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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

PRAGMATIC PECULARITIES OF EXISTENTIAL SENTENCES IN LANGUAGES BELONGING TO DIFFERENT SYSTEMS

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INTRODUCTION

The topicality of the subject and the extent of the investigation. Existential sentences are widely used in both written and oral speech. Depending on the aim of the speaker. He/she gives information about the object which exists or doesn't exist at a certain time and space. According to their semantic and structure existential sentences differ from other types of sentences. First of all logical-semantic relations among the parts of existential sentences attract everybody's attention. Existential sentences (in the widest sense of a word) express the existence or the absence of somebody or something at a definite space. Existence takes place at an exact time and space. Depending on the purpose, existential sentences may have various forms: verbal, verbless and in the form of nominative sentences. Verbless existential sentences are peculiar to Russian language in the present tense. The use of *"есть"* vary depending on the meaning.

The choice of the subject is not accidental because existential sentences according to their structure and semantics occupy a special place in the syntactic system of any language. The semantics of existence determines the presupposition of other types of sentences. At the same time existential sentences are based on deep logical-philosophical knowledge. Existence is everything that exists in the world. Existence is also connected with the notions time and space. As a rule, they show the existence or the absence of a person or a thing. Existential sentences also play an important role in perceiving the laws of nature, in perceiving the appearance of the world, in reflecting habit and traditions of the people.

It must be taken into consideration that pragmatic approach to the investigation of existential sentences assumes practical and theoretical importance.

The analysis of language facts shows that existential sentences have great chances in forming a text. From this standpoint the subject of scientific research which will be investigated is topical, too.

We consider, in order to give a detailed linguistic analysis of existential sentences from the standpoint of general linguistics using

languages with different grammatical structure – English, Azerbaijani and Russian – will give efficient results.

Some ideas have been told about existential sentences and their specific features in general linguistics by O.Jespersen[1], J.Lyons[2], Ch.Bally[3] and E.Benvenist[4]. O.Jespersen called existential sentences those ones, which indicate the existence or absence of an article or a thing in a certain space. Appealing to many language materials O.Jespersen came to such a conclusion that the existential sentences of these types are universal in nature. The investigation of existential sentences is mainly connected with the sentences beginning with *"there is"* (in English), *"es gibt"* (in German), *"der er"* (in Denmark), *"dar är"* (in Sweden). From this point of view we should like to mention S.P.Anokhina's[5] dissertation for doctoral degree, particularly. It has been devoted to "Existential and possessive sentences in Germanic languages". In English linguistics the sentences like *"There is a book on the table"* are usually investigated. From this point of view the investigations of V.D.Berlovskaya[6], T.V.Vorontsova[7], R.S.Aripsheva[8] must be mentioned.

In the former soviet union we would like to mention specially

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[1] Есперсен, О. Философия грамматики / Перевод с английского В.В.Пассека и С.П.Сафроновой. Изд-во Иностранной литературы. – Москва: – 1958. – 404 с.

[2] Лайонз, Дж. Экзистенциальные, локативные и поссессивные конструкции / В кн.: Введение в теоретическую лингвистику. Перевод с английского языка. – Москва: "Прогресс", – 1978. – с.411-419.

[3] Балли, Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка / Перевод с третьего французского издания Е.В. и Т.В.Вентцель. Изв-во иностранной литературы. – Москва: – 1955. – 416 с.

[4] Бенвенист, Э. Общая лингвистика / Э.Бенвенист. Перевод с французского. – Москва: Изд-во "Прогресс", – 1974. – 446 с.

[5] Анохина, С.П. Бытийные и поссессивные предложения в германских языках (структурно-семантический и фукнционально-прагматический аспект): / Автореферат дисс. доктора филол.наук. / Санкт-Петербург: – 1995. – 44 с.

[6] Берловская, В.Д. Предложения со служебным "there" в современном английском языке: / Автореферат дисс. канд. филол. наук. / – Ленинград, 1967. – 18 с.

[7] Воронцова, Т.В. Семантико-синтаксическая организация бытийного предложения: / Автореферат дисс.канд.филол. наук. / – Ленинград, 1981. –18 с.

[8] Арипшева, Р.С. Конструкция "There is" и коррелирующие синтаксические модели: / Автореферат дисс. канд.филол. наук. / – Москва: 1983. – 18 с.

the names of O.N.Seliverstova [9] and N.D.Autyunova [10] who investigated existential sentences. Without exaggeration we would like to stress that since 80s of the last century in most investigations as theoretical source of knowledge of these scolars' ideas are taken into consideration. Gradually, existential sentences attract the attention of the scolars and the investigations on the language belonging to different systems are carried out.

It is also necessary to point out that O.Musayev is the first scholar in Azerbaijani linguistics, who gives information about existential sentences. He approaches the problem from the point of view of inversion in sentences like *"There is a book on the table".* According to O.Musayev, there in no inversion in such kind of sentences. It is the only word order that they have[11].

G.Kazimov also gives short and superficial information about existential sentences in Azerbaijani [12]. The ideas expressed by B.Ismayilov about existential in French sentences acquire certain importance for other languages, too[13].

It becomes clear from the explanation given above that the existential sentences in English and Russian have been studied in some extent, but the existential sentences in the Azerbaijani linguistics have not been the object of special separate investigation.

The object and the subject of the investigation. Existential sentences differ from other types of sentences in using different

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[9] Селиверстова, О.Н. Компонентный анализ многозначных слов. На материале некоторых русских глаголов / О.Н.Селиверстова. – Москва: "Наука", – 1975. – 240 с.; Селиверстова, О.Н. Экзистенциальность и посессивность в языке и речи: / Автореферат дисс. доктора филол. наук. / – Москва, 1982. – 45 с.

[10] Арутюнова, Н.Д. Предложение и его смысл. Логико-семантические проблемы / Н.Д.Арутюнова. – Москва: Изд-во "Наука" – 1976. – 382 с.; Арутюнова, Н.Д. Номинация и текст / – В кн.: Языковая номинация. Выди наименований. – Москва: – Изд-во "Наука", – 1977. – с.304-357.

[11] Musayev, O.İ. İngilis və Azərbaycan dili cümlələrində sözlərin sırası / O.İ.Musayev. – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, – 1960. – 83 s.

[12] Kazımov, Q.Ş. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [10 cilddə]. / Q.Ş.Kazımov. – Bakı: "Nurlan", – IX c. – 2010. – 544 s.

[13] İsmayılov, B.B. Fransız dilinin aktual sintaksisi və onun tədrisi problemləri / B.B.İsmayılov. – Bakı: "Nurlan", – 2008. – 438 s.

verbs. The verbs denoting existence form a certain, lexico-grammatical group. Accordingly, in the investigated languages the verbs *to be, есть, var* form the dominant of existential verbs. In existential sentences three main components and their relations play an important role: the existing person or thing, the existence, localization. The studying of the relations of the named units from the structure and semantic points of view determines the object of the investigation. Investigating different types of sentences expressing existence determines the subject of the investigation.

