: –*Onu hansı işə göndəriblər?* – *Öz ixtisası üzrə* (-*What work has he been sent to?*- *To the work on his specialty*).

It is possible to define the indefiniteness of the incomplete sentence under the predicate of indefinite person participating in the text. For example: – *Deynən qızı gətirsinlər.*–*Nə qız?* (*İ.Şıxlı*) (*Tell to bring the girl.*- *Which girl?*).

The indefinite personal incomplete sentences expressed in the works of art provide the dialogue with a laconic form. According to their structural base such sentences can be divided into several types:

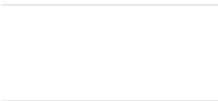
1) On the basis of an object: – *Oxuduğunuz yerdə sizə dovğa bişirirlərm?*– *Yox.*–*Xəngəl necə?*– *Yox.*– *Bəs plov?* (*İ.Şıxlı*) (-*Is dovğa (cream soup) made for you where you study?*- *No.*- *And khengel? (a kind of dish made of flour)*- *No.* – *And plov? (a kind of Azerbaijani dish, prepared with rice, meat and dried fruits)*);

2) On the basis of an adverbial modifier. a) 2) On the basis of an adverbial modifier of time: – *Çalışdığınız bölgədə sizə yemək verirlərm?*–*İki gündən bir!* (*danışıq dilində*) (-*Are you given a meal where you work?*- *Every two days*) (from the spoken language);

b) On the basis of an adverbial modifier of place: – *Deyəsən, aparırlar.*– *Aparırlar?*– *Birbaş həbsxanaya* (*danışıq dilində*) (-*He seems to be taken.*- *Is he taken?*- *Directly to the prison*) (from the spoken language);

c) On the basis of an adverbial modifier of cause: – *Sənə niyə belə ad qoyublar?*– *Nə bilim.*– *Şapka geydiyinə görə?*– *Yəqin* (*İ.Şıxlı*) (- *Why were you named like this?*- *I don't know.*- *Because you wear a cap?*);

3) On the basis of the attribute: – *Xeyirdir, Əsrəf koxa, icazə verdilər.*–*Nəyə?*– *Məktəb açmağa.*– *Yəni lap əməlli-başlı məktəb?*– *Bəli, lap əməlli-başlı məktəb* (*İ.Şıxlı*) (-*It is a good sign,*



Ashraf kokha, the permission was given.- For what?- to open a school.- Just a proper school?- Yes, just a proper school).

Common personal incomplete sentences. The sentences of the same type of the languages compared according to their grammatical structure and semanticity are also adequate. In the Azerbaijan and English languages the most typical form of the common personal sentences, as well as such type of incomplete sentences are the sentences whose predicate becoming generalized are in the second person singular. In such sentences the second person singular in an independent sense not only expresses the work that belongs to the second person singular, but also to all the persons or to a group of people. For example:

– *Yeriyəndə gərək dabanlarını yerə bərk vurasanki, bədənin titrəyə.*

– *Bəli, gərəkdir bərk vurasan (İ.Şıxlı);*

– *You should tread on your heels so firmly while walking that you feel how your body trembles. – Yeah, one should tread on heels firmly;*

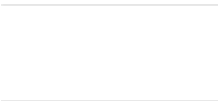
The predicate of the common personal sentences is expressed by the second person plural. For example:

– *Deyirlər, ölünün dalınca danışmazlar (-They say you shouldn't gossip about the dead).*

– *Deyirlər, desinlərdə (İ.Hüseynov) (If they tell, let them tell);*

In the dialogues the interesting type of one-membered sentences is common personal sentences. The concept of commonness is a feature belonging to the community, to all or to the most. This feature is applied to the syntactic level of the language. As a syntactic unit one of the structural- semantic types of one-membered sentences is a common personal sentence. For example:

Başqasının sözündən çox öz gözünə inan; Bugünkü işini sabaha qoyma; Open the window. – Откройте окно. – Pəncərəni aç; Go on reading – Oxumağı davam etdirin; No smoking! – Siqaret çəkmək qadağandır! To see her again! – Swimming in that icy water!



