

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE
COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE CLAUSES
(on the basis of materials of French and Azerbaijani languages)**

Speciality: 5704.01 – Language theory

Field of science: Philology

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Baku – 2024

The work was performed at the Departments of Indo-European languages and Theoretical linguistics of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.


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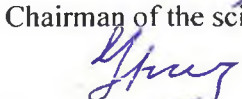
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INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the research and its degree of development. With the active development of globalization and integration processes, recently, there has been an increase in interest in studying foreign languages. The establishment of socio-political, economic, and cultural ties between Azerbaijan and France, particularly through cooperation in the field of education, contributes to the development of the French language in Azerbaijan and enables it to reach a wider audience. This development is also evident in the field of linguistics. One of the challenges encountered when teaching French to an Azerbaijani audience is the widespread use of relative clauses in the French language, which leads to difficulties in identifying the equivalents of these linguistic units in Azerbaijani. From this standpoint, it is pertinent to delve deeper into the study of the relative clauses, particularly based on the linguistic materials of different system languages, that is, on the materials of French and Azerbaijani.

The relevance of the research work is also evident in the study of complex sentences with relative clauses from both structural and semantic perspectives. Since the study of languages from the structural-semantic perspective is one of the current problems of modern linguistics. For the first time, the structural-semantic types of complex sentences with relative clauses have been thoroughly and systematically studied in the French and Azerbaijani languages from the perspective of the arrangement of components within a complex sentence (main and subordinate clauses), the presence or absence of a word which is defined in the main sentence (antecedent), conjunctions involved in connection of components, conjunction words, pronouns, and intonation. It should be noted that only the structural-semantic classification comprehensively characterizes complex sentences in detail, including relative clauses, thus fully revealing their features. Since this classification offers a detailed description by closely integrating the semantics and structure of a syntactic construction, in other words, the structural-semantic

classification is based on the dialectical unity of form and content.

In Azerbaijani and French linguistics, numerous scientific works are devoted to theoretical problems of syntax, where various aspects of complex sentences, including the complex sentences with relative clauses, have been deeply contemplated. In this regard, this study utilized the works of both Azerbaijani and foreign researchers (A. Abdullayev, G. Kazimov, K. Abdullayev, M. Musayev, T. Muzefferoglu, S. Jafarova, P. Pospelov, V. Gak, Y. Referovskaya, N. Steinberg, A. Andreyevskaya, K. Touratier, H. Prebensen, M. Pierre, J. Klaiber, K. Fush, V. Serovska, etc.).

The object of the research. The object of the dissertation is the complex sentences with relative clauses in both French and Azerbaijani languages.

The subject of the research. The subject of the study is the linguistic constructions in different system languages, namely Azerbaijani and French. Specifically, it focuses on the structural-semantic analysis of complex sentences with relative clauses.

The goals and objectives of the research. The main goal of the study is to determine the undivided and divided structural types of complex sentences with relative clauses by examining their structural and semantic features in French, characterized by an inflectional-analytical structure belonging to the Romance languages – Italic branch of the Indo-European language family, and in Azerbaijani, characterized by an agglutinative-synthetic structure belonging to the Turkic languages. To achieve this goal, it was necessary to address the following specific tasks:

- Describe fully the characteristics of complex sentences in different system languages;
- Define the undivided and divided structural types of complex sentences by classifying their structural and semantic features;
- Determine from a structural-semantic point of view the structural types (undivided and divided structures) of relative clauses in both French and Azerbaijani languages;
- Analyze relative clauses according to the linking words that are used connect the components (conjunctions, conjunction words,

cases of absence of conjunctions and intonation);

- Analyze relative clauses from the perspective of their function within a complex sentence;

- Consider attributive clauses from the perspective of syntactic synonymy;

- Consider translation methods of these language units (from French into Azerbaijani and vice versa) and describe the problems that arise during this process.

The methods of the research. In this research, descriptive comparative and observational methods have been employed.

The main theses of the defence:

- The structural-semantic classification offers a more detailed characterization of complex sentences with relative clauses compared to other classifications, such as morphological, functional, and formal (conjunctions, conjunction words, intonation) classifications. This is because it closely intertwines the content and structure of a complex sentence.

- Based on the structural-semantic classification of complex sentences with relative clauses, the undivided and divided structural types of these sentences are defined.