The aims and purposes of investigation. The main goal of the investigation is to determine structural, semantical and functional peculiarities of existential sentences on the materials of English, Azerbaijani and Russian. In order to achieve our aim we must touch upon the following problems:

– to determine the status of existential sentences;

– the verbs denoting existence in existential sentences and their use;

– the structural peculiarities of existential sentences;

– the semantic peculiarities of existential sentences;

– nomination and the formation of a text;

– the role of pragmatic factors in the formation of a text;

– mutual relations between a text and existential sentences;

– the role of existential sentences in the formation of a text.

The methods of investigation. Main methods used in the investigation: contextual analysis based on functional approach, semantic-syntactic analysis, comparative-contrastive and transformational methods and onomasiological method based on from meaning to form.

The main provisions for defence:

– Irrespective of its form, colour, essence any object exists in a certain time and space. In order to show the existence of the object each language uses separate sentences depending on its grammatical structure.

– In the formation of existential sentences special verbs play an important role.

– The structure of existential sentences may vary from

language to language.

– The semantics of the existential sentence is determined on the mutual relations of its components.

– Existential sentences are widely used in the formation of a text. The formation of texts depends on different pragmatic factors.

– Existential sentences play an important role in the formation of anaphoric and cataphoric relations.

Scientific novelty of the investigation. First of all, it must be mentioned that the structural, semantic and functional properties of existential sentences are investigated on the materials belonging to different language families and grammatical structures. We consider that such approach gives us a better chance to expose the main points of existential sentences. As is known, existential sentences in Azerbaijani linguistics have not been the object of special separate investigation. At the same time we must note that investigating existential sentences is of great importance from the point of view of textual linguistics.

Theoretical and practical significance of the investigation. The investigation of relations between the components of existential sentences is of great importance from pragmatics and cognitive points of view. As a whole, studying existential sentences is directly connected with various aspects of textual linguistics. Such approach gives us a better chance to have an idea about the notions of presupposition, reference, deictic relations, topic-comment relations. The results of the investigation can also be useful for practical purposes. First of all, it must be mentioned that the results of investigation based on languages belonging to different grammatical structure can be applied in the process of teaching. At the same time the materials of the investigated languages may be used: *1) in teaching languages; 2) in translation; 3) in elective courses. The gained material can also be used for comparative typology.*

Approbation and application. Main theses of the dissertation have been published in scientific journals of different universities of our Republic. At the same time the article and theses have been published in collections in a foreign country.

The materials of the investigation can be used in writing

graduation work (buraxılış işi) and the dissertation of a master (magistrlik dissertasiyası). At the same time the results may be useful for compiling text books and manuals, especially, about textual linguistics, syntactic semantics and typology of simple sentences.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been carried out. The dissertation has been carried out in the Department of General linguistics of Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The introduction of the dissertation is 5 pages, 8999 characters, Chapter I – 46 pages, 78994 characters, Chapter II – 30 pages, 51465 characters, Chapter III – 64 pages, 114025 characters, Conclusion – 3 pages, 5739 character. The total volume of the dissertation is 259222 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

THE MAIN CONTENTS OF THE DISSERTATION

In the part of **"Introduction"** the urgency of the thesis is substantiated, the aims and objectives, scientific innovations, theoretical and practical importance of the thesis are determined, the methods of investigation, the provisions put forward for the defence, approbation of the dissertation and its structure are explained.

The **first chapter**, titled **"The place of existential sentences in the system of language"** consists of two paragraphs. *The essence of existential sentences and their historical investigation* are touched upon in the *first paragraph*. Existential sentences are used to express a proposition about the existence or the presence of someone or something in a certain place. Existential sentences vary somewhat in structure, semantics and pragmatics from language to language, though they generally share certain features, as well.

The living beings and lifeless things surrounding us keep their existence at a certain time and space. Otherwise, it is impossible to speak about their existence. The relations among the existing objects are expressed by a language. Depending on the grammatical structure each language has a certain type of sentences denoting existence or

absence of the object.

Applying to the materials of languages with different systems O.Jespersen came to such a conclusion that existential sentences are of universal nature from the semantic point of view.[14]

Later on scholars belonging to different schools, such as Ch.Bally [15], J.Lyons [16], V.Admoni [17], S.D.Katsnelson [18], N.D.Arutyunova [19], O.N.Seliverstova [20], S.P.Anokhina [21] and some others gave their own opinions of existential sentences.

In Azerbaijani linguistics O.I.Musayev is the first to investigate word order in English and Azerbaijani. He comes to such a conclusion that according to their specific features existential sentences differ from other declarative sentences.[22]

The ideas expressed by B.B.Ismayilov about existential sentences in French acquire certain importance for other languages, too. According to him, the existential sentences answer like the following interrogative sentences as *"Bu yerdə nə var?"*, *"Nə hadisə*

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[14] Есперсен, О. Философия грамматики / Перевод с английского В.В.Пассека и С.П.Сафроновой. – Москва: Изд-во Иностранной литературы, – 1958. – с.175-177.

[15] Балли, Ш. Общая лингвистика и впросы французского языка / Перевод с третьего французского издания Е.В. и Т.В.Вентцель. – Москва: Изв-во иностранной литературы. – 1955. – с.90.

[16] Лайонз, Дж. Экзистенциальные, локативные и посессивные конструкции / В кн.: Введение в теоретическую лингвистику. Перевод с английского языка. – Москва: "Прогресс", – 1978. – с.413.

[17] Адмони, В.Д. Типология предложения // – В кн.: Исследования по общей теории грамматики. – Москва: Изд-во "Наука", – 1968. – с.257-259.

[18] Кацнельсон, С.Д. Типология языка и речевое мышление / С.Д.Кацнельсон, – Ленинград: Изд-во "Наука" Ленинградское отделение, – 1972. – с.66.

[19] Арутюнова, Н.Д. Предложение и его смысл. Логико-семантические проблемы / Н.Д.Арутюнова. – Москва: Изд-во "Наука" – 1976. – с.229-284.

[20] Селиверстова, О.Н. Экзистенциальность и посессивность в языке и речи / Автореф. дисс. … доктора филол. наук. / – Москва: – 1982. – с.40.

[21] Анохина, С.П. Бытийные и посессивные предложения в германских языках (структурно-семантический и фунгционально-прагматический аспект): / Автореферат дисс. доктора филол. наук./– Санкт-Петербург, 1995. – с.13.

[22] Мусаев, О.И. Порядок слов в предложениях английского и азербайджанского языков: / Автореф.дисс. канд.филол.наук. / – Баку, 1961. – с.11.

baş verib?", "Nə olub?".[23]*– "What exists here?", "What event has happened?", "What has happened?"*

In Azerbaijani existential sentences are explained as nominativ sentences: *Sağ tərəfdə böyük bir heykəl. Rəf üstündə istəkan, nəlbəki, qəndqabı, piyalə və s. qeyri.*[24] *– In the right side a big monument. On the shelf a glass, a saucer, sugar-bowl, goblet…*

G.Kazimov also treats such kind of sentences as nominative ones. *Çöldə bir meydança. Bir tərəfdə dəyə. Dəyənin qabağında çay.*[25] *– A little square in the field. A tent in one side. A river in front of the tent.* Here we can easily add the verb *"var"*. As they are used as nominative sentences the verb *"var"* is not used.