In the modern Azerbaijan language common personal incomplete sentences are formed by the first and second person singular and plural forms of the inflective verbs. Such sentences are mostly used in proverbs and sayings, as well as in moral admonition. As it is known the speaker doesn't address to a concrete person, he addresses to the generalized plurality. In this case the dynamic-logical stress falls to the principal member denoting an action- the predicate. For example: – *Bu günün işini sabaha qoymazlar. –Əlbəttə, qoymazlar* (S.Azəri); *Never put off till tomorrow.*

This type of common personal incomplete sentences formed in connection with the principles of social development in the society are widely spread in the language of mass media: *Ölkəyə bol tərəvəz!* (“*verək*”); *Vətənə bol məhsul!* (“*verək*”) ((*Let's give*) *more vegetables to the country!*; (*Let's give*) *more harvest to the Motherland!*)and so on.

The peculiarity belonging to the common personal incomplete sentences is that the subject and predicativity combine in one member. That is the predicate and subject existing in separate words in the two-membered sentences unite in one member of those sentences. “As the combination of two main features in one word, in one member influences the structure of the sentence and change it, it also changes the place, line and thus, the function of the words in the sentence”¹.

The order and command expressed in the common personal incomplete sentences belong to a common person. The predicate of such sentences is expressed with the second person singular, the third person plural and in some cases the singular, some cases plural of the first person. This is considered syntactic norm of those sentences.

The common personal incomplete sentences can be complete and incomplete according to their structure. Both of these types are met in the dialogical speech.

¹Cavadov Ə.M. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində sintaktik vahidlərin sırası. Bakı: Elm, 1977, s.5-107

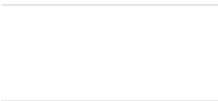
The subject of the common personal incomplete sentence can't be asked a question. But in some cases the subject intends to refer the idea put forward in the sentence to this or another person. Meanwhile the common personal incomplete sentence is formed as a two-membered sentence. For example:

– *Məncə, sağ adamın adını uşağa qoymazlar! – Məndə eşitmişəm, qoymazlar! Qoyanda nə olar?* (S.Süleymanov) (*I think an alive man's name shouldn't be given a child! – I have also heard that a child shouldn't be named with an alive man's name! What will happen when a child is named with an alive man's name?*)

The first sentence of this dialogue (a child is named with an alive man's name) is a common personal sentence characterizing advice. The object clause follows (I have also heard that...) it as the continuation of that sentence. Its "a child shouldn't be named" part is a common personal incomplete sentence. The incomplete sentence and the subject are able to differ that variety, that is, it makes it belong to itself.

The community in the common personal incomplete sentences only reflect in a grammatical way.

There are several semantic features in the common personal incomplete sentences: 1) general information can be expressed with these sentences: – *Ay qoca, bir parka çörəyi də bizə çox görürlər. – Çox görürlər, bala!* (in the spoken language) (*Hey, the old man, a piece if they grudgeus the very piece of bread we eat.- They grudge us, my child!*); 2) advice is expressed with these sentences: – *Yorğanına bax, ayağını uzat! – Sözüün düzü budur* (Ə.Vəliyev) (*Stretch your leg no further than your blanket will reach.- This is the right answer*). – *Görməzlər, görməzlər* (S.Rəhimov) (*They won't see, they won't see*). 3) regret-objection are expressed with these sentences:– *Heç insafdır, buçür havada "Qızılulağ"a enib suyundan içməyəsen? – İçmək lazımdır* (S.Rəhimov) (*Is it fair not to go down to "Qızılulağ (Gold Spring)" and drink its water?-It is necessary to drink.*); 4) exhortation- protest are expressed with these sentences:–*Nabələd adamla belə rəftar etməzlər. – Elədir ki, var!*



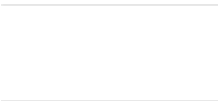
(B.Bayramov) (*A stranger shouldn't be behaved like this.- That is right!*).