- A complex sentence with relative clauses contains the necessary information for the main clause, as well as unnecessary additional information. Therefore, in French, two types of relative clauses can be distinguished according to their meaning: non-restrictive and restrictive types. In the Azerbaijani language, all relative clauses correspond only to the restrictive type of French relative clauses, as they do not contain extra unnecessary meaning.

- Although attributive or predicative clauses, which are characterized by restrictions such as the use of only the relative pronoun *qui* and mainly the use of state verbs and perception verbs in the main clause, formally correspond to the restrictive and nonrestrictive types of the relative clauses, they sharply differ from the former in function. As a result, the equivalent of such sentences in the Azerbaijani language can be expressed either in the form of a compound sentence or a simple sentence with a participial phrase.

- From a structural and syntactic perspective, transforming complex sentences with relative clauses into simple sentences, by replacing them with participles and participial phrases in the respective languages, exposes the relative synonymy of these sentences. However, in French, due to the attainment of accuracy in temporal relationships and the incomplete implementing of subject emphasis cases, and in Azerbaijani, due to the presence of stylistic differences between sentences, the need to convey an idea through only relative clauses does not allow for achieving absolute identity of such constructions in meaning.

Scientific novelty of the research. This study represents the first time that such a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the structural and semantic features of complex sentences with attributive clauses was carried out in descriptive and comparative aspects on the materials of different system languages. For the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics, a comprehensive analysis of structural and semantic types, as well as formal and functional features of complex sentences with relative clauses, based on materials from both French and Azerbaijani languages, has been conducted. Additionally, in Azerbaijani linguistics, the issue of determining the mutual equivalents of relative clauses belonging to both languages is analyzed.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The dissertation identifies common universal and typologically important features that are crucial for the development and enhancement of the general theory of language. As for the practical significance of the research, the results of the dissertation can be utilized in lectures on general theoretical, comparative, and typological linguistics courses at philological faculties of universities. Additionally, they can be used in the process of teaching French syntax to Azerbaijani students, in the methodology of teaching of foreign languages, and in the translation theory and practice. Furthermore, the results can be instrumental in preparing textbooks and teaching materials on the syntax of complex sentences with relative clauses for in both higher and secondary education levels.

Research approbation and application. Reports on the main results of the dissertation were presented at scientific conferences. Additionally, 12 articles covering the main content of the study were published.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. The topic of the dissertation was carried out at the Departments of Indo-European Languages and Theoretical linguistics of the Nasimi Institute of Linguistics of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately and the total volume with a sign. Introduction 5 pages, Chapter I 46 pages, Chapter II 24 pages, Chapter III 51 pages, Conclusion 3 pages, list of references 15 pages, Total volume: 146 pages, Total cost 247, 680 signs.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The “**Introduction**” section of the dissertation delineates the research rationale and initial investigation, the goals and objectives of the research, the research methods employed, the fundamental theses for defense, the scientific novelty of the research, the theoretical and practical significance thereof, and specifies the organization where the dissertation was conducted. Additionally, the names and volumes of the structural units of the dissertation are separately provided, with the total volume of the dissertation indicated by symbol count.

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled “**Definition of structural and semantic types of complex sentences**”. This chapter consists of 6 paragraphs. The first paragraph is dedicated to the analysis of the subordinate clause in relation to the main clause in complex sentences in French and Azerbaijani linguistics. Most modern French grammarians regard a complex sentence as a combination of a main clause which is grammatically incomplete and requires one or more clauses to complete it, and a subordinate

clause¹. When classifying complex sentences, certain difficulties arise due to the classification being carried out according to formal or semantic principles. If the classification of complex sentences were based on a formal-grammatical principle, then other conditions had to be taken into account along with the presence of subordinating conjunctions, pronouns, antecedents, or correlates. When carrying out classification according to the semantic principle, one should take as a basis the nature of the relationships between the components of a complex sentence. In our opinion, taking into account the formal-grammatical aspects that determine each type of relationship in the classification of complex sentences it is more appropriate to take as a basis the semantic relations between the main clause, including one of its members, and the subordinate clause. Since the nature of the content and semantics of the subordinate conjunction determine the necessity or possibility of using a subordinate clause².