In modern English existential sentences differ from other types of sentences. Such types of sentences *"There is a dog in the yard"* were introduced in Old English and have kept their specific features up to day.[26]

Unlike English, Azerbaijani and Russian existential sentences in most cases begin with adverbal modifiers of time and place.

Though there are differences in the word order existential sentences are identical in three languages from semantic point of view: *"There is a dog in the yard". "Во дворе собака".*

In the second paragraph *the most typical verbs used in existential sentences* are investigated. The verbs *be, have, быть, есть, иметь* have been studied in different languages [27], in

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[23] İsmayılov, B.B. Fransız dilinin aktual sintaksisi və onun tədrisi problemləri / B.B.İsmayılov. – Bakı: "Nurlan", – 2008. – s.234.

[24] Abdullayev, Ə.Z. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis. IV hissə / Ə.Z.Abdullayev, Y.M.Seyidov, A.Q.Həsənov [və b.]. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1972. – s.251-252.

[25] Veysəlli, F.Y. Azərbaycan dilinin funksional qrammatikası: sintaqmatika, söz birləşməsi və sadə cümlə sintaksisi / F.Y.Veysəlli, Q.Ş.Kazımov, İ.Ş.Kazımov, A.Y.Məmmədov [və b.]. – Bakı: "Prestige çap evi", – c.III. – 2014. – s.334.

[26] Полтавцева, Е.А. Предпосылки возникновения конструкции "There is" в древнеанглийском языке // – Ленинградский государственный педагогический институт им. А.И.Герцена, Ученые Записки. Том 157, Факультет английского языка, – 1958. – с.30.; Ilyish, B.A. History of the English language / B.A.Ilyish. – Leningrad "Просвещение", – 1973. s.124.

[27] Бенвенист, Э. Общая лингвистика / Перевод с французского. – Москва Издво "Прогресс", – 1974; Кузнецов, А.М. Глагол "to be" и его лексико-грамматические эквиваленты в современном английском языке / – В кн.:

Azerbaijani linguistics the verbs *"olmaq"* and *"var"*, which semantically denote existence, have remained outside of attention. The use of verbs denoting existence always attracted the attention of linguists. The results of investigated materials on languages belonging to different systems show that in most languages the use of verbs *be, have, быть, есть, иметь, have* dominate. The verb *"olmaq"* in Modern Azerbaijani is widely used in the meanings of *mövcud olmaq, vaqe olmaq.*

The definition about the verb *"olmaq"* given by G.Kazimov is very important for our research. As a national verb *"olmaq"* has two meanings: a)to live; b) to exist. [28]

The verb *"olmaq"* has the following meanings:

I. *Olmaq* as a notional verb: *Sən ol mənim bacım, mən də olum sənin qardaşın*.[29]

II. The verb *olmaq* shows the change of the state of a thing: *Bir də gördü üç göyərçin gəlib süfrənin qırağına, donların çıxarıb üç qız oldular ki, vallah yemə, içmə bunların xəddi-xalına, gül camalına tamaşa elə*.[30]

III. The verb *olmaq* shows that an action takes place: *Vali bir dəstə hökumət məmurları ilə orada hazır oldu*.[31]

IV. The verb *olmaq* shows that an action has (had) happened: *Hər kəs bir-birinin üzünə baxdı. -Nə oldu? - deyə soruşdu*.[32]

V. The verb *olmaq* is used in certain combinations in the meaning of *have* and *possess*: *Bir neçə aydan, gündən sonra arvadın*

Категории бытия и обладания в языке. – Москва: Изд-во "Наука", – 1977; Фромм, Э. Иметь или быть. 2-е дополненное издание. Перевод с английского / Э.Фромм. – Москва: "Прогресс", – 1990; Янко, Т.Е. Бытование и обладание: конструкции с глаголом "быть" / В кн.: Логический анализ языка: Языки пространств. – Москва: – 2000; Слово и грамматические законы языка. Глагол / Русские бытийные глаголы и их субъекты. – Москва: "Наука", – 1989.

[28] Kazımov, Q.Ş. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [on cilddə]. / Q.Ş.Kazımov. – Bakı, "Nurlan", – IX c. – 2010. – s.169.

[29] Azərbaycan nağılları: [5 cilddə]. – Bakı, "Şərq-Qərb", – I c. – 2005. – s.28

[30] Ibid, – p.41

[31] Çəmənzəminli, Y.V. Əsərləri: [Üç cilddə]. / Y.V.Çəmənzəminli. – Bakı: – "Avrasiya press", – I c. – 2005. – s.291.

[32] Ibid, – p.282.

bir oğlu oldu.[33]

VI. In a combination with other words having different meanings the verb *olmaq* means the appearance of something or its absence: *Burada bir əjdaha peyda olubdur.*[34] *Bir gün bəy yox oldu.*[35]

The verb *var* has two meanings: a) the verb *var* shows that something exists somewhere, or someone is somewhere: *Otaqda bir oğlan var;* b) *Var* in the second meaning means *have* or exist: *Mənim bir qardaşım var. Marsda həyat varmı?*

At first sight the verb *"var"* seems very simple but the meanings it expresses are very complicated. In order to have a deep knowledge about *"var".* It is better to compare it with Russian *«есть».*

According to T.E.Yanko, the verb *есть* in Russian has seven meanings.[36] The meanings expressed in sentences with the verb *var* correspond to the meanings expressed by the word *есть* in Russian. The verb *var* also can express the same meanings:

1. Utilitarian *есть-var: Onun çoxlu pulu var.*
2. Anatomic *есть-var: Onun ağ saçları var.*
3. Medical *есть-var: Onun soyuq dəyməsi var.*
4. In introductory sentences used beginning with *есть-var: Bu çobanın bir tulası var. Nə qədər eləyirəm, onun qorxusundan heç bir iş görə bilmirəm.*[37]
5. *Есть-var* in the lexicon of police: *Onun sağ gözünün altında dərin çapıx var.*
6. *Есть-var* show the source of something: *Göyçayda çoxlu nar növləri var.*
7. *Есть-var* show that something exists in the composition of something: *Salatda çoxlu mayonez var.*

Generally, existential verbs play an important role in the formation of existential sentences.

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[33] Azərbaycan nağılları: [5 cilddə]. – Bakı, "Şərq-Qərb", – I c. – 2005. – s.160.
[34] Ibid, – p.113.
[35] Çəmənzəminli, Y.V. Əsərləri: [Üç cilddə]. / / Y.V.Çəmənzəminli. – Bakı: – "Avrasiya press", – I c. – 2005. – s.268.
[36] Янко, Т.Е. Бытование и обладание: конструкции с глаголом "быть" / В кн.: Логический анализ языка: Языки пространств. – Москва: – 2000. s.201-203.
[37] Azərbaycan nağılları: [5 cilddə]. – Bakı, "Şərq-Qərb", – I c. – 2005. – s.175.

The main provisions of the first chapter have been presented in the following publications of the author.[38]

The **second chapter** titled **"Structural-semantic peculiarities of existential sentences"** consists of two paragraphs.