Impersonal incomplete sentences. In this division the explorations carried out various periods by the investigators are studied. Here the problem of the combination impersonal sentences being a type of the sentences without a subject and incomplete sentences are analyzed. It is possible to imagine the word which must be in the function of the subject according to the suffix added to the predicate in the other types of the one-membered sentences. But in impersonal sentences it is impossible to restore the subject even conditionally. Being used without a subject is characteristic to these sentences. For example: – *Tüklü motal pendiri yaxşı saxlar. – Əlbəttə, yaxşı saxlar* (S.Rəhimov) (*Hairy fell keeps cheese very well.- Of course, keeps very well*); *It is dark = It's dark. – Qaranlıqdır.*

In the Azerbaijan and English languages impersonal incomplete sentences are divided into two groups being nominative and verbal: 1) nominal impersonal incomplete sentences: – *Sənin toyun nə vaxtdır? – Payızda; – Şəhərdə vəziyyət nətəhərdir? – Sakitlikdir* (*-When is your wedding party?- In autumn; - How is the situation in the city?- It is quiet*); 2) Verbal impersonal incomplete sentences: – *Dünya malına güvənilməz, bala! – Güvənilməz* (*Azərbaycan nağılları*) (*Don't rely on the world's wealth, my child!- Don't rely on!* (Azerbaijan Tales));

Apparently the structure of “the infinitive+ necessary” is characteristic to this type of sentences: – *Dallarınca düşmək lazımdır. – Əlbəttə, lazımdır* (İ.Şıxlı) (*It is necessary to follow them.- Of course, it is necessary.*); – *Onu harada axtarmaq lazımdır? – Elmdə, maarifdə* (İ.Şıxlı) (*-Where is it necessary to look for him?- In the science, in the education*);

In such sentences in some situations the subject can also be used that this is explained their tendency to become two- membered sentences. And we think that in impersonal sentences it can't be spoken about the presence of the subject. As we'll see later in



impersonal sentences even though the word expressing the subject reminds the subject formally, but for its content it is not the subject, it remains as a unit expressing the subject and doesn't influence the structure of the sentence.

In the compared languages the specific peculiarities of the impersonal incomplete sentence is that it is impossible to use the word denoting the subject, expressing the person whom the work and action belong to and thus reminding the subject externally in the sentence either.

It is necessary to differentiate the concept of the grammatical person and logical person from each-other while speaking about the impersonal incomplete sentences. The problem of the impersonal incomplete sentences is analyzed wrongly because the concepts of the grammatical person and logical person are mostly mixed¹. On dealing with the impersonal incomplete sentences the grammatical person is meant that this is a unit agreeing with the predicate to perform the function of the subject.

The investigators divided the impersonal incomplete sentences into two parts according to the missed members: 1) The impersonal incomplete sentences in which the predicate is completely missed; 2) The impersonal incomplete sentences in which the part of the predicate is completely missed². A.Nazarov divided the impersonal incomplete sentences in which the part of the predicate is completely missed into two parts in their turn: a) Those whose impersonal- predicative word has been missed, the infinitive participates; b) Those whose infinitive has been missed, the impersonal- predicative word participates³.

¹Azərbaycan dilinin sintaksisinə dair tədqiqlər. Bakı: Azərb. SSR EA nəşri, 1963, s.51.

²Назаров А.Н. Неполные предложения, условия их употребления и их структуры: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Пенза, 1951, с.3, 14.

³Назаров А.Н. Неполные предложения, условия их употребления и их структуры: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. Пенза, 1951, с.3, 14.

Z.Budaqova differentiates the impersonal sentences in the Turkic languages from the impersonal sentences in other languages (for example: Russian, German, English etc.) according to their character. So, in Russian, German and English languages the predicate of the impersonal sentences is mainly expressed by the impersonal verbs, but there are not such verbs in the Turkic languages. But this is not the views of some linguists that there are not impersonal sentences in those languages. Though the concepts of an impersonal verb and an impersonal sentence are connected with each-other they refer to two different categories. Impersonal verbs are morphological and impersonal sentences are syntactical categories¹.