When studying complex sentences, it's necessary to consider that their components are interconnected, forming a unified whole and creating specific meanings thereby. Additionally, it's important to recognize that the subordinate clause has certain tasks relative to the main clause and is connected through various linking words to ensure all these³.

A.B. Shapiro writes: *“The main and subordinate clauses continuously influence each other, and each of them enters in the content of the other with any one of its elements”*⁴.

Subchapter II, titled “A brief theoretical overview of the structural-semantic classification of complex sentences based on the

¹Grammaire Larousse du XX^e siècle – Paris: Larousse, – 1962. – p. 93

²Wilmet, M. Grammaire critique du français / M. Wilmet. – Bruxelles: De Boeck, – 2007. – p. 501

³Seyidov, Y.M. Azərbaycan dilinin funksional qrammatikası: söz birləşmələri, tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələr, frazeologiya: [4 cilddə] / Y.M.Seyidov, Ə.Z.Abdullayev, A.M.Məmmədli. – Bakı: Prestij çap evi, – c. 4. – 2014. – s.102-103

⁴Шапиро, А.Б. О принципах подчиненных предложений // Русский язык в школе, – 1937. № 2, – с. 36

degree of connection between their components” is dedicated to undivided and divided complex sentences, which are structural-semantic types of complex sentences.

According to F. Fortunatov, who fundamentally developed the theory of undivided and divided complex sentence, “... *there are two types of subordinate clauses according to their designation: it entirely serves to explain the idea given by the main clause, and therefore does not become its integral part, or it forms part of the main clause, meaning it becomes its component*”⁵. The new principle of classification is presented in more detail and clearly in N. Pospelov's works, and this concept became more widespread. He puts forward two criteria to distinguish complex sentences from each other. The first criterion is a historical one. According to him, undivided (inseparable) complex sentences are those in which the subordinate clause is formed by converting a member of a simple sentence into a predicative unit with the help of conjunctions and conjunction words. Divided complex sentences are derived from the combination of two simple sentences based on the principle of coordination.

The second criterion is a logical one. According to it, undivided complex sentences are considered the expression of a statement. Вы поедете туда, где стоят ваши части (Siz hərbi hissələrinizin yerləşdiyi yerə gedəcəksiniz). Divided complex sentences are based on the interaction of two statements. Я приехал домой, когда уже было темно (Qaranlıq olanda mən evə gəldim)⁶. According to A. Abdullaev, undivided complex sentences are formed as a result of expanding a simple sentence. Since a certain part of a simple sentence is pushed beyond its structural boundaries, forming a

⁵Фортунатов, Ф.Ф. Избранные труды: [в 2 томах]/ Ф.Ф.Фортунатов. – Москва: Государственное учебно-педагогическое изд-во, – т. 1. – 1956. – с. 272

⁶Поспелов, Н.С. О грамматической природе сложного предложения // Вопросы синтаксиса современного русского языка, – Москва: Учпедгиз, – 1950. – с.321-333.

subordinate clause outside these boundaries⁷. G. Kazimov associates the fact that complex sentences have undivided and divided structure with their historical development⁸. M. Musayev, a scholar of Turkish languages, in his book “Complex Sentences syntax in turkish literary languages” disagrees with the idea that undivided and divided structures in Turkish should be attributed to the diachronic development of complex sentence syntax. In fact he opposes the notion that such structured sentences should be linked to the evolution of the formation of predicative centers of their components, and notes: “*However, from the very first stages of development, when any language is formed at the language-speech level, the possibility of subordination between the components of a complex sentence is undeniable, whether in divided or undivided structures*”⁹.

The third sub-chapter of the first chapter of the dissertation is titled “**The place of complex sentences with relative clauses in structural-semantic classification**”.

Structural-semantic classification emerged as a specific approach and direction in the study of complex sentences in the 1950s to the 1970s of the 20th century. This classification takes into account all the features of complex sentences and characterizes them in detail based on the totality of their structural features, while considering relationships between components.