The structural peculiarities of existential sentences are touched upon in the first paragraph. Depending on the grammatical structure of the given language the structure of existential sentences vary from language to language. But each existential sentence must at least consist of three parts: a subject, a predicate expressed by an existential verb, a locative expression. Besides the mentioned parts the English has an expletive (formal) subject: *There is a table in the room. Otaqda stol var. В комнате есть стол.*

As is known unlike Azerbaijani and Russian English existential sentences have much more complicated syntactic structure. This is not accidental. The sentences like *"There is a dog in the yard"* emerged and developed in Old English and have retained their specific features up to the present time.

According to their structure existential sentences are divided into two groups: a) existential sentences with *"there"*; b) existential sentences beginning with a certain adverbial modifier of place: *In the next machine was a major*.[39] In linguistics such type of sentences are called as existential sentences with initial adjuncts.[40]

We share the view point suggested by R.Quirk and other scolars.

Such types of sentences are also used when the subject of the existential sentences is relatively concrete and specific, its occurrence is expected. There is a tendency to omit the word "there" in such sentences.[41] *On the other side was the sea.*[42]

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[38] In the list of the claimant's works presented at the end of the abstract: No. 1; 8; 11.

[39] Hemingway, E. Selected stories. / E.Hemingway. – Moscow: Progress publishing House, – 1971. – p.84.

[40] Quirk, R., Greenbaum S., Leech G., Svartvik J. Comprehensive Grammar of the English Grammar / Index by David Crystal. – London and N.Y.: Longman, – 1985. – p.1409.

[41] Ibıd, – p.1410.

[42] Hemingway, E. Selected stories. / E.Hemingway. – Moscow: Progress publishing House, – 1971. – p.177

Speaking about inversion in existential sentences opinions differ. We share the view point according to which there is no inversion in existential sentences,[43] because they occupy a special place in the typology of simple sentences. According to meaning and structure they differ from other declarative sentences. The only word order they have is: predicate+subject.

Semantic peculiarities of existential sentences are investigated in the second paragraph. The living and lifeless beings, which surround us, retain their existence within the frames of a certain time and space in any case. Otherwise, it is impossible to speak of the existence of that thing. As is known, language appears to be the mutual reflection of relations within the frames natural relations among the things and events. In other words, language fulfils an important function as the expression of reality. One of the functions is to show the existence of things and phenomena within the frames of a certain space and time. As an indicator of the existence in a language a special type of sentence is used in conformity with the grammatical structure of each language. Sentences of this type are called "existential sentences" in linguistics. Depending on the situation the phase of existence may differ:[44]

1. The beginning phase of existence: *There was big bump (zərbə) coming up.*[45]

2. The appearance of existence: *There came a knock at the door.*[46]

3. The realization of existence: *"There is much to be done", he said.*[47]

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[43] Колпакова, Н.П. Инверсия в современном английском языке // Ленинградский государственный педагогический институт им. А.И.Герцена. Ученые записки. Факультет английского языка, – 1958. Том 157, – с.42

[44] Слово и грамматические законы языка. Глагол / Русские бытийные глаголы и их субъекты. – Москва: "Наука", – 1989. – с.8-9.

[45] Hemingway, E. Selected stories. / E.Hemingway. – Moscow: Progress publishing House, – 1971. – p.31

[46] Wilde, O. The picture of Dorian Grey. / O.Wilde. – Kiev: Dnipro Publisher, – 1978. – p.33

[47] Hemingway, E. Selected stories. / E.Hemingway. – Moscow: Progress publishing House, – 1971. – p.271.

4. Existence. It is the main feature in existential sentences: *There were big palms and green benches in the public garden.*[48]

5. The absence of existence: *There is nothing that Art cannot express*.[49]

The notions of lokalization, time and space play an important role in the formation of existential sentences. Many sensible ideas have been told about these notions by different scholars, such as, Y.S.Kubryakova[50], N.N.Boldiryev[51], N.D.Arutyunova.[52]

According to N.D.Arutyunova, the notion of space belongs to a given person.

There was pity in her eyes that became laughter on her lips.[53]

There is another type of an existential sentence which expresses possession. V.G.Gack notes that the sentences denoting possession have formed historically.[54] *He had a bag in his hand.*[55] *Onun əlində çanta var idi.* Means of expressing possession differ from language to language:

1. He has lots of money.[56]

2. Atamın vəkilinin bir oğlu var idi.[57]

3. У этой женщины грудной младенец.[58]

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[48] Hemingway, E. Selected stories. / E.Hemingway. – Moscow: Progress publishing House, – 1971. – p.159

[49] Wilde, O. The picture of Dorian Grey. / O.Wilde. – Kiev: Dnipro Publisher, – 1978. – p.16

[50] Кубрякова, Е.С. О понятиях места, предмета и пространства / В кн.: Логический анализ языка: Языки пространств. – Москва: – 2000. – с.84.

[51] Болдырев, Н.Н. Отражение пространства деятеля и пространства наблюдателя в высказывании / В кн.: Логический анализ языка: Языки пространств. – Москва: – 2000. – с.213.

[52] Арутюнова, Н.Д. Предложение и его смысл. Логико-семантические проблемы / Н.Д.Арутюнова. – Москва: Изд-во “Наука” – 1976. – с.234.

[53] Wilde, O. The picture of Dorian Grey. / O.Wilde. – Kiev: Dnipro Publisher, – 1978. – p.71

[54] Гак, В.Г. Пространство вне пространства / В кн.: Логический анализ языка: Языки пространств. – Москва: – 2000. – с.133

[55] Wilde, O. The picture of Dorian Grey. / O.Wilde. – Kiev: Dnipro Publisher, – 1978. – p.145

[56] Ibid, – p.145

[57] Azərbaycan nağılları: [5 cilddə]. – Bakı, “Şərq-Qərb”, – I c. – 2005. – s.74

There is no unity of opinions on the differences between locative and existential sentences.[59]

1. There is a dog in the yard. Həyətdə bir it var. Во дворе собака.

2. The dog is in the yard. –- İt həyətdədir. Собака во дворе.

Proceeding from the results of the investigated materials we have come to such a conclusion that locative and existential sentences differ in choosing prospects. In existential sentences the centre of prospect is space, but in locative sentences the centre of prospect is a thing. In other words, in existential sentences the use of the subject is not based on presupposition. As a rule, the use of the subject in locative sentence is based on presupposition.

Speaking about semantic peculiarities of existential sentences it is necessary to touch upon two questions:

a) Existence is used in the widest sense, in a general sense: *There is a bear in the forest → A (any) bear exists in the forest.*

b) Existence is used in the narrowest sense: *There is a bear in the village → There appeared a bear in the village. There occurred a bear in the village.* As is known, the appearance of the bear in the village is accidental. That's why a sentence like *"There is a bear in the village"* doesn't correspond to reality.