The impersonal sentence is a kind of one-membered sentence. G. Kazimov notes that the typical example of one-membered sentences consists of impersonal sentences and his definition on an impersonal sentence is more substantial: “The one-membered simple sentences which have no subjects and thought topic being imagined together with the predicate are called impersonal sentences.”²

With the term-concept of “impersonality” the absence or impossibility of the subject is understood. As there is no subject of the action in the impersonal sentences the formal subject of the introductory “it” is presented as a grammatic subject in the English language. The formal subject in the impersonal sentence with any type of the subject in personal sentence are not meant, the existence of a subject- grammatical subject is meant. The purpose in the impersonal sentences is not to draw attention of the listener to the doer of the action, but to the expression of the process or work. That is why in the impersonal sentences the subject is not expressed in the

¹Budaqova Z.İ. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində sadə cümlə.Bakı: Azərb. SSR EA nəşri, 1963, s.133

²Kazimov Q.Ş. Seçilmiş əsərləri: 10 cildə, V c., Bakı: Nurlan, 2008, s.190.

form of a grammatical subject and it becomes impossible to restore it according to the form of the predicate¹.

The predicates of the impersonal sentences are both nominal and verbal. Their predicate always takes the morphological ending of the third person and is used in all tenses. For example: – *Dünən nə günü idi?*– *Bazar (Dünən bazar günü idi)* = -*What day was it yesterday?* -*It was Sunday yesterday;*–*Səhərdir?* – *Səhərdir* =-*Is it morning?* -*It is morning;*–*Yağır?*– *Yağır.*= -*Is it raining?* - *It is raining*).

It becomes clear from these impersonal incomplete sentences used in dialogues that in the English language the subject expressed by the pronoun “it” never points to a real person- the subject, it disappears within the predicate and it is not possible to see it independently by separating it. This type of subject is called impersonal.

The incomplete type of of the nominative sentence. In nominative sentences the name of the objects, people, processes and events and their existence is mentioned. As a rule the nominative sentences are expressed by the nouns and word combinations and such sentences carry out the meaning of temporality though they don't possess the signs of time².

In the compared languages a number of semantico-functional types of the nominative sentences are observed: 1)The nominative sentences in which the objects, events and processes are mentioned, so their existence is notified: *Gecə. Bağlı kameranın boğuş havası* (*Night. The stuffy air of the locked ward.*); 2) The nominative sentences denoting the speaker's emotional attitude to the objects, events and processes alongside naming them: *Necə bir gecə! Nə xoş*

¹Hacızadə A.Y. Müasir ingilis dilində «it» əvəzliyi ilə başlanan cümlələr və onların Azərbaycan dilində qarşılığı: Filol.üz.fəl. dok. ..dis. avtoref. Bakı, 2012, s.8.

²Tahirov İ. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində zaman kateqoriyası. Bakı: Nurlan, 2007, s. 67.

təsadüf! Nə böyük səadət! (What a night! What a pleasant chance! What a great happiness!)

In the English language the difference between nominative and incomplete sentences can be explained like that nominative sentences consist of the nouns and nominal indications but the incomplete sentences don't contain any secondary member and can connect with the verbal predicate¹. For example: *A small but cozy room. In the background a little writing table. To the left a sofa.* Here the first sentence is a nominative sentence. The second and third sentences are one-membered incomplete sentences. The prepositional phrases “in the background” and “to the left” used here are the expressions of the adverbial modifier of place. They only refer to the verbal predicate.

The analysis proves that the nominative type of the one-membered sentences and incomplete sentences are both similar and there are also strict differences between them. Differing from the nominative sentences the incomplete sentences possess semantical completeness and autonomy². The incomplete sentences consisting of only the subject look like nominative constructions at first sight. Such incomplete sentences appear as answers to the sentences coming before them. But in the nominative sentences such kind of features are not observed. The nominative sentences can't be in the form of the incomplete sentences. Because such type of sentences are used in the dialogues in a limited way. The other types of one-membered sentences- those being formed on the basis of the predicate can form the exchange of the speech in the dialogical speech.

The word- sentence and the incomplete sentence. In the language there are such sentences that it is difficult to divide them

¹Вострикова Л.Н. Структура группы связочного глагола в современном английском языке. Л.: Наука, 1970, с. 35-36

²Мейсельман К.А. К вопросу о разграничении неполных и односоставных предложений в современном английском языке // Ученые записки ЛГПИИЯ, вып. III, 1956, с.57

into the principal and secondary members, to define them to consist of this or other member. Such sentences are called non-articulated sentences. The two types of the non-articulated sentences are differentiated: 1) Word- sentences; 2) Vocative sentences.