A. Safargalieva states in her PhD thesis: “From the study of various classifications of complex sentences, it can be concluded that only the structural-semantic classification fully reveals the features of these sentences. *Since this classification provides a detailed description of the syntactic structure, taking into account both its structure and semantics in close connection, in other words said that the structural-semantic classification is based on the dialectical unity*

⁷Abdullayev, Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələr / Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1974. – s. 385

⁸Kazimov, Q. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / Q.Kazimov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2007. – s.304

⁹Musayev, M. Türk ədəbi dillərində mürəkkəb cümlə sintaksisi / M.Musayev. – Bakı: Kitab aləmi, – 2010. – s.97

of form and content”¹⁰.

From a structural-semantic point of view, there are three structural types of complex sentences in Azerbaijani: undivided, divided, and correlative. Relative clauses belong to two structures – undivided and correlative structures – among these structural types.

In the relative clauses with antecedent in French, subordination is divided into two meaning groups according to its relationship with the antecedent in the main clause: a) restrictive/determinative or defining clauses; b) nonrestrictive/appositive or non-defining clauses. The first corresponds to the undivided structural type, while the second corresponds to the divided structural type.

This chapter provides various classifications of sentences in the Azerbaijani language from the perspective of structure and semantics. According to these classifications, Azerbaijani sentences are mainly divided into two or three groups by their structure. 1) Before the main clause there are signal pronouns-form such as *elə, belə, elə bir, belə bir, o, bu, həmin, haman* etc., and the subordinate clause following the main clause explains the meaning of the noun or group of nouns preceded by the pronouns-form. For ex.: *Ancaq bu gəliş nə qədər xoş və unudulmaz olsa da ondan sonra elə bir hadisə baş vermişdi ki, Elməddinin bütün xəyallarını da, az qala bütün həyatını da alt-üst etmişdir*¹¹. 2) This group is referred to as correlative clauses. Here the main clause pursuits the subordinate clause. In the subordinate clause, conjunction words are used in the relat function, and in the main clause, pronouns are used as correlates. *Hansı sənəti istəsən, o sənəti də seçərsən (danışıqdan)*. G. Kazimov writes that A. Abdullayev emphasized that these relative clauses represent a specific type. Therefore, having indicated three

¹⁰Сафаргалиева, А. Придаточные определительные в системе классификаций сложноподчиненных предложений // Гуманитарные научные исследования, – 2014. № 10 (38), – с.132-138

¹¹Насизadə, Ə. Ayrıliğin sonu yoxmuş: [on cildə] / Ə.Насизadə. – Bakı: Nafta-Press, – IV c. – 2004. – s.291

types of relative clauses, he placed these clauses in the third group¹². Despite M. Musaev and G. Kazimov placing this type of sentences in the second group according to their structure, means of connection and the components order in a sentence, they noted that they belong to a different structure^{13 14}.

The Azerbaijani language has also a structural type of relative clauses whose placement has created a problem for linguists. Complex sentences with relative clauses, where the clause is located inside the main clause, were categorized by A. Abdullaev in the second group¹⁵. G. Kazimov and M. Musaev also placed them in the second group, along with correlative clauses formed with the participation of conjunction words^{16 17}. *O mətləb ki, mən demək istəyirəm, elə siz bacaran mətləbdir*¹⁸; *O məsələni ki, sizə danışacağam heç kəs bilməməlidir* (danışığından).

The fourth subchapter of the dissertation is titled “**The relative clauses with antecedent in French and its main semantic types - restrictive and nonrestrictive relative clauses**” Depending on whether an antecedent is present in the main clause, French relative clauses are divided into two main types: adjective clauses or relative clauses with antecedent (les propositions subordonnées relatives adjectives or les propositions subordonnées relatives avec antécédent) and substantive relative clauses or free relative clauses

¹²Kazimov, Q. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / Q.Kazimov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2007. – s. 356

¹³Musayev, M. Türk ədəbi dillərində mürəkkəb cümlə sintaksisi / M.Musayev. – Bakı: Kitab aləmi, – 2010. – s.167-170

¹⁴Kazimov, Q. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / Q.Kazimov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2007. – s. 356

¹⁵Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis: [2 cilddə], II cild, – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, – 1962, – s. 140-141

¹⁶Kazimov, Q. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / Q.Kazimov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2007. – s. 356

¹⁷Musayev, M. Türk ədəbi dillərində mürəkkəb cümlə sintaksisi / M.Musayev. – Bakı: Kitab aləmi, – 2010. – s. 154-155

¹⁸İbrahimov, M. Pərvanə / M. İbrahimov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1984. – 703. s.