The main provisions of the second chapter have been presented in the following publications of the author.[60]

The **third chapter** entitled **"Potentiality of existential sentences in forming a text"** consists of four paragraphs. *"Nomination*

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[58] Чехов А.П. Избранное. Рассказы, повести, пьесы. / А.П.Чехов. – Симферополь: Из-во «Таврия», – 1977. – с.74

[59] Арутюнова, Н.Д. Предложение и его смысл. Логико-семантические проблемы / Н.Д.Арутюнова. – Москва: Изд-во "Наука" – 1976. – с.214; Цуцаева, Х.Д. Коммуникативно-синтаксическая организация инвертированных экзистенциальных предложения в современном английском языке / Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Пятигорск: – 1990. – с.9; Paducheva, E.V. Locative and existential sentences. Locative and existential meaning of the Russian byt. people.umass.edu, – p.2; Борщев, В.Б., Парти Б.О. Бытийные и локативные предложения – что их различает? Тема-рематическая структура или диатеза. // Тезисы семинара ИПИ РАН, – Москва: – 2007. – с.7.

[60] In the list of the claimant's works presented at the end of the abstract: No. 5; 6.

and the formation of the text" is investigated in the first sub-chapter. The main goal of speaking is to give information about which the speaker has gained from his (her) own experience. Nomination is a field of syntax investigating ways of expressing different events which form a certain situation. The investigation of outward form of nomination of objects is of great importance for studying existential sentences deeply.

V.G.Gack indicates how nomination is realized. He stresses that in a real speech act the speaker names an object or an event not for himself but for his interlocutor, as well. So the exchange of information takes place between interlocutors. As a result, in a given speech situation both the speaker and the listener are active in order to continue the conversation. The speaker chooses the object which is known to the listener at the same time.[61] According to the given situation different language units are used.

The main components of act nomination are: nominator, nominant, nominat, communication condition. The relations between speaker and listener are of great importance in act of nomination. Their knowledge about the surrounding world is also necessary.

Depending on the goal of dependence and independence nomination conditionally can be divided into two groups: *autonomous nomination (independent nomination); non-autonomous nomination (dependent nomination).* This classification is of great importance for our investigation, because they are often used in forming anaphorical relations.

Independent nomination in the utterance is not dependent on the others. The main goal is that the given first nomination must be clear for the listener because the first nomination is not based on the context. The speaker using such word combinations such as: *bir adam var idi, once upon a time, bir dəfə, once, однажды…* introduces introductory existential sentences.

Dependent nomination or sometimes it is called repeated nomination depends on the first nomination. The new information given in the first one becomes old information for the listener: *Bu*

[61] Гак, В.Г. К типологии лингвистических номинаций / В кн.: Языковая номинация (Общие вопросы). – Москва: Изд-во "Наука", – 1977. – с.241.

zaman şahzadəyə xəbər verirlər ki, bir at da filan qarıda var. Adam göndərin ki, getsin onu gətirsin.

As is seen repeated nomination completes the meaning of independent nomination. Generally, the use of repeated nomination is very specific in the formation of the text.

Studying nomination is directly connected with studying syntactic semantics. Syntactic semantics deals with the sense of a sentence or a text. At the same time syntactic semantics shows how the knowledge about the world surrounding us is reflected in the human mind.[62]

In our every day life we are surrounded with different objects and events. The relations among these form various situations. In such a case language uses more complicated units – texts in order to describe the given situations which are closely connected with each other semantically and structurally. So, nomination on the text level takes place. On the whole, nomination is one of the ways of forming the text.

The nomination on the text level mainly differs from other simple nominations. Here the descriptions of separate events and situations take place. Investigating shiffing of nominations from one level into another one is of great importance for both learning mind process and cognitive linguistics. Nomination as a part of syntax studies how the description of speech situations take place.

"The role of pragmatic factors in the formation of the text" is investigated in the second paragraph. In the middle of the 20th (50-60) century considerable investigations on the text and its categories have been carried out.[63] Text can be characterized from different

[62] Москальская, О.И. Вопросы синтаксической семантики // – Вопросы языкознания, – 1977. №2, – с.43.

[63] Harris, Z.S. Discourse Analysis // Z.S.Harris. – Language. Vol.8, – 1952; Haliday M.A.K., Hasan R. Cohesion in English. London, Longman, 1976; Поспелов, Н.С. Сложное синтаксическое целое и основные особенности его структуры // – Доклады и сообщения института русского языкап, вып.2. Изд-во Академии Наук СССР – Москва-Ленинград: – 1948; Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998; Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə, mətn və diskurs / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: "Zərdabi LTD" MMC, – 2011; Məmmədov, A.Y. Mətn yaranmasında formal

points of view.

New information given in the first sentence is concretized by the following sentences. ...*Bu şəhərdə də "bir lotu" vardı. "Bu lotunun" bir çəkməsi vardı, bunu gətirdi verdi pinəçiyə.*[64]

Here the antecedent and its correlation is expressed with the same noun.

The first scholar who identified a succession of dependent sentences as a special syntactic unit was the Russian linguist N.S.Pospelov. He called the unit a "complex syntactic unity" (mürəkkəb sintaktik bütöv).[65] We share this view point in our investigation. As is known, the main notions used in text grammars are the notions of presupposition, reference, deictic relations, topic-comment relations. It is also necessary that text grammars are closely connected with such disciplines as psycholinguistics and pragmatics.

The ordering of the sentences in the text depends on the following pragmatic factors: *1) The division of information; 2) The ordering of speech acts; 3) Focus and perspective; 4) The change of the space where the action takes place and the change of topic-comment; 5) The adding of new reference; 6) The changing of places of the speakers in a dialogue.*[66]

The above mentioned pragmatic factors in a different way are used to form a text (a speech act). Linguistics exists as a system and pragmatics studies how this system is used. In pragmatics the semantic meaning is viewed from the point of view of a particular speech situation and includes the participants in the communication.

F.Veysalli comes to such a conclusion that linguistic pragmatics has very complicated pecularities. It studies: *a) contextual meaning; b) what is said (written, read, heard).* At the same time pragmatics tries to find out additional meanings.

əlaqə vasitələrinin sistemi (müqayisəli təhlil təcrübəsi) / A.Y.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2001.

[64] Azərbaycan nağılları: [5 cilddə]. – Bakı, "Şərq-Qərb", – I c. – 2005. – s.246

[65] Поспелов, Н.С. Сложное синтаксическое целое и основные особенности его структуры // – Москва-Ленинград: Изд-во Академии Наук СССР, Доклады и сообщения института русского языка,– 1948. вып.2. – с.68

[66] Т.ван Дейк. Вопросы прагматики текста / В кн.: Новое в зарубежной лингвистике, Лингвистика текста, – Москва: "Прогресс", – 1978. вып. VIII – с.279.

Generally, the sphere of pragmatics is very wide.[67] The users of language are one of the main factors in the formation of the communication. On the whole, pragmatics is observed in all the levels of a language.

The correct division of information is of great importance in forming speech act. In a text the information unit consists of an obligatory "new" element – there must be something new, otherwise there would be no information – and an optional "old" (given) element. Let us now take such a text: *Sandronun böyrəsində kiçik bir daş var imiş. Onu da işıq ilə əritdilər*.[68]

As one of the pragmatic factors the ordering of speech acts plays an important role in the communicative process. Ordering speech acts in a "complex syntactic unity" is based on a common principle. Here the order of speech acts depends on the meaning of the first (introductory) sentence.