Word-sentences are a type of one-membered sentences formed on the basis of the subject. There are certain borders between word-sentences and incomplete sentences. “The main differing feature of the word-sentences from the incomplete sentences is that they don’t possess the principal and secondary members. Besides, the incomplete sentence expresses an independent idea if it is connected with its parts being in the same text. A word-sentence expresses a certain idea not together with its parts but in combination with the adjacent sentences.”¹

Nə qədər canımızda can var sizin qulluğunuzda... – Əlbəttə, əlbəttə (Mir Cəlal). (*We are at your service as long as we are alive... – Surely, surely*).

Word-sentences are functioned in the speech. In the Azerbaijan language the words of hə, (yes) bəli (yes), yox (no), xeyr (no), parenthesis, particles, interjections, the formulas of speech etiquettes play an important part in functioning the word-sentences in the speech.

In the second chapter the differences between **vocative sentences and incomplete sentences** are dealt with as well.

In the third chapter of the dissertation the communicative types of incomplete sentences are dealt with. The purpose of human beings’ normal speech in the communicative direction is as following: 1) giving information; 2) inquiring- learning; 3) insistence- demand.

The information is given by means of incomplete sentences, it is asked and learned, insisted and demanded. Incomplete sentences are also divided into certain types according to its purpose of

¹Azərbaycan dilinin sintaksisinə dair tədqiqlər. Bakı: Azərb. SSR EA nəşri, 1963, s.95

expression. Intonation is included here as well. Those purposes form some communicative types of the incomplete sentences. They are incomplete sentences consisting of declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory sentences.

In the first subchapter of the third chapter the incomplete sentences consisting of the declarative sentences are **death with.**

The declarative sentences are one the mostly spread types. They are rich for their content and structure. The declarative incomplete sentences are pronounced with an ordinary intonation. For example: – *Müəllimə barəsində danışmaq lazımdır.* – *Lazımdır yox, vacibdir!* (Mir Cəlal) (*-It is necessary to speak about the teacher.- It is not necessary, but important!*).

-I wonder if there is someone to give a ballot-paper to my mother? – Don't worry! She will be given!

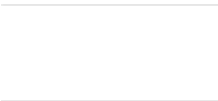
The negative sentence is an answer: *-Is it going to rain? – I hope not.*

– *Deyəsən Qədiri çağırdılar, deyəsən ona nəyi isə tapşırdılar, təkid etdilər.* – *Deyəsən* (Mir Cəlal) (*-Gadir seems to be called, he seems to be asked and insisted to do something. -It seems.*).

In the declarative incomplete one-membered sentences a certain opinion, view is mentioned or a piece of information about something is given. Most of them are constructed from the proverbs and wise sayings: *Qızı qoysalar öz kefinə ya zurnaçıya gedər, ya halvaçıya!* (Mir Cəlal) (*If a girl is allowed to choose her husband independently, she will marry either to a zourna player or a halva maker!*).

In the second subchapter of the third chapter the incomplete sentences consisting of the interrogative sentences are analyzed. The interrogative incomplete sentences mostly used in dialogues are free-answer, alternative, inciting and rhetorical questions.

In the questions of alternative characteristics the aim is to define or to specify one of the two thoughts. Such questions in the English language mainly consist of two or more general questions



and connect each-other with the conjunction “or”: – *Hər məxluqun bir xalığı olur, ya olmur?* – *Olur (in the spoken language) (-Each creature has or hasn't got a Creator?- Has got);* – *Onu gördülər, ya görmədilər?* – *Görmədilər (in the spoken language) (-Has he been seen or not?- He hasn't been seen);* – *Do you like tea or coffee? – Will the meeting start at five or at six?*

In the English language the special questions consist of the questions put to the principal and secondary members of the sentence. For example: – *Who told you this? (the subject);* – *Who can speak English? (the subject).*

The interrogative sentences are formed on the basis of the changing base of the declarative sentences and are pronounced with a special intonation. One-membered incomplete sentences consisting of the interrogative sentences appear in the repeated remarks. For example, repetitions appear in the following ways:

– *Sözünün yerini bilməyənin gərək dərşini verəsən. – Dərşini verəsən? (a definite incomplete sentence consisting of a question) (-Those who don't know what to speak must be taught.- Must be taught?)*

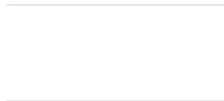
– *Gözəl may axşamı idi. – May axşamı? (An impersonal incomplete sentence consisting of a question) (-It was a nice May evening. –A May evening?).*

– *Dənizdə küləkdir. – Küləkdir? (An impersonal incomplete sentence consisting of a question) (-The wind is blowing in the sea. – Windy?)*

In the dialogical and monological speech the response incomplete sentences being formed on the basis of a question become a “new” actualizing means in the text.