(les propositions subordonnées relatives substantives or les relatives sans antécédent). When considering whether an antecedent is involved, we should note that relative clauses in French are divided according to this criterion. Therefore, in French, Ch. Touratier suggested starting the classification of relative clauses with those that have an antecedent, as it is their normal type and typically it is the first thing that comes to mind when referring to relative clauses. The term *antecedent* originates from scholastic Latin and denotes *that which goes ahead or comes before*. An antecedent, as a linguistic element, is used in the main clauses of complex sentences and is explained and completed by relative pronouns that follow it. In other words, an antecedent is an element used in a sentence that is repeated through another element^{19 20}. For ex.: *Il regarda la femme qui refermait la porte, vit un visage sans couleur, aux paupières bouffies*²¹ (O, qapını bağlayan qadına baxdı, rəngi qaçmış, göz qapaqları şişmiş bir çöhrə gördü); *Et Martin laissa tomber par terre la tasse qu'il avait à la main*²² (Və Martin əlində tutduğu fincanı yerə saldı).

Relative clauses with antecedent are categorized into two types: restrictive and nonrestrictive relative clauses. Restrictive clauses has a determinative function. When removed from the sentence, the main clause loses its core meaning. In complex sentences with nonrestrictive clauses, the clause provides additional information rather than serving a determinative function. When removed from the sentence, it does not alter its meaning. The difference between them lies in punctuation marks in writing and pauses in speech. Verbally, a restrictive clause is pronounced more quickly and continuously than a nonrestrictive clause. As the restrictive clause combines with the antecedent and is pronounced

¹⁹Touratier, Ch. Morphologie et morphématique. Analyse en morphemes. / Ch. Touratier. – Aix-en-Provence: Presses universitaires de Provence, – 2002. – p.9

²⁰De Vries M. The Syntax of Relativization / M.de Vries. – Utrecht: LOT, – 2002. – p.182

²¹<https://www.scribd.com/doc/272434304/L-Ombre-Chinoise>

²²Yenə orada

together with it, it becomes closely associated with the antecedent and serves the purpose of defining it. Without considering the difference between nonrestrictive and restrictive clauses, i.e., without paying attention to the use of punctuation marks, *Les enfants, qui étaient fatigués, ont fait une sieste* (danışıqdan) (yorğun olan bütün uşaqlar mürgüləmişdilər, bütün yorğun uşaqlar) treating a nonrestrictive clause *Les enfants qui étaient fatigués ont fait une sieste* (uşaqların hamısı deyil, yalnız yorğun olanları, yəni bəziləri mürgüləmişdilər) as if it were restrictive – omitting the comma – leads to these sentences being translated into Azerbaijani in the same way – Yorğun uşaqlar mürgüləmişdilər. This approach fails to convey the crucial difference in meaning between them. Since the structure of these sentences in French does not correspond to that in Azerbaijani, translating them into Azerbaijani involves the use of additional words – lexical means – rather than using the punctuation marks as is done in French to express the difference in meaning. Both types of relative clauses with antecedent in French are expressed using participles and participial phrases.

The fifth subchapter of the first chapter is titled **“Types of constructure of restrictive and nonrestrictive relative clauses in French”**. The combination of the main and subordinate clauses into a complex whole through relative clause connectors manifests itself in various ways. In her work “Syntax of the modern French language: A Complex Sentence” E.A. Referovskaya divides relative clauses into two parts that are linked by relative dependence and adhere to a hierarchy of main and subordinate clauses. 1) Subordinate clauses whose participation is important for the main clause; 2) Subordinate clauses whose participation is not important for the main clause. Referovskaya classifies the subordinate clauses whose participation is crucial for the main clause as an undivided structural type, and subordinate clauses whose participation is not important for the main clause as a divided structural type. In French, A. Andreevskaya also divides the relative clauses into restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses due to the close connection of the clause with the antecedent in the main clause or the possibility of being used

separately and independently, without being connected to the main clause. The author classifies restrictive clauses as undivided (separable into their members) complex sentences, and nonrestrictive clauses as divided (inseparable into their members) complex sentences.

