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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**SITUATIONAL-COMMUNICATIVE ASPECTS OF THE
STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH TEXTS**

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Applicant: **Sayyara Alekber Guliyeva**

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The work was performed at the Department of English Language Lexicology and Stylistics-1 at the Faculty of Education-1 of Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Afgan Ali Abdullayev

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor
Rena Teymur Safaraliyeva

Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor
Lala Gadir Gurbanova

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology
Elnara Eldar Putayeva

Dissertation council ED-2.12 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Chairman of the Dissertation council: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Azad Yahya Mammadov

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council: Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,
Associate Professor
Irada Nadir Sardarova

Chairman of the Scientific seminar: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor
Fakhraddin Yadigar Veysalli

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH

Actuality of the topic and the degree of research. The dissertation focuses on the study of the structure of English texts and its situational communicative analysis. It is obvious that the texts are a whole by their essence. Texts have a special structure, consisting of consistency and adherence to specific features of language signs. The fact that texts carry certain information as a communicative unit in the language is a phenomenon accepted by everyone, at the same time, when the information is transmitted through texts, semantic means are used along with various formal means of communication. Another aspect is that the presenting of the structure of texts and their situational communicative parameters in linguistics is related to the syntactic level on the one hand, it is also closely related to the semantic connection. Without this successful communication cannot be achieved otherwise. That is why, especially starting from the second half of the twentieth century, world linguists, including Azerbaijani linguists, paid special attention to the issues of the structure of texts, the components involved in the texts, and the fact that those components are closely semantically connected with each other, and that this connection is expressed directly by means of formal communication. carried out certain studies and such works are successfully continued. Another aspect that determines the relevance of the topic is that the structure of the text in this dissertation is analyzed not only structurally, but also its situational-communicative analysis, so, the text (also a sentence that is a component of the text) with the same structure acts as a different functional-semantic unit depending on the situation.

As we mentioned, a large number of studies have been conducted on the structure of the text in different periods of time. We think it would be logical to mention the names of some of those researchers. Among these researchers are A.Weil, V.Mateizus, F.Danes, I.Firbas, I.Vardul, R.Kharverg, V.Dressler, P.Hartman, G.Weinrich, O.Lapteva, I.Raspopov, V.Panilov, G.Zolotova, I.Galperin, N.Pospelov, M.Zakiyeva among Azerbaijani linguists A.Javadov, A.Khalilov, K.Valiyev, K.Abdullayev, N.Abbasova,

A.Abdullayev, S.Abdullayev, A.Mammadov, F.Alizade, N.Novruzova and others. Those studies include text construction and semantic structure, formal relationships in text formation, the role of lexical and grammatical tools in the formation of a syntactic whole, the order of words in a text and sentence, text comprehension models, and other important issues.

Bringing to mind, the importance of K.Abdullayev's fundamental research on theoretical problems of Azerbaijani language syntax, as well as collective research on complex syntactic entities in the Azerbaijani language, can be specially mentioned. When talking about the degree of elaboration, we would like to emphasize that the theory of text linguistics, based on the theoretical and conceptual ideas of linguists-scientists such as V. von Humboldt, A.Potebnya, V.Matezius, A.M.Peshkovsky, K.Abdullayev, A.Abdullayev, A.Mammadov, is modern brought it up to the level of modern development in the period and enabled the formation of a fundamentally new attitude to the mechanism of the creation of texts and the problem of its understanding, as well as conditioned the conduct of research in newer directions. In particular, the issues of language and meaning, language and understanding process, as well as semantics depending on the structure-situation, were brought up here.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the structure of English texts, and the subject is the situational and communicative analysis of English texts, the expansion and systematization of ideas in this field, and making generalizations within a specific situation.

The goal and objectives of the research work. The main goal of the dissertation work is the structure of the texts in English and their analysis from the situational communicative point of view. To achieve that goal, the following tasks have been taken into account:

- to clarify the situation and communication issue;
- to clarify the role of the situation during the communication;
- to reveal a certain systematicity in communication;
- show the types of connections between sentences that are components of the text;

- to analyze the text creation functions of formal and semantic communication methods between the components of the text on the basis of actual materials;
- identify and analyze the distinguishing features of communicative situations;
- to determine the role of frames in text writing;
- clarify discourse and reference relations;
- to determine the pragmatic features of the author's interpretation.

The research methods. The methods used in this study have been chosen in close connection with the topic. While writing the dissertation, the studies on syntactic semantics, which is considered the most correct teaching in modern linguistics, were taken as the basis, and at the same time, contextual analysis, as well as the structural-semantic and functional syntactic methods in the interpretation of the texts together with the cognitive-pragmatic approach were used.

The main provisions for defense are:

1. A fictional text in English is a text that tells about people and events in a certain sequence. Different types of text can be considered as works of art. This includes literary (prose) and oral folk works, diaries, letters, chronicles, daily conversations with narrative elements. A literary work (mainly prose) is an artistic text created by a person (the author) for other people (readers) that tells about people and events that happen to them.

2. When talking about the interaction of formal and content units that form the text, it comes from the communicative understanding of the essence of verbal art, which are in literary works and in text linguistics in the English language, and therefore considers the literary text the most important type of human communicative activity in the process of literary communication.

3. The components that create the text – literary communication in the relationship between sentences, as interpersonal communication are always at the extratextual level – as the author and reader are at the intratextual level – as the narrator and character are at the intertextual level – as two authors, one of whom is the

reader of the other, that is, while creating itself, the text of another person (intertextem) is a dialogue, an interaction with another representer using a content structure component.