– *Necə yaşayırlar? – Yaxşı (- How do they live?- Well).*

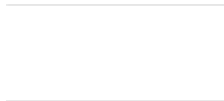
In the compared languages the interrogative incomplete sentences have got two types: 1) the incomplete sentences are formed on the basis of the interrogative pronouns; 2) the incomplete sentences are formed on the basis of this or another member of the main sentence.



In the third subchapter of the third chapter the incomplete sentences consisting of the imperative sentences are analyzed. Such type of incomplete sentences express the speaker's opinions, wishes and wants, his attitude to work and an action in different ways. The structure of such sentences can be one-membered and two-membered. One of the important features of the imperative sentences influencing strongly is that they possess emphatic line and emphatic intonation, their being short and laconic are also main conditions. In connection with this sometimes the words and expressions not being a verb and belonging to the other parts of speech can form the imperative sentences. The ellipsis of this or another member of the sentence is considered a natural state as well. The imperative incomplete sentence differs from the declarative and interrogative incomplete sentences for its position and some other features. First of all, this difference is connected with the fact that the imperative incomplete sentences are formed in the monological situation. In such sentences it is necessary to define the missed member with the content of the existed sentences. In the declarative, interrogative and exclamatory incomplete sentences the missed member is used in the previous sentences. In the imperative incomplete sentences a stimulating feature prevails. Such kind of sentences force any person to do a certain work.

The predicates of the imperative sentences are used in the imperative mood of the verb in most cases. Whenever such predicates are missed, the elliptic imperative sentences are formed then. For example: – *Mənə bir stəkan kofe!* – *Uşaqlar ayemək!* – *Mənə bir qurtum su!* (-*A cup of coffee for me!* – *Dinner for the children!* - *A drink of water for me!*)(Here the verbal predicates give, bring- in the form of imperative mood were missed).

In imperative sentences of the Azerbaijan and English languages the subject is usually not used. For example: *Come here!* *Open your books, please!*. *Let him close the door!* *Let us begin our lesson!*(in the spoken language).



Camaat hiddətlənmişdi: – Bu saat iclasdan çıxmalıdır! – Bu saat! (Mir Cəlal) (The people have become furious: - He must leave the meeting at once! – At once!)

In the fourth subchapter of the third chapter the incomplete sentences consisting of the exclamatory sentences are studied. The incomplete sentences consisting of the exclamatory sentences express various emotions, too. – *What fine weather! – Necadə gözəl hava! (– How wonderful! –Necə gözəl!)*

– *Hökmdar!..Hökmdar, ölüm istəyirəm!..Ölüm!...(İ.Hüseynov) (The overlord!.. The overlord, I want to die!.. To die!..)*

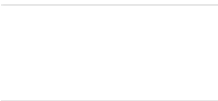
The incomplete sentences consisting of the exclamatory sentences are pronounced with the exclamatory intonation: –*Bəs, hara gedib, ağa? – Qaçaq qovmağa! (S.Rəhimov) (- And where did he go, sir? – To banish a brigand).*

It must be noted that the historic (ancient) sentences consisted of only one informative sentence, the people said “*Water!, Fire!*” In these units the purpose is expressed with the help of the intonation.

That member is mentioned that the main semantic load of the intonation fell on it. Little by little the differentiation of the verb+ name creates condition for the formation of the modern types of the simple sentences. Strengthening of the autonomy of the verbs creates a situation for the formation of their non-conjugated types. This means that abstracting increased in the sense, and after it, in the language.

In the fifth subchapter of the third chapter the text forming features of the one-membered incomplete sentences are studied.

One of the ways of the text formation is an incomplete sentence. One-membered sentences, as well as their incomplete types participate in the formation of the text in certain measures. In the textual situation every type of the sentence possesses its functions. Especially in the dialogical speech these types of the incomplete sentences perform a number of functions. In general in order to form incomplete sentences, as well as one-membered incomplete sentences both linguistic and extralinguistic conditions are necessary.



Particularly in the dialogical texts it is possible to meet with such situation. For example: *-Məşədi Cahangir son sözlərini mənalı ədə ilə bitirdi. «Qu..mru...nun...əəəəri!*

– Qədiri? – Qədiri! – Öldürüblər? – Canını da alıblar! – Gavur? – Lap gavur, kirvələr! – Dağda? – Yox, yolda (Mir Cəlal).

Məşədi Jahangir uttered his last word in a really affected manner “Gu..mru..’s..husband!”

– Gadir? – Yes Gadir! – Was killed? – To hell with him! – Pagan killed him? – Yes, that same pagan! – On the mountain? – No, on the road.

In the incomplete sentences in this dialogue there is incompleteness both grammatically and semantically. If we separate these sentences which connect the dialogue from logically and semantically, there will be misunderstanding and the completeness of the information will lose. The reason is that these sentences can't give clear and exact information about the objects and events separately. With the connection to the other sentences within the text that incompleteness disappears. That is why when telling the missed member of the incomplete sentence to be taken into consideration it is necessary to accept it conditionally. The missing member doesn't imagined abstractedly, it appears easily in the text. Thus, the incomplete sentence connects with the text directly. “The fact of spreading the separate parts of the incomplete sentence in the certain texts seems real. In order to understand the idea expressed in the incomplete sentence completely it is necessary to find the members of the sentence spread in the text and put them in their places. Otherwise, the separate members don't express a complete thought.”¹

The reasons of formation of the incomplete sentences, as well as one-membered incomplete sentences are these: 1) A certain member of the sentence is not repeated in the interlocutor's speech as it is clear from the speaker's speech. As from the first speaker's

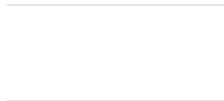
¹Azərbaycan dilinin sintaksisinə dair tədqiqlər. Bakı: Azərb. SSR EA nəşri, 1963, s.95

speech that part is clear both to the listener and to the speaker, there is no need to repeat it again. For example:–*Heç kəsə deməzsənki? – Qağamın canı üçün yox* (İ.Şıxlı) (*-Don't you tell anybody? – Upon my brother's life!*). 2) A certain member of the sentence is clear to the interlocutors. That is why during the dialogue neither of them names it. For example: – *Dedim, şeytanım qoy bu gün balıq yesin.– Dünəndə qağam tutmuşdu...Şamxal da bizdə idi. – Kim?* (İ.Şıxlı) (*-I'd like my lovely daughter to eat fish today.- Yesterday my brother caught, too... Shamkhal was also at our place.- Who?*).3) In the question- answer remarks incomplete sentences are also used :– *Balığı kimnən tutmuşdun? – Şamxalnan.* (İ.Şıxlı) (*-Whom did you catch the fish with?- with Shamkhal*).

The information carrier of the incomplete sentences plays an important part in the formation of the text, as a product of the discourse it creates the dynamic structure of the text, realizes the principle of parsimony, increases informativeness, enlivens the text, activates the connotative meaning. The incomplete sentence becomes like the means of imitation of the speaker's speech (the personage's, the author's). The incomplete sentence performs the characterological and emotional- separating function. It gives temp and energy to a dialogue temp and energy.

The investigation carried out on the basis of the incomplete sentences of the languages of different system allows to obtain the following conclusions:

1. The formation regularities of the incomplete sentences are based on the internal development rules of the Azerbaijan and English languages. In the analyzed languages a number of features differentiating the incomplete sentences from the one-membered sentences are accepted: a) Depending on the described situation and context the missing members (especially the subject) of the incomplete sentences are understood completely. The subject of the one-membered sentence which is not expressed is not thought from the situation and context and there is no need for it; b) If a one-membered sentence expresses an independent thought not depending

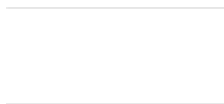


on the sentences before and after it, the incomplete sentence doesn't express a complete thought without a text and a context. c) If it is possible to ask a question to the predicate of the incomplete sentence about the subject, it is impossible to ask a question to the predicate of the one-membered sentence about the subject and there is almost no need for it.

2. Differing from the Azerbaijan language in the English language "the nominative sentence", "word- sentence" and "imperative sentence" types of one-membered sentences are marked separately. Differing from the Azerbaijan language, common personal, impersonal, definite personal and indefinite personal incomplete sentences are also considered two-membered sentences in the English language. Because differing from the Azerbaijan language in such sentences the subject participates actually.

3. The incomplete sentences in the English language differ from the incomplete sentences in the Azerbaijan language in a number of cases. In the English language in such type of sentences as if the subject and the predicate are in their places. But these syntactic units being used in that grammatic base carry a formal characteristic, that is, they can't be used independently semantically and they depend on the context. And in the Azerbaijan language in such incomplete sentences the forming members "are not seen" formally and this is shown with the endings of the time and person. Differing from the Azerbaijan language in the English language the incomplete sentences can be transformed into the complete sentence structure freely.

4. Differing from the Azerbaijan language in the English language the one-membered incomplete sentences are formed in the circle of any predicative element. Connecting with the communicative level ellipsis appears in the process of communication. The peculiarities in the division principles and in criteria criteria variety of the mentioned sentence types of the languages of different system are conditioned with the difference of the self-approach.



The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following theses and articles:

1. Təktərkibli yarımçıq cümlələrin struktur-semantik tipləri (İngilis və Azərbaycan dilləri materiallı əsasında) // Bakı Qızlar Universitetinin elmi əsərləri, - 2014, № 3, s. 36-41

2. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə xəbər əsasında formalaşan təktərkibli elliptik (yarımçıq) cümlələr // Filologiya məsələləri, – 2015. № 2, – s.192-196.

3. Təktərkibli yarımçıq cümlələr // Filologiya məsələləri, – 2015. № 6, – s. 169-174.

4. Şəxssizlik və şəxssiz yarımçıq cümlənin struktur-semantik tipləri. (tipoloji araşdırma) // – Sivilizasiya, – 2015. № 6, – s. 92-98

5. Azərbaycan dilində qeyri-müəyyən şəxslı yarımçıq cümlələr // Dil və Ədəbiyyat”, – 2015, № 3 (95), – s. 134-137

6. Dialoq mühitində ümumi şəxslı yarımçıq cümlələr // “Azərbaycan filologiyası: İnkişafın yeni mərhələsi”. Görkəmli türkoloq alim, Əməkdar Elm Xadimi, akademik Tofiq İsmayıl oğlu Hacıyevin anadan olmasının 80 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 2 noyabr, – 2016, – s. 187-189.

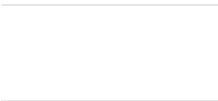
7. Неполные односоставные предложения // Вестник Московского Государственного Лингвистического Университета, Исследования литературы и художественного дискурса Языкознание и Литературоведение, – 2016 (январь). 2 (741), – s.130-136

8. Təktərkibli yarımçıq cümlənin mətnyaratma xüsusiyyətləri // Bakı Slavyan Universitetinin Elmi əsərləri, Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, Bakı: – 2018. № 1, – s.

9. Yarımçıq cümlələrin kommunikativ tipləri.// Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, - 2018, № 1, - 201-210.

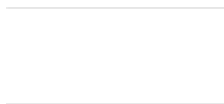
10. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində kontekstual və situativ yarımçıq cümlələr // Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Tədqiqlər, - 2018, № 4, - s. 168-174.

11. Присоединительный тип неполных предложений в



азербайджанском и английском языках // Молодеж и наука: Проблемы современной филологии и методика преподавания филологических дисциплин. Материалы VIII международной молодежной научно-практической конференции. – Ульяновск, 2019, - с. 47-55.

The defense will be held on 29th March in 2022 at 11⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Dissertation council – ED 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of



Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Address: Baku, AZ 1143, The avenue H.Javid 115, V floor, ANAS, The Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Dissertation is accessible at the Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, The Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

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

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 25th February in “2022”



Signed for print: 24.02.2022
Paper format: 60x84 16¹
Volume: 47 264 signs
Number of hard copies: 100