In French, there are also clauses linked to the main clause with the relative pronouns *ce qui* and *ce que*. *E.A. Referovskaya notes that these clauses do not define the antecedent in the main clause but only provide additional information that relates to the content of the main clause as a whole. Here, ce is not an antecedent; it is only a formal element that summarizes the meaning of the main clause and represents its general meaning. These types of sentences, which do not contain subordinate clauses, can be interpreted as continuative relative clauses*²³. These sentences correspond to continuative clauses in the Azerbaijani language and are primarily translated using demonstrative pronouns such as *bu da, o da, bunlar da, onlar da, bunu da, onu da* etc.

In Azerbaijani, relative clauses correspond only to the first type among the French restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses. Generally, divided nonrestrictive clauses in French have no equivalent in Azerbaijani.

The sixth subchapter is titled **“Verb mood of the relative clause in the French language: The verb mood of restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses – semantic types of relative clauses with antecedent”**. In French, relative clauses with antecedent are primarily used in the indicative, subjunctive, and conditional moods of the verb. The use of relative clauses in one of these verb moods depends on the type of these clauses and also the choice of the person using them. Since the meaning of the sentence changes depending on the use of different verb moods^{24 25}.

²³Реферовская, Е.А. Синтаксис французского современного языка. Сложное предложение / Е.А.Реферовская. –Ленинград: Наука, – 1969. – с. 9

²⁴Вассус, N. Grammaire française / N. Вассус. – Paris: Libro, – 2004. – с. 125-126

²⁵https://is.muni.cz/th/ayw0z/diplomka_do_archivu_doc..pdf

Qui relative pronoun:

Let's use the subordinate clause introduced by this relative pronoun in the indicative mood of the verb. *Je cherche une maison qui a un toit vert* (Mən damı yaşıl olan ev axtarıram). Let's use the same sentence in the subjunctive mood of the verb: *Je cherche une maison qui aie un toit vert* (Mən elə bir ev axtarıram ki, damı yaşıl olsun)²⁶. Since these two sentences are used in different verb moods, they differ in meaning. In the first sentence, the speaker is certain that such a house exists. However, in the second sentence, the speaker is not sure about this. He would simply like to find such a home. In Azerbaijani, we construct the first sentence with a simple sentence containing a participle, and the second sentence with a relative clause. So, here, the restrictive clause of the French language, used in the subjunctive mood, coincides with its equivalent in Azerbaijani. It should be noted that in French, subordinate clauses used in the subjunctive mood of the verb are often expressed in the conditional mood in speech.

Que relative pronoun:

*La veste que je t'ai achetée est très chère*²⁷ (Mənim sənə aldığım pencek çox bahalıdır). *C'est la plus belle œuvre que cet écrivain ait écrite*²⁸ (Bu yazıçının yazdığı ən gözəl əsərdir). It is not possible to change the subjunctive mood of a verb to the conditional mood in relative clauses using the relative pronoun *que*. As we can see, the first sentence is used in the indicative mood of the verb, while the second one is used in the subjunctive mood of the verb.

Quoi relative pronoun:

*Prenez votre parapluie, sans quoi vous serez moillé*²⁹ (indicatif) (Çətirinizi götürün, onsuz islanacaqsınız). *Qu'a demandé Joseph à quoi nous ne puissions répondre?*³⁰ (subjonctif) (Jozef nə

²⁶https://is.muni.cz/th/ayw0z/diplomka_do_archivu_doc..pdf

²⁷<https://www.francaisfacile.com/exercices/exercice-francais-2/exercice-francais-12702.php>

²⁸<https://zagan.unizar.es/record/57051/files/TAZ-TFG-2016-1847.pdf>

²⁹https://is.muni.cz/th/ayw0z/diplomka_do_archivu_doc..pdf

³⁰Yənə orada

soruşdu ki, biz ona cavab verə bilməyək). This relative pronoun is mainly used in the indicative and subjunctive mood of the verb.

Dont relative pronoun:

*C'est le sportif dont on parle beaucoup*³¹ (indicatif) (Bu, haqqında çox danışılan idmançısıdır); *Mon oncle désire acheter une petite maison, dont le prix ne soit pas trop élevé*³² (subjunctif) (Mənim dayım qiyməti çox yüksək olmayan kiçik bir ev almağı arzulayır). Sentences formed with the relative pronoun *dont* are also used in the indicative and subjunctive moods of the verb.