Focus is also one of the pragmatic factors which play an important role in the formation of a text. The speaker himself chooses the focus consciously which implies a strictly topical stretch of talk. First the speaker determines the semantic structure. At the same time the semantic structure plans what will take place. Depending on the knowledge of the listener the necessary information is given.

First of all, selection depends on what the reference consists of selection must demand the following principles: *a) the object about what is spoken must be the topic of conversation; b) the object about what is spoken is the theme of a separate sentence.*

Perspective is one of the main pragmatic factors in the formation of a text. As is known, in a given situation the speaker enables the listener to distinguish a text from a random set of sentences (düşünülməmiş cümlələrdən). One aspect of the textual function is the establishment of cohesive relations from one sentence to another in a text.

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[67] Veysəlli, F.Y. Semiotika. Studia Philologica IV / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2010. – s.323.

[68] Çəmənzəminli, Y.V. Əsərləri: [Üç cilddə]. / Y.V.Çəmənzəminli. – Bakı: – "Avrasiya press", – I c. – 2005. – s.284

Using a new reference by a speaker is also of great importance as a pragmatic factor in the formation of a text. Repeated references in the text are not very attractive. The new added references make the speech more attractive and interesting for the listener.

At the same time it must be mentioned that paradigmatic factors cover wider spheres, than we have already touched upon. Here also belong anaphora, cataphora, deixis, presupposition. Each of them plays an important role in the formation of a text.

Communication is realized between the speaker and listener. It is a five-stage complicated process where it begins with giving new information and ends with getting a certain answer.[69]

The mutual relations of the text and existential sentences are touched upon in the third paragraph. As a rule, in most cases existential sentences are used as introductory ones. Existential sentences are used to give information, which is *"new"* for the listener, but *"old"* for the speaker. The following sentences help the listener to determine the given information. In this way, there is such an opposition in the text: *"new", "old".* This refers to the organization of a text in terms of the functions *"old"* and *"new".*

Speaking about introductory sentences we must specially touch upon existential sentences beginning with adverbial modifiers of time and place. The information given in such kind of sentences shows the beginning of an action at a definite time and space. They are widely used in literary texts to describe different events:

Bir gün ilxıçılardan biri Mirzəyə xəbər gətirdi ki, Ceyhun çayından bir at çıxıb iki madyana yaxınlaşıb, sonra suya giriblər.[70]

Nominative sentences are often used at the beginning of the text. In most cases the arrangement of the sentences depends on the meaning of the nominative sentence. As is known, nominative sentences are never used in the negative form. In a case like this, the speaker's aim is to tell the listener about the existence of something

[69] Məmmədli, N.B. Azərbaycan dilində işgüzar və akademik kommunikasiya. / N.B.Məmmədli. – Bakı, – 2021. – s.9

[70] Koroğlu (Paris nüsxəsi) – Bakı: "Şərq-Qərb", – 2005. – s.13

or somebody: *A harvard boy. Nice use of the subjunctive mood.*[71]

Speaking about introductory sentences we must especially mention the sentences like *"Biri var imiş, biri yox imiş, allahı var imiş, şəriki yox imiş"*. S.A.Abdullayev considers that the use of such sentences is closely connected with pragmatic purpose. The listener is very interested what will happen further. He is expecting the speaker to continue his talk:[72]

1. Biri var idi, biri yox idi. Üç qardaş var idi.[73]

2. Once upon a time there were (lived) three brothers.

3. Жил-был старик. У него была три сына[74].

It must be mentioned that existential sentences are not only used as introductory ones, but at the same time they are often used to form different kinds of texts. It is explained by the fact that the subject used in existential sentences convey new, important information called rheme (what is unknown, what is new). The rheme has the highest degree of communicative dynamism.

Speaking about the role of rheme in connecting separate sentences Q.A.Zolotova shows that the rheme in a given text fulfils the following meatings:

1. The rhemes describing the existing place of an object..

2. The rhemes showing the characyer of an object.

3. The rhemes showing the dynamism of an action.

4. The rhemes showing the state of an object.[75]

Proceeding from the above given classification we apply it in our investigation on the bases of existential sentences.

1. The rhemes describing the existing place of an object.

Buradan bir az uzaqda bir bağ var, o bağda bir nar ağacı və

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[71] Raymond, Ch. Farewell, My Lonely. / Ch.Raymond. – Moscow, «Внешенгиа», – 1992. – c.30

[72] Abdullayev, S.Ə. Müasir alman və Azərbaycan dillərində inkarlıq kateqoriyası / S.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – s.86.

[73] Azərbaycan nağılları: [5 cilddə]. – Bakı, "Şərq-Qərb", – I c. – 2005. – s.27

[74] Классики и современники. Русский фольклор / – Москва: «Художественная литература», – 1986. – c.58

[75] Золотова Г.А. Роль ремы в организации и типологии текста / В кн.: Синтаксис текста, Москва: Изд-во "Наука", – 1979. – c.129.

ağacın başında üç nar var.[76]

Среди леса поляна, на поляне огонь горит, в огне девица сидит...[77]

2. The rhemes showing the character of an object..

As is known the adjective is characterized by its polyfunctional features. At the same time adjective has semantic and pragmatic functions in certain utterances.[78] Speaking about the use of the adjectives with nouns we may mention two cases: a) an absolute use; b) an optional use. Now let's have a glance to the absolute use of the adjective. Here the adjective is used as a rheme.

Qız gördü ki, düyünün içində bir göy muncux var. Muncuğu götürüb ağzına qoydu. Nə təhər oldusa, özün unudub, muncuğu uddu. Bir müddət keçəndən sonra bu qız gördü ki, hamilədi. O saat başa düşdü ki, hər nə əngəl oldusa, həmən göy muncuxdan oldu.[79]

In this text the use of beads with the adjective *"göy"* (green) is of great importance. It is a secret for the reader that there was something mysterious in that green beads. She smallowed the beads and after a while she became pregnant, then she gave birth to a son, and they named him Green Beads.

3. The rhemes showing the dynamism of an action.

As a rule, in existential sentences conjugated verbs, expressed with the verbs of existence are pronounced with logical stress. The same verbs are used as themes in order to pass the information to the next sentence.

Səhərə yaxın bir də gördü ki, budu yer titrədi, göy şaqqıldadı, sümsürük oynadı, təpənin dalından bir dəstə at çıxdı. Atlar gəlib çeşməyə çatdılar.[80]

Вдруг прилетают двенадцать голубиц; ударились о сыру землю и обернулись красными девицами, все до единой красоты

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[76] Azərbaycan nağılları: [5 cilddə]. – Bakı, "Şərq-Qərb", – I c. – 2005. – s.60

[77] Классики и современники. Русский фольклор / – Москва: «Художественная литература», – 1986. – с.142

[78]Вольф, Е.М. Грамматика и семантика прилагательного (на материале иберо-романских языков) / Е.М.Вольф. – Москва: Изд-во "Наука", – 1978. – с.18.