4. The dialogue between the author and the characters is the interaction of their discourses (speech of the author and others), the presence of logical-semantic connection between sentences with textual components is important, the result of which is the internal dialogue of the literary text as the monologue of the author.

5. The internal dialogue of the author's monologue (textual polyphony, subjective multidimensionality of the literary text) is a constitutive feature of the literary text that reveals the author's skill level. Therefore, the study of the systematicity in the literary text is one of the methods of studying the anthropocentricity of the literary text.

6. The categories of "author" and "addressee" (modality, point of view, address, etc.), factors that differentiate situations from each other, constitute a set of linguistic tools that allow to justify textual communication, as well as their means of expression.

7. In English literature, a fictional text is a fictional work that describes a fictional reality to which the author has no right to enter. The author needs a substitute who will represent him in the world of the literary text, an analogue of the real speaker. Such a substitute is the narrator, without whom communication between the author and the reader cannot take place. The author "chooses" one or another type of narrator to communicate with the readers, and this choice determines the type of narration.

8. The understanding of indirect speech refusal acts mainly depends on the knowledge about the frame structure of the speech situation, that is, the communicative situation, the social situation, interpersonal relations and the general knowledge of the communicators. Incomplete knowledge of any of these aspects can lead to misinterpretation of indirect speech refusal acts.

Scientific novelty of the research is that the structure of English texts is investigated in a situational communicative direction based on actual materials. In the course of the research, the issue of communication depending on the situation, the issue of

communication and semantic connection was clarified for the first time both from the point of view of cognitive linguistics and from the point of view of linguistic models of texts.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical importance of the research can be considered the study of the structure of the text, its performance in a specific communicative situation, the main feature of the text and the components that make up its structure, as well as the theoretical justification of determining the degree of influence of the communicative situation on the formation of the text. Solving this problem in modern linguistics can be considered very important for the development of text theory. As for the practical importance of the dissertation, the obtained results can serve as a basis for courses on the structure of the text, as well as in special courses that study the linguistics of the text, as well as for researchers conducting research in the field of text linguistics.

Approbation and application. The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the articles and theses published in the scientific journals of the Universities of the Republic, as well as in collections published in foreign countries. The dissertation can be used for researches in the field of general linguistics, as well as for the teaching of elective subjects related to text linguistics and functional-semantic parameters of texts in various higher school auditoriums, and in the special courses related to linguistics. In particular, it can serve as a valuable tool in studying the semantic connection between sentences that are text components.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The dissertation was completed at the Department of English Language Lexicology and Stylistics-1 at the Faculty of Education-1 of Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The structure of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, bibliography and appendix. Introduction – 6 pages, 10934 characters; Chapter I – 45 pages, 89439 characters; Chapter II – 35 pages, 68429 characters; Chapter III – 37 pages, 74143 characters; Conclusion – 2

pages, 2972 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 244910 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

THE CONTENT OF RESEARCH

The **“Introduction”** of the dissertation substantiates the actuality of the topic, conveys information on its object and subject, aims and objectives, materials and the involved methodologies, working hypothesis, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical importance, provisions introduced to discussion, approbation and structure.

The first chapter of the thesis **“Situational and communication problems”** consists of two paragraphs. In the first paragraph entitled **“Ways of situational formation of communication”** discusses the problem how people think about the creation of communication, the creation of text, and their relation to the situation from time to time. It is noted that the Czech scientist V.Matezius occupies one of the most prominent places among text researchers. The great service of V.Matezius is that he posed the most important, important category of the text, that is, topical membership, as a problem, and it was considered the pinnacle, as noted in the literature of linguistics.

In the 60s of the 20th century, A.A.Khalilov and A.M.Javadov discovered the necessity of researching this problem and expressed preliminary ideas about some of its actual aspects. Talking about the text, A.M.Javadov writes that *“sentences included in the text become awhole”*¹.

The communicative situation consists of extralinguistic factors that create conditions for communication and text formation. Here, extralinguistic factors are no longer extralinguistic in the case of concrete implementation of linguistic communication, the patterns of language use in speech (texts) depend on them, even not only depend on them, they are specified by them and become linguistic in a certain sense (communicative, social). Thus, the communicative

¹ Cavadov, Ə.M. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində sintaktik vahidlərin sırası / Ə.M.Cavadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1977. – s.105.

situation is considered the most important meaning-making component of the text included in the speech. Changes in communication conditions lead to changes not only in the text, but also in the parameters and characteristics of the discourse. On the one hand, the communicative situation is always concrete, always unique. On the other hand, it acts as a variant of some type, more precisely, a series of communicative situations. Accordingly, each specific text can act as a separate text, as a variant of a text type, and as a discourse component in a specific communicative situation.

In the 1970s, K.M.Abdullayev highlighted the role of actual membership in the formation of the text based on the materials of the Azerbaijani language, turned it into a research object and presented his original method for determining the boundaries of the text. In later periods, K.Valiyev, F.Alizade, A.A.Abdullayev, G.Beyzade, N.Novruzova and others did a lot of work in the field of text syntax research.

K.M.Abdullayev underlines, *“Even when researchers come across several predicative combinations from a structural point of view, they are still actually talking about one sentence, no matter how strange it is. Thus, in fact, the paradoxical situation was mainly related to subordinate complex sentences. In the literature of linguistics, the unity separated as a subordinate complex sentence that includes two or more sentences in its composition, as A.M.Peshkovsky said, “The union of sentences” was actually given as one sentence”*².

I.F.Vardul emphasizes, *“Subordinate complex sentences are not really sentences, because they are divided into simple sentences. Such so-called units are actually sentence chains, sentence sequences that appear as a result of disobedience. From the last result it can be understood the author comes to the conclusion naturally (in our opinion - S.G.). There are no subordinate complex sentences in general, and there is no need for appropriate terms. It is enough to call these last ones complex sentences, as opposed to simple sentences. As a result, it seems to us that the study of the*

² Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: – 2016. – s.221.

syntactic event, which is traditionally studied as an independent complex sentence, should be fully included in the syntactic boundaries of a higher syntactic combination, namely the text”³.

In this paragraph, we have also noted that by participating in the communication process, we both understand what is being said and create the text-speech depending on the situation. First of all, our main goal during this process is to understand the ideas expressed in the language. In addition to our knowledge about the world, society, life, we must say that, the social context of the text, the ability to communicate the information in the memory, the text depending on the situation, in other words, planning and managing the text taking into account the role of the situation, and other aspects also play an important role.

A.A.Abdullayev approaches the text used during communication from a slightly different position and emphasizes that, *“Text usually means a set of sentences arranged in a certain way and united by the unity of the communicative task. The term “text” itself is ambiguous. This concept includes a sentence and a group of sentences from a simple statement to an entire novel. For this purpose, various terminological units are used: complex syntactic whole, unity above the phrase, paragraph, prose fragment, contextual whole, super phrase, etc.”⁴*

When talking about the formation of the text and its situational communication, we would like to emphasize that we communicate not only with words and separate sentences, but also with texts. We talk, we pass some information to each other, pen describes events, all of the above is possible with texts. Naturally, language in textual form and textual function becomes communication between people.. Intertextual coherence is ensured by the interaction of the semantic aspect, as well as the close combination of the contents of the components included in it.

³ Вардуль, И.Ф. Основы описательной лингвистики / И.Ф.Вардуль. – Москва: Наука, – 1977. – с.81.

⁴ Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə, mətn və diskurs / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: – 2011. – s.92.

The creation of the text has its own rules. The mechanism of the text organization is not limited to the technique of its construction, the progression of sentences that follow each other. The words forming the text, along with the words creating a formal connection between them, depend on the situation, and also the intention and purpose of the person who created the text always passes as a golden line. At this time, some ideas are given explicitly and some implicitly in the text, and the background knowledge of the person who transmits and receives the information during communication is of no small importance. For example,

“George”, said Mrs. Hurstwood, in that tone of voice which had long since come to be associated in his mind with demands, “we want you to get us a season ticket to the races”. “Do you want to go to all of them?” he said with a rising inflection. “Yes”, she answered.”⁵

Depending on the situation, in a piece of text consisting of three or four sentences, communication from a calm course creates some irritation and dissatisfaction. That is, Mrs. Hurstwood’s purchase of a season (permanent) ticket for the racecourse inevitably irritates her husband, while in the first sentence, Mr. Hurstwood hears that his wife will ask him for something, and ultimately, depending on the situation, the communication moves to a more serious stage, and Mrs. Hurstwood’s desire to go to the racetrack becomes evident throughout the season. In the dissertation, there are other hidden meanings behind the word “permanent”, and we cannot bring all of that context into the abstract. However, we can mention that going to the regular racetrack is not just a racetrack, as one of the neighbors has special lodges for the racetrack, so Ms. Hurstwood wanted to get a permanent ticket this year. All this implicitly informs Ms. Hurstwood intention behind the word season (permanent) ticket, and depending on the situation, “season ticket” forms the core of that text. In this paragraph, we have used such text fragments and interpreted the formation of communication depending on the situation.

⁵ Dreiser, Th. Sister Carrie / Th.Dreiser. – Moscow: – 1968. – p.169.

Connectivity forms the content of the text, and its logical-semantic integrity. Among logical-semantic-syntactic relations, both chain and parallel relations can be shown within the text. The role of the situation is very important at this time. Analogous methods between sentences determined in thought also correspond to those types of relationships. Regarding these connections, G.Solganik writes: *“The connection of sentences in thought is carried out through repetition - the repetition or expansion of the predicate or subject in the previous sentences in subsequent sentences. In this way, the predicate of the previous sentence acts as the subsequent subject, and the subject acts as the predicate. This type of connection between sentences is called a chain. In the case of parallel communication, it performs the same function between the repeated words in the sentences. They act either as a subject or a predicate in both previous and subsequent sentences”*⁶.

All this chain, logical-semantic-syntactic connection is included in the text “to get a season ticket” which we gave as an example a while ago, even if it is just about buying a permanent ticket, depending on the situation, Ms. Hurstwood’s intention is to know that her neighbor has a new lodge at the racetrack. and so the question of his permanent ticket suddenly arises.

Cognition is a main aspect in this case. Due to background knowledge, the phrase “season ticket” in the text fragment makes Mr.Hurstwood think, the situation changes, and Mr. Hustwood gets angry and asks “Are you going to all the races?” In order to reveal the relationship between the components, as we mentioned above, Ms. Hurstwood said “yes”, and her intentions becomes clear, all other components of communication, are ranked one after the other according to their importance and scope, and in this way here the situational communication is created.

The second paragraph ***“Systematics of communicative situations”*** has been referred to the ideas of I.Galperin, one of the researchers who talked about text and systematicity. I.Galperin emphasizes that *“complex syntactic pieces consisting of sentences*

⁶ Солганик, Г.Я. Стилистика текста / Г.Я.Солганик. Учебное пособие. 2-е из. – Москва: Наука, – 2000. – с.21.

connected by a special tone and harmony, that are arranged in a suitable pattern in a chain-like internal sequence are called texts”⁷.

We have also taken into account the opinions of K.Valiyev who writes: *“The text is not a mechanical collection of separate sentences, but the conclusion of the new quality and quantity of regularity. The semantics of the text is wider than the semantics of the sentences. The text expresses a scene, a story, a point completely, but the sentences from its content, as its separate parts, create the whole”⁸.*

In the dissertation, we have also referred to the opinions of other linguists, A.I.Beshek, V.Shevyakova, H.Weinrich, A.A.Abdullayev and others.

V.Shevyakova writes, *“Changing the order of words is directly related to the text. The sentence changes its place depending on the overall context, communication and expressive function. On the other hand, in connection with actuality, the phenomenon of inversion appears. In the text sentence units are arranged in the opposite order during inversion: the place and time determiners, in subjects and predicates, are placed outside the frame of the sentence, as the order determined by the definition is independent. Thus, the predicate and the determiner change their places, because they are accompanied by logical emphasis”⁹.*

With the reference to all these mentioned ideas, we can study the text piece from the perspective of the systematicity of the communicative situation. It will be more logical and meaningful, because syntactic connection, semantic connection, grammatical-logical connection are emphasized in all of these ideas, and in the formation of the text. there is also a systematic system. The degree of importance of each of the systematically transmitted information in the communicative situation differs according to whether one is

⁷ Гальперин, И.Р. Очерки по структуре английского языка / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва: – с.12.

⁸ Vəliyev, K.N. Cümlənin semantik üzvlənməsi: Azərbaycan dilçiliyi məsələləri / K.N.Vəliyev. – Bakı: ADU-nun nəşri, – 1981. – s.370.

⁹ Шевякова, В.Е. Актуальные членение предложения / В.Е.Шевякова. – Москва: Наука, – 1976. – с.17.

given before or after the other, although in the end they all form a logical content. All these are interpreted on the basis of text fragments throughout the dissertation. Let's refer to one piece of text as an example: *"Ladies and gentlemen. I have the honor to present Madame Stella". A little figure appeared at the top of the steps, ran quickly, up to the tank, and bowed to the applauding audience. She wore a man's dressing gown and in her hand was a bathing-cap*"¹⁰.

In this piece of text, "little figure" stands in the center in the system of the communicative situation, and the sentence starting with that expression could not come first, nor last, because if it came first, the system would be broken, as she came to the stage and bowed and they introduced it later. The effect would not be the same and it would be unacceptable. On the other hand, her wearing men's pajamas and a beach cap in her hand would violate that system.

In addition, in this paragraph, we have clearly explained the violation of systematicity by changing the place of sentences and breaking the sequence in different text fragments.

In order to fully achieve communicative systematicity in text formation, it is important to approach some issues as mentioned below and also to pay special attention to the actualization of each component (sentence member) involved in the text.

First of all, both in the specific time period of the text and in the process of its complete formation, the whole situation of the known and newly transmitted information is noticed.

Secondly, the actualization of that component (sentence member) as a whole and dynamic phenomenon has the power to ensure the systematicity of communication, communicative situation, as well as to clarify other features of the text.

The third aspect is that the incomplete sentence within the text can clearly condition the systemicity of the communicative situation while defining and clarifying the possibilities of linguistic phenomena such as specialization.

Finally, in addition to all these, the genre characteristics of the texts formed, as well as the personal style of the author, create ample

¹⁰ Maugham, S.W. *Cakes and Ale: or The Skeleton in the Cupboard* / S.W.Maugham. – Moscow: Progress, – 1980. – p.153

opportunities to study the original situations of each of the different functional styles separately, and thus new signs can be added to the systematicity of the communicative situation.

One of the researchers involved in text linguistics was Van Dijk T. His research is related to the pragmatics of the text, and his research covers such issues as semantics, pragmatics, presupposition, speech act complexity, composition (that is, its components - sentences), illocutionary act, focus. Let's turn to the text for an example: *"Among the forces which sweep and play throughout the universe, untutored man is but a wisp in the wind. Our civilization is still in a middle stage, scarcely a beast, in that it is no longer entirely guided by instinct; scarcely human, in that it is not yet wholly guided by reason. On the tiger no responsibility rests. We see him aligned by nature with the forces of life – he is born into their keeping and without thinking he is protected".¹¹ – A person without life experience is like a weak grass carried by the wind in the universe. Our culture is still on its halfway. We are no longer savages – because we do not act solely on instinct, but we are not yet perfect humans – because we do not act solely on reason. Tiger is not responsible for his actions. Nature has provided him with everything he needs to live - he obeys his innate instincts and unconsciously defends himself with these instincts...*

It is the author himself who conveys the information here. In the author's speech, both the qualities that directly related to a person and a comparison of a person's past and of a person with another living thing are given. Here the comparisons are made in such a way that during that both pragmatics and information about the person's life experience is the systematicity of the situation for the logical and meaningful reception of communication. Can be transmitted through consecutive sentences. Also, here the problem of how the situation and conditions of a person change systematically is set, and then the relationship of the changing conditions with nature also takes place in the author's speech in that information.

As noted by H.Weinrich, *"The text is always linear, the listener's or reader's attention, as a rule, is mainly directed in two*

¹¹ Dreiser, Th. Sister Carrie / Th.Dreiser. – Moscow: – 1968. – p.100.

*directions, that is, backward – to the previous information (anaphoric) or forward – more precisely, to what comes after (cataphoric) and in relation to this something, information before, information can be directed to the future”.*¹²

In this paragraph, we talked about the great role of pronouns, conjunctions and repetitions in the formation of texts and systematization of information during the interpretation of text fragments, and we emphasized that each of them should be in a dynamic position while ensuring the systematization of the text in the communicative situation, and they should always actively participate in the text. In conclusion, pronouns (personal pronouns, possessive pronouns in this piece of our text) along with other elements (components of sentences) play a very important role in the formation of texts based on semantic connection. So, despite the fact that the person's name is given at the beginning of the text, in the following sentences, personal and possessive pronouns are connected to each other and form the text accordingly. Those sentences, while working side by side, create a system in the syntactically-semantically connected communicative situation and make the transmitted information understandable, form new information on the basis of the old given information and transfer it to the listener-reader.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **“Communicative situation and organization of knowledge”**. The first paragraph of this chapter deals with **“*Distinctive features of the communicative situation*”**. Here, the main focus is on the detection of distinguishing features of the communicative situation from other situations.

We have noted that the texts should be arranged as a result of semantic connection in such a way that the chain links between the components (sentences) involved in the text fragment are not broken, that it is possible to separate them into parts, and that the following sentence (component) is semantically similar to both the preceding and following sentences are able to communicate and receive communication along with content formation, and receiving

¹² Вайнрайх, Х. Текстовая функция французского языка // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Выпуск VIII, – Москва: Прогресс, – 1978. – с.377.

communication is ultimately perhaps the most important of the aspects that determine the distinguishing features of a communicative situation.

When talking about the text and its function, M.A.K.Halliday writes: *“The language learner assumes that the speaker knows the difference between a text and a non-text - that is, a list of words or any set of sentences. As a rule, the speaker of the language perceives what he hears and reads it as a text; he does not stand on any idea to give his own assumption, possibility or gift that the communication has taken place. This possibility is functional and refers to what role language plays in that situation rather than knowing so many words and structures. In such a case, the role of language is recognized when that passage is accepted as a text”*¹³.

The internal relations of the text, the continuum in the text, its temporal and spatial signs, facts, data are revealed in such means, and at this time communication is received, and this is one of the characteristic features of the communicative situation at the end. If it were in another form, that is, as M.A.K.Halliday emphasized a while ago, it would be a pile of words and nothing would be understood, and those words and word combinations form sentences, and the creation of syntactic and semantic relations between those sentences and their transmission as information and communication occurs directly at the expense of cognition arises. Without cognition, it is impossible to understand the relationships between words and phrases, and sentences, and the second aspect is that all this is possible within the context.

B.Ismayilov writes that A.Vey says that a sentence with the same lexical composition gives different meanings depending on which question it answers, that the same sentence can be used in different situations and using the same syntactic elements to get different meanings, and thus, A.Vey focuses not only on the formal-grammatical structure of the sentence, but also on paying special

¹³ Хэллiday, А.К. Место “функциональной перспективы предложения” в системе лингвистического описание / А.К.Хэллiday. Перевод с англ.языка в новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – Москва: – 1978. – с.142.

attention to its communicative study.¹⁴

When the topic comes to communication, we fully agree with the conclusions reached by both A.Vay and B.İsmayilov, and we would like to emphasize that the characteristic feature of the communicative situation manifests itself more clearly within the context, and the second aspect is that in relation to the objective reality, a kind of depending on the situation, it also depends on the purpose of the question.

Also, A.Abdullayev and N.Novruzova expressed their opinions about the characteristics of the communicative functions of the text. By referring to each of those ideas and taking them as a theoretical base, we have investigated the characteristics of the texts in the communicative situation in specific text fragments in accordance with the content of the paragraph of the dissertation.

Just as the sentences in the text are not of the same type, the texts themselves have different characteristics and also create different communication, and in this case, the semantics, as well as the communicative function, depending on the situation, are different. Let's refer to the text: *"When I was a young man, although his books sold but little and one or two were banned by the libraries, it was very much a mark of culture to admire them. He was thinking boldly realistic. He was a very good stick to beat the Philistines with. Somebody's lucky inspiration discovered that his sailors and peasants were Shakespearean, and when the advanced got together they uttered shrill cries of ecstasy over the dry and spicy humor of his yokels. This was a comedy that Edward Driffield had no difficulty in supplying..."*¹⁵

The information contained in the sentences in the piece of text is consistent with time and place, and the events (actions) somehow replace each other and at the same time show cause-effect relationships. "when I was young", "though his books sold", "but little and one or two were banned by the libraries" two of his books

¹⁴ İsmayilov, B.B. Fransız dilinin aktual sintaksisi və onun tədrisi problemləri / B.B.İsmayilov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – s.35.

¹⁵ Maugham, S.W. Cakes and Ale: or The Skeleton in the Cupboard / S.W.Maugham. – Moscow: Progress, – 1980. – p.102.

were banned by the library” and so on as a whole, he showed the distinguishing features of the communicative situation within the context in a very original way. As a whole, the text consists of a set of sentences with a certain degree of oriented information and a set of sentences of different types, structured in a certain way, but logically connected to each other, both lexically and grammatically. The semantics of the text reflects communicativeness and communicative components.

The text, its communicative features, the text as an object of linguistic research in general is a complex whole. The idea that it functions as a structural-semantic unit has found its place in linguistics. The text consists of a certain amount of directed information and a set of sentences of different types, structured in a certain way, but logically connected with each other, both lexically and grammatically. To a certain extent, speech creativity is considered the result of a process, as well as a written document, it differs according to the level of literary development, performance of communicative function and completeness. In other words, the text is characterized by its multidimensionality, multiplanarity, at the same level that oral speech is characterized by the sequence of speech. The text has a dual character: on the one hand, stability (silence), and on the other hand, constant movement is characteristic of the text.

In addition to developing reality, the text provides information about it. The semantics of the text reflects communicativeness and communicative components. In the text, communicative, cognitive and emotional functions intersect (meet). On the one hand, the text is related to evaluation as a communicative whole, and on the other hand, it is an open system. Naturally, attachment is in its essence, limitation and completeness. So, along with the objective reality, the text exists outside the consciousness of the subject who creates and perceives it, with certain parameters (semantic component, characteristic features, etc.). When approaching the text from this point of view, it can be presented as a closed system and it means a fixed (silent) characteristic. However, the volume is constantly changing as the text is transmitted and perceived, and in this sense the text is an open system.

Another aspect is that when talking about the structure of English texts and analyzing their formation in a situational communicative manner, repetitions cannot be avoided, because in many cases, in order to convey the given information more vividly and quickly (expecting redundancy), depending on the situation, words, repetition of word combinations is one of the distinguishing features of the communicative situation.

When talking about repetitions, M.Adilov noted that *“Repetitions can be: incomplete, morpheme repetition, lexical repetition, morphological repetition, figurative repetition, rhythmic repetition, syntactic constructive repetition, syntactic repetition”*.¹⁶

Now we pay attention to the repetition of the word “beauty” used in the piece of fiction *“But people added other qualities to beauty – elevation, human interest, elegance, delicacy, compassion, love. Because beauty did not agree with them for a long time, it was not enough.”*¹⁷ The narrator says this about beauty, it is expected to say about the new and even more unknown, because as long as the text is not closed in the formation of the text, each sentence is a kind of basement for the new information that will come after it. That creates and makes the listener or the reader to be more attentive, and this is already the service of cognition.

When talking about repetitions in the text, A.Abdullayev writes that *“Repetition has the characteristic of closure and functions as an internal unit of the text. Repetition begins to draw a circle within the text, that element requires a return to itself, the closure is not only open, but also distinguished by its own flow of intonation, more precisely, the flow of rising intonation at two three points of the text stands in an accompanying position... There may not be a closure, to be more precise, then closure occurs overtly or covertly. The fact that the closure is secret prevails”*¹⁸.

¹⁶ Adilov, M.İ. İzahlı dilçilik terminləri / M.İ.Adilov, Z.N.Verdiyeva, F.M.Ağayeva. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1989. – s.273.

¹⁷ Maugham, S.W. Cakes and Ale: or The Skeleton in the Cupboard / S.W.Maugham. – Moscow: Progress, – 1980. – p.106

¹⁸ Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə, mətn və diskurs / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: – 2011. – s.149.

We would also like to emphasize that repetitions do not just create the text, but also serve communication, as in the repetition of the word “beauty” given in our text fragment.

We named the second paragraph of the second chapter “***The principle of knowledge organization (frames)***”. When talking about the principle (frame) of organizing knowledge, we should note that, as emphasized in the linguistic literature, the frame is a structure created around the central concept. They can be explained on the basis of a simple example, which is known to a certain extent to both the speaker (describer) and the listener, the receiver of information. However, there is another information about that event, action, object that is not known to the receiver of it, or that semantic some of the components and distinguishing features are completely new to the information receiver, and in this case those characteristics are added to the information receiver’s previous background knowledge.

Based on the theoretical ideas of T. van Dijk and W.Kintsch, A.Abdullayev notes that “*at this time, we should focus on three main features: a) linguistic analysis; b) presentation and use of knowledge; c) systematic presentation of contextual information in the process of cognitive processing of the text*”.¹⁹

In linguistics, there are two main areas that study meaning, one of which is semantics and the other is pragmatics. Semantics deals with the meanings of words, expressions, sentences and texts, and pragmatics deals with how language is used in a certain situation. We express a certain meaning through language, but the principle of organizing knowledge (frames) to determine the meaning is sometimes not easy at all. Therefore, there are several dimensions to measure (exact) the meaning, which are of exceptional importance in the formation of the text, the construction of the sentence, as well as in the transmission of information and its reception.

To fully understand the semantic meaning, there are three main components: the context in which the sentence is used, the meaning of the words in the sentence, and the morphological and syntactic structure of the sentence. In order to fully understand them, it would

¹⁹ Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Mətni anlama modelləri / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: – 1999. – s.113.

be logical to present the following sentence in three (slightly different) versions.

1. *A dog chased a cat under the house.*
2. *The dog chased a cat under the house.*
3. *My dog chased a cat under the house.*

In all three of these sentences, the information that a cat was chased by a dog under the house is conveyed, but since the themes of the sentences are different, the speaker's meaning – that is, the intention – is different in all three sentences. It seems that in all three cases it is not clear who the cat belongs to, but in the first case it is not clear who the dog belongs to, the intention of the information transmitter was just to convey the fact, the knowledge organization principle (frame) only states the fact, and the semantic meaning is “*A dog chased a cat*”. In the second case, the person transmitting the information knows who owns the dog that chases a cat under the house, the semantic meaning, the intention of the speaker remains the same, only the theme is replaced by “a dog” – “the dog” and all the issues are repeated as in the first case. In the third sentence the pronoun “my” reflects another piece of information conveyed by the speaker as long as the speaker conveys the information and thereby expresses that he has a dog, the dog that chased the cat under the house is not at all unknown, but known, and depending on the situation, other meanings can be derived through cognition. As we mentioned, the study of the meanings of the texts (in our version of the sentence) is followed by the creation of complex meanings from the simple meanings of the grammatical processes. The use of the pronoun “my” is not a simple fact of conveying the information that the speaker has a dog, that his dog chased the cat under the house, but the speaker's meaning and intention are different there.

Here we can denote the principle of knowledge organization (frame) with such a structure – semantics-lexica-grammar. It is followed by the semantic meaning on the first side, and the meaning-intention of the speaker on the other side, and their totality is the context-pragmatics in which they are used. That is, semantics combines lexicon, grammar and semantic meaning. Pragmatics brings together usage in context and also semantics and speaker's meaning.

When talking about the formation of the text, G.Kazimov writes: *“Components of syntactic wholes are not always connected with each other in the same way. Linguists who practically checked this aspect on the text observed the logical connection between the components in different ways. The two modes of connection, chain and parallel connections, are universally accepted “the idea of subject, object, and predicate leads to the thematic progression of such back-and-forth linking of events from sentence to sentence. Each new sentence has a word that forms the core of the idea, and such words mean “new”*”²⁰.

All this determines the principle (frame) of organizing knowledge as a whole.

When the text is formed, the gathering of information takes place by developing the idea in different ways, or rather, in a parallel or chain sequence. Naturally, when arranged in a chain sequence, in each sentence, a subject (object), manifestation, event is given with a certain sign, in other words, a semantic component, which was put forward in the previous sentence.

Thus, developing an idea does not change the communicative structure of the text. The compatibility of the two texts, along with their differences, has a more principal character. In this case, the theme-rheme relations constitute their additional features, but do not provide their main characteristics, and at the same time, the communicative structure of the text determines the development of the idea. Considering that all these processes take place in a small time frame and the analysis of feelings is going on, it can be said that the contextual time section plays a big role in the progress of the topic.

When talking about the “revealing” and the “expansion” of the theme, V.Matezius showed that *“as a rule, the “revealing of the theme” is related to the movement of time, while the development of the theme in the epic plan is about the description or characterization of the theme, and all we stay in the same time period.*”²¹

²⁰ Kazimov, Q.Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / Q.Ş.Kazimov. – Bakı: – 2017. – s.895.

²¹ Матезиус, В. О так называемом актуальном членении предложении / В.Матезиус. Пражской лингвистической кружок. – Москва: – 1967. – с.521.

As mentioned in the literature of linguistics, theme-rheme relationships are organized in parallel in the text, as well as in the principle of knowledge organization, sometimes even one subject is divided according to several signs or several subjects have similar signs at the same time. However, this does not mean that there are no connections between the components of the text (sentences). On the contrary, in the two paragraphs that we have given as an example, it may seem at first glance that there is no connection between the individual sentences that are the components of the text. However, if we carefully look at their contextual semantics, it is very unnecessary not to think of the content plan without those semantic relations. Another point should be noted here. Semantic relationships between the hypertheme or syntactic whole and the theme of separate statements-sentences may be implicit or explicit.

We conclude that language, which is a multifaceted, multifunctional and complex phenomenon, is governed and developed by its own laws.

When analyzing texts, the principle (frame) of knowledge organization depends on the situation and context, and on the other hand, on the intention and purpose of the information transmitter in many cases.

The third chapter of the thesis is named **“Linguistic models of English language texts”**. In the first paragraph ***“Discourse and reference”***, it was mentioned that the speech genre in itself, in addition to presenting the thematic and structural type of the text type, performs a function in a certain communicative situation. Considering the wide scope of communication, we believe that the genre of speech is stable formal (modelled), because it reflects socio-cultural spiritual creativity (this includes household situations, artistic, scientific, legal and other fields).

In this paragraph, we have tried to clarify the issue of discourse and reference. In the previous subsections, we talked about the text, its situational formation, and its communicative function, but here, when talking about the discourse, the fact that the discourse is more complex than the text, that the text is a direct material entity, that it is possible to analyze what is described in the text from the prism of the

material entity, and that the discourse is also we have found that this is not the case. For example, the place where the phrase “No hands” is hung has very different semantics. When it is hung on the wall, it means “painted”, there is electricity, in the announcement department of the enterprise – it can be understood as, we do not need employees, etc. In addition, in this paragraph, we have referred to various theoretical ideas and analyzed the issue of discourse reference in text fragments.

The subject of speech activity is thought, and the product is text. In the text (as we mentioned earlier), the speaker's or writer's thoughts are realized, and successful communication depends on the text. When approaching the text from a psychological point of view, it can be observed that it is a complex speech idiom, has unique distinguishing features due to its logical composition and logical-meaning structure, as well as subject content, language characteristics, and its communicative function. In the broadest sense of the word, the text can be viewed as a collection of information.

Regarding discourse, L.Sherba said: *“It is the totality of what is spoken and understood under certain specific conditions in one or another period of the life of a given social group.”*²²

A.Mammadov writes: *“an important issue that is characteristic for literary text types and genres is how to achieve a cognitive effect in addition to pragmatic interest. However, when considering different text types and genres, we observe that pragmatic interest manifests itself in different discourse strategies to a greater or lesser extent”*.²³

We have noted that the dynamism of the continuum of time, place and person brings innovation and the reference can also be different, because the situation and context in which that discourse takes place also plays a special role, and in each case a new time, a new place and a new person (as well as a new situation) is usually accompanied by new criteria, giving rise to new meanings.

²² Щерба, Л.В. Языковая система и речевая деятельность / Л.В.Щерба. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1974. – с.31.

²³ Мəммədov, A.Y. Diskurs tədqiqi / A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Y.Məmmədov. – Bakı: – 2013. – s.44.

Reference occurs in every piece of text (discourse) and the information transmitter tries to understand from the reception of the information from the unknown to the known, not only the facts during the speech act, but also the unknown information behind those facts, the event and the knowledge of the information should be complete, the recipient of the information should understand everything correctly, and at the same time the intention of the information transmitter should be fulfilled, the reference should form a whole together with the text, and the communication should take place.

In the second subchapter, named “*The pragmatics of authorial interpretation*”, we have dealt with about the pragmatics of the author's comment. First of all, we talked about what pragmatics is, and then we have tried to interpret the pragmatics of the author's comment through text fragments. Naturally, pragmatic meaning refers to the meaning of the events and objects described in the conversation of the speaker and the listener in a certain context within a certain space and time. Language provides the transfer of information from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the listener, and each of this information can be perceived as a meaning composed of sentences consisting of semantic units that form complex configurations.

There are four main parameters that shape any communicative situation: place, time, communication partners, topic. Thus, the structure of the communicative situation should include the typological stratification of the communicative event, the method of communication, the organization of communication, the topology and chronology of the communicative event, the social-situational characteristics of the participants of the communicative event, the social status relations of the participants of the communicative event, and the motivation-target direction of the communicators. We have tried to show exactly these parameters in our review.

The summary of the research **conclusions** allows to come to the following results:

1. The communicative situation affects the formation of a specific text and its expansion. Also, that communicative situation can change when the text performs an internal function.

2. In English, as in other languages, inversion indicates a change in word order when taken in isolation. In this case, the place of the text components is changed or another component is added between those components, and in this case, depending on the situation, the connection between the sentences that are the components of the text can be strengthened even more.

3. The words that form the text are always based on the formal words that create a connection between them, depending on the situation, and also the intention and purpose of the person who created the text. At this time, some ideas are given explicitly and some implicitly in the text, and during communication, the background knowledge of the person who transmits and receives the information is not important.

4. The semantics of the text reflects communicativeness and communicative components. In the text, communicative, cognitive and emotional functions also intersect (meet). On the one hand, the text is related to the evaluation of the communicative whole, and on the other hand, it has an open system effect. Boundedness is in its essence, limitation and completeness, while being an open system, the volume is constantly changing as the text is transmitted and perceived.

5. One of the distinguishing features of the communicative situation is the evaluation of the sentence or phrase used at the end, despite the closure of the text, as the foundation of new information.

6. When talking about the structure and formation of English texts, when analyzing situational communication, repetitions cannot be avoided, because in many cases, in order to convey and explain the given information more vividly and quickly (expecting redundancy), repetition of words and phrases depending on the situation, as well as prosodic. One of the important conditions is the use of the text from the tool. Based on our conclusion, this parameter can be considered one of the distinguishing features of the communicative situation in text linguistics.

7. Theme-rheme relationships in the text (in the English text) are organized in a parallel way, taking into account the relationships between the components of the text and the sentences. Sometimes

even one object is divided by several signs or several objects have similar signs at the same time. In a piece of text, sometimes several frames may be given in the organization of knowledge, but the semantic connection between them is necessarily important, and this connection may also depend on the situation. Thus, when the communicator describes something, he creates an additional frame about that component in order to make one of the components there clearly visible and at the same time relates it to the previous information.

8. During the situational communicative analysis of English texts, especially literary texts, the task of the bearer of the literary language is not to concretize the reference, but to a certain extent to provide the opportunity to choose the area of its search possibility in the appropriate manner. In general, the principle (frame) of knowledge organization in English texts depends on the situation and context, and on the other hand, on the intention and purpose of the information transmitter in many cases.

The main provisions of dissertation have been reflected in the following works of the author:

1. Bədii mətnin təhlilinin pragmatik aspektləri // Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Tətbiqi dilçiliyin müasir problemləri. III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın tezisləri. – Bakı: – 25-26 oktyabr, – 2018, – s.235.
2. Kontekst, mətn və diskursun qarşılıqlı əlaqələri haqqında // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və Ədəbiyyat Beynəlxalq Elmi-Nəzəri Jurnal, – 2020. №2(114), – s.32-36.
3. Kommunikasiya zamanı sistemlilik // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Elmi əsərlər (Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası), – 2020. №2, – s.176-183.
4. Mətnin formalaşması zamanı fon biliklərinə əlavələr // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Elmi Xəbərlər, – 2020. №2, – s.24-32.
5. Diskurs və müasir dilçilikdə mətn // Azərbaycan Universiteti, Gənc tədqiqatçıların III Respublika elmi-praktik konfransı. – Bakı: – 13 mart, – 2020. – s.250-252.

6. İngilis bədii mətni və yeni informasiya // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Elmi Xəbərlər, – 2021. №4, – s.28-33.
7. Различные особенности ситуации во время коммуникации // Инновационные подходы в современной науке. сб. ст. по материалам LXXXVIII международный научно-практический конференции. – Москва: “Интернаука”, – 2021, №4(88), – с.71-75.
8. Роль ситуации в коммуникации // Вчені Записки Таврійського Національного Університету імені В.І.Вернадського Серія: Філологія. Журналістика. – Том 32. Частина 1. – Киев: – 2021. №3(71), – с.115-120.

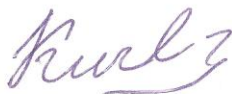
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