Où relative pronoun:

*C'est l'hôtel où nous sommes descendus la dernière fois*³³ (Bu bizim keçən dəfə düşdüyümüz oteldir). *Je connais, dans cette ville, aucun hôtel où on soit tranquille*³⁴ (Mən bu şəhərdə elə bir otel tanımıram ki, orada sakit ola bilək və ya mən bu şəhərdə sakit ola biləcəyimiz bir otel tanımıram). The first of these sentences is in the indicative mood of the verb, and the second one is in the subjunctive mood. It should be noted that in French, the relative pronoun *où* is also used with infinitive verbs. However, such sentences are mostly free relative clauses. *Il n'a pas où reposer sa tête*³⁵ (O başını qoymağa (dincəlməyə) yer tapmır).

In French, nonrestrictive relative clauses are mainly used in the indicative and conditional moods of the verb. For ex.: *Barack Obama, qui sera investi dans un mois, s'est engagé à retirer les troupes d'Irak et à faire de l'Afghanistan une des priorités de sa politique étrangère*³⁶ (LF, le 22 décembre) (Bir aydan sonra səlahiyyət almalı olan Barak Obama dəstələri İraqdan çıxarmağa və Əfqanıstanı öz xarici siyasətinin prioritetlərindən birinə çevirməyə məcbur oldu). *La Chine, l'Union africaine et la Ligue arabe ont mis*

³¹https://is.muni.cz/th/ayw0z/diplomka_do_archivu__doc..pdf

³²Yenə orada

³³Yenə orada

³⁴Yenə orada

³⁵Yenə orada

³⁶[https://www.lefigaro.fr/international/2008/12/21/01003-](https://www.lefigaro.fr/international/2008/12/21/01003-20081221ARTFIG00049-washington-va-envoyer-des-renforts-en-afghanistan-.php)

[20081221ARTFIG00049-washington-va-envoyer-des-renforts-en-afghanistan-.php](https://www.lefigaro.fr/international/2008/12/21/01003-20081221ARTFIG00049-washington-va-envoyer-des-renforts-en-afghanistan-.php)

*en garde contre les conséquences d'une inculpation de Bachir, qui serait le troisième président en exercice poursuivi par la justice internationale après le Serbe Slobodan Milosevic et le Libérien Charles Taylor*³⁷ (LF, le 12 février) (Çin, Afrika birliyi və Ərəb liqası serbiyalı Slobodan Miloşeviç və Liberiyalı Çarlz Teylordan sonra beynəlxalq ədalət məhkəməsi tərəfindən təqib olunan, hakimiyyətdə olan üçüncü prezident Bəşirin iddianaməsinin nəticələrinə qarşı xəbərdarlıq etdilər).

The second chapter of the dissertation is titled “**Analysis of relative clauses according to their formal characteristics**”. The first subchapter of this chapter is titled “**Analysis of complex sentences with relative clauses in French according to the linking words connecting the subordinate clause to the main clause**”. In French linguistics, there are several definitions of subordinate clauses, and most of these definitions are based mainly on the participation of conjunction words, which are the formal features of these sentences. M. Grevisse offers a definition that covers subordinate clauses as a whole. “*A relative clause is a sentence that begins with pronouns (qui, que, quoi, dont, où, le quel, quiconque) or syntagmas containing a relative pronoun, or words followed by a relative determiner in writing, especially in legal language*”³⁸. J. Dubois presents a definition, asserting that a relative clause is linked to the main clause through a relative pronoun or, exceptionally, a relative adjective, and it performs the same function as both a prepositional phrase and an adjective within the noun group³⁹. A classic and more precise definition of relative clauses is provided by M. Rigel, J. Christophe, and R. Rioul⁴⁰. In their definition, they state: “*Relative clauses enter a sentence through the relative word, relative*

³⁷https://www.pressafrik.com/Des-pays-africains-et-arabes-plaident-pour-Bachir-devant-l-Onu_a1255.html

³⁸Arrivé, M. M. Grevisse, *Le bon usage, treizième édition*, par André Goose // – Paris: L'Information grammaticale, – 1997. № 73, – pp. 54-55

³⁹Dubois, J. *La nouvelle grammaire du français / J.Dubois