[79] Azərbaycan nağılları: [5 cilddə]. – Bakı, "Şərq-Qərb", – I c. – 2005. – s.271

[80] Ibid, – p.277

несказанной.[81]

4. The rhemes showing the state of an object.

The rhemes showing the state of an action differ from the rhemes denoting an action. They mainly express the existence of something.

Koroğlu qapı-bacanı gəzib gördü ki, qarının yaxşı bir tövləsi var. Tövlənin axuru da var idi.[82]

Там на синем море лежит большой камень, а под камнем спрятано подвенечное платье Василисы-царевны.[83]

There were a few battered chairs, a worn carpet, a bookshelf, a stand full of sticks there.[84]

As is seen from the above given examples the rhemes are defined as the parts of the sentences which add to the advancing process of communication. But the theme carries the lowest degree of communicative dynamism. So in the text the theme is opposed to the rheme.

The role of existential sentences in the formation of a text is looked through in the last paragraph. Anaphora and cataphora as semantic categories play an important role in the formation of a text. Anaphora is a word used to maintain reference to someone or something mentioned. In other words, anaphora is a word that relates a given sentence to the one that precedes it and is semantically complete by itself. Cataphora is a word to introduce someone or something that is more fully identified later. In other words, cataphora is a word signalling a continuation of speech. The sentence containing it is semantically incomplete.

Anaphoric relation in a text consists of two elements: *a) antecedent; b) correlation. Correlation in most cases is achieved by repetition, or by a word close in meaning to the named unit.*

The analysis of linguistic materials show that in most cases the

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[81] Классики и современники. Русский фольклор / – Москва: «Художественная литература», – 1986. – с.280

[82] Koroğlu (Paris nüsxəsi) – Bakı: "Şərq-Qərb", – 2005. – s.57

[83] Классики и современники. Русский фольклор / – Москва: «Художественная литература», – 1986. – с.130

[84] Beaton, M.C. Death of a nag. / – M.C.Beaton. – New-York: Mysterious press, – 1995. – p.96

antecedent and its correlation are expressed with the same language unit.

There was a sixpence on the shelf in the other room… She looked on the shelf but the sixpence wasn't there Mabel must have taken it.[85]

Urmiyalı tacirin evində bir mücrü vardı. Murad yeriyib yük yerindən, farmaşdan ipəyə bükülü mücrünü götürmüşdü.[86]

В некотором царстве жил богатый купец; помер купец и оставил трех сыновей на возрасте.[87]

The analysis of the linguistic materials show that in the investigated languages personal pronouns are widely used as correlations. As a correlation only third person singular and plural can be used. From functional point of view third personal pronouns differ from the first and second personal pronouns. First and second personal pronouns as virtual signs don't exist in reality. They are used only in the concrete speech act, that's why their reference is realized in the speech situation. Unlike first and second personal pronouns third person pronouns are not connected with the speakers. The use off the third person pronouns is always based on the objective situation. So the third person pronoun shows the object about which, the speakers talk. Third person pronouns themselves don't take part in the formation of speech act.

Unlike third person pronouns first and second person pronouns in the speech act may be repeated several times. *I* refers to the speaker and *you* refers to the listener.

"I believe you. Perhaps I am making a mistake but I believe you. I think you mean well, Lanny Swartz, and I am glad. It means I've met one educated man" she said slowly."

Here the conversation between Lanny and Fieta takes place. Fieta doesn't want Lanny to open a school there. She wants Lanny to

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[85] Abrahams, P. The path of thunder. / P.Abrahams. – Moscow: Higher School Publishing House, – 1971. – p.69

[86] Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü (4-cü nəşr). / F.Kərimzadə. – Bakı: "Kitab klubu", – 2015. – s.141

[87] Классики и современники. Русский фольклор / – Москва: «Художественная литература», – 1986. – с.162

leave the village. She knows that education will bring him only misfortune.

The repetition of personal pronouns I and you show that they don't form anaphoric relation.

Generally, in the investigated languages the use of pronouns as correlation dominate. First of all, we must mention the use of demonstrative pronouns in the formation of a text. As a formal unit of a text it is used in two cases: 1) the anaphoric use, which is based on the meaning of the text; 2) deictic use, which is not based on presupposition.

*Could **this** be my son? – Yəni bu mənim oğlumdur?*

*Open **that** window, plase! – O pəncərəni açın, zəhmət olmasa.*

There are cases where the correlation is expressed with the word not repeating the antecedent but close to it in meaning. Here the association of meanings takes place. The formal and logical-semantic features of language units form combinations which are closely connected in meaning. This association shows the relations among different imaginations which exist in consciousness. In most cases the relation between antecedent and its correlation is based on the background knowledge of the speaker and listener.

In such cases association between two events, objects takes place: *an old lady-this old woman – bir qoca xanım-bu qoca qadın; holes-buildings – daxma-bina; room-house – otaq-ev; name-man – ad-kişi; body-face – bədən-sifət; bir bağ-alma ağacı – a garden-an apple tree…*

It must be mentioned that the correlation of the antecedent at the same time can be expressed by a sentence.

Koroğlunun bir məqsədi var idi, mərdin mərdliyini, namərdin namərdliyini olduğu kimi üzünə deyərdi.[88]

In cataphoric relation the first mentioned language unit is connected with the following unit, so the relation of the text unlike anaphora is directed not back, but forward. There is such an idea that cataphoric relation is mainly used within a sentence.[89] In such cases cataphoric relations in English are realized by means of attributive

[88] Koroğlu (Paris nüsxəsi) – Bakı: "Şərq-Qərb", – 2005. – s.109

[89] Yule, G. Pragmatics / G.Yule. – Oxford University Press, – 1996. – p.23.

clauses. Here the correlation word is expressed with an abstract noun: *He realized something else too, namely the fact that he was still wearing his old slippers.*

This happens in existential sentences beginning with *"There is/are"*:

1. In attributive clauses:

There was something about Dorian that charmed everybody.[90] *– Dorianda hər kəsi heyran edən nə isə bir şey var idi.*

In the given sentences the new information (something) was explained with the cataphoric relation – by using an attributive clause.

2. In simple existential sentences:

There was a man sitting by the fire[91] *→ There was a man who was sitting by the fire. – Ocağın qırağında oturan bir kişi var idi.*

There was a cry heard, and a crash[92] *→ There was a cry and a crash which were heard. – Eşidilən səs-küy və şaqqıltı var idi.*

In any case cataphoric relation is used to determine the existence of the object.

3. In existential sentences with infinitive clauses:

There is nothing more to say.[93] *– Artıq deyiləsi heç nə yoxdur.*

Such clauses are considered as sub-groups of attributive clauses.

As is seen from the analysis given above, existential sentences have very complicated peculiarities from semantic and structural points of view varing from language to language. Existential sentences directly play an important role in the formation of anaphoric and cataphoric relations.

The main provisions of the third chapter have been presented in

[90] Wilde, O. The picture of Dorian Grey. / O.Wilde. – Kiev: Dnipro Publisher, – 1978. – p.74

[91] Hemingway, E. Selected stories. / E.Hemingway. – Moscow: Progress publishing House, – 1971. – p.54

[92] Wilde, O. The picture of Dorian Grey. / O.Wilde. – Kiev: Dnipro Publisher, – 1978. – p.76

[93] Ibid, – p.110

the following publications of the author.[94]

Summing up what has been said above, we may come to the following ***conclusions***:

1. As an independent type existential sentences have certain pragmatic peculiarities and structural-semantic features. They are used as the expression of logical existence of the deduction. Existence as a semantic category denotes the existence or the absence of an object.

2. In existential sentences subject is expressed by the existing object which is directly connected with the predicate.

3. Existential sentences from the communicative point of view differ from other sentences which express action, process and event.

4. The structure of the existential sentence reflects the described situation. The object and predicate realize the reality of the nominalization. The semantics of the existence is expressed by different predicates or verbs having existential meanings.

5. The localization of the existential sentence is divided into two groups: a) localization showing concrete space. Such kind of localization in its turn may be of two types: localization which is independent from our mind and localization showing possessiveness in a given person; b) localization denoting time.

6. From structural point of view existential sentences are divided into three groups: a) real existential sentences; b) "bare" (çılpaq) existential sentences; c) complicated existential sentences expressed by different predicates.

7. The notion of existence is used in two meanings: a) generally the existence of any object; b) the subjective existence of any object. The objects not depending on our minds belong generally to different classes, but in subjective existence the object spoken about appears in a concrete time or space.

8. In English existential sentences are used in two forms; a) existential sentences beginning with "there"; b) existential sentences with initial adjuncts. In Azerbaijani existential sentences the predicate stands at the end of the sentence. From this point of view

[94] In the list of the claimant's works presented at the end of the abstract: No. 7; 9; 10; 12; 13.

there is typological similarity between English and Russian. That is natural, both languages belong to the same language family. At the same time there is typological similarity among these three languages. Very often in these languages extential sentences begin with adverbial modifiers of time and place.

9. According to semantics existential sentences differ from those of locative ones. The subject in the existential sentence is not based on presupposition, but in the locative sentence the use of the subject is based on presupposition. The subject of the existential sentence in most cases introduces a new event in the communicative structure of the text. The main purpose of the existential sentence is to help people understand what takes place around us.

10. Existential sentences are widely used in the formation of the text. This doesn't take place spontaneously. The ordering of the sentences in the text is based on certain pragmatic factors. First of all, pragmatics studies how the attitude between the speaker and the listener is realized, what factors the attitude depends on, how separate sentences are connected with one another.

Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and users of these forms. Pragmatics can't be supposed as an isolated unit. It is closely connected with syntax, semantics and sigmatics. The users of language play important role in the formation of the communication. That's why pragmatics shows itself in all levels of language. Pragmatic factors are of great importance in the formation of the text.

11. Existential sentences in the text as initial independent nomination is not based on the context. Using combinations like "bir adam", "var idi", "bir dəfə", "keçmiş zamanlarda" the speaker addresses the listener to the situation spoken about. Given new information is defined by the repeated nomination.

12. Existential sentences often begin with the adverbials of time and place. We share the view point according to which the use of the such adverbials at the beginning of the sentence is not considered as inversion. Such kind of existential sentences form a special type, here the theme is opposed to the theme.

13. Existential sentences are widely used in the formation of

anaphoric and cataphoric relations. As semantic text category anaphora and cataphora play an important role in the formation of the text. Anaphora is used to maintain reference to someone or something already mentioned. Cataphora is used to introduce someone or something that is fully identified later. Anaphor is realized by two elements; a) antecedent; e) correlation. In most cases the antecedent and its correlation is expressed by the same noun. In other cases the correlation is expressed by different parts of speech. There is always a semantic relation between the antecedent and its correlation.

14. Focus plays an important role in the formation of the text and in the distribution of the information. First of all, under the focus we understand the choice of the object. The object under the focus differs from the objects – it is the focus of attention. The choice of existing objects is realized by the speaker consciously. The choice depends on what the reference consists of.

15. Semantic focus is the deduction (nəticə, əqli nəticə) consisting of the combination of separate sentences. In other words, semantic focus indicates what is spoken about. But pragmatic focus is realized by the speaker and listener in the process of communication. Pragmatic focus shows deductions and facts which are relevant in the process of communication. In existential sentences the speaker gives new information about the existing object.

16. In the pragmatics of the text the notion of "perspective" is of great importance. In the expression of reality the speaker is based on the knowledge of the listener. The speaker gives information which is familiar to the listener. The mentioned idea is also characteristic for existential sentences. Given new information must be completed in the following sentences.

17. Summing up what has been told about we may come to a conclusion that existential sentences are widely used in the formation of the text. In many cases existential sentences play an important role in the development of the text. Their main purpose is to give new information to the listener.

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

1. Ekzistensional cümlələr haqqında // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universitetinin Elmi xəbərləri, – 2017. c.2, №2, – s.84-88.
2. Tədris prosesində ekzistensional cümlələrin spesifik xüsusiyyətlərinin nəzərə alınması // "Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti və müasir Azərbaycanın iqtisadi inkişaf istiqamətləri" mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi-praktiki konfransın materialları. – Bakı: Bakı Biznes Universiteti, – 3-4 may, – 2018, s.571-573.
3. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində ekzistensional cümlələrə xas olan xüsusiyyətlər // "Tətbiqi dilçiliyin müasir problemləri" III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, – 25-26 oktyabr, – 2018, – s.34-35.
4. Tədris prosesində ekzistensional cümlələrin struktur xüsusiyyətlərinin izahı // "Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri" Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, – 6-7 dekabr, – 2018, – s.44-45.
5. İngilis dilində mövcudluq bildirən cümlələrin quruluşu // – Bakı: "Elm və təhsil", AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. №3, – s.104-117.
6. Müxtəlifsistemli dillərdə mövcudluq bildirən cümlələrin semantik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universitetinin Elmi əsərləri, Dil və Ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 2019. №1, – s.104-115.
7. Nominasiya və mətnin formalaşması // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2019. № 1(109), – s.113-116.
8. Some features of existential sentences in languages belonging to different systems // International Journal of Advanced Research (IJAR). – May – 2019. Vol.7, Issue 05, – p.348-355.
9. Роль экзистенциальных предложений в формировании текста в разносистемных языках // European Scientific Conference. Сборник статей XVII международной научно-практической конференции. – Пенза, РФ: – 7 ноября, – 2019, – с.183-187.
10. Tədris prosesində anaforik əlaqənin rolu // Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti, Ali Baş Komandan İlham Əliyevin

60 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş "Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri" Respublika elmi-praktik konfransı. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, – 23 dekabr, – 2021, – s.61-62.

11. Mövcudluq bildirən cümlələrin formalaşmasında "be", "have" "olmaq" "var" feillərinin rolu // "Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri" Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, – 23 dekabr, – 2022, – s.93-94.
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13. The Role of Pragmatic factors in the formation of the text // Материалы Международной научно-практической конференции «Диалог языков и культур: опыт инновации, перспективы». Краснодар: Кубанский государственный университет, Филологический факультет: – 23 октября, – 2025, – с.31-35.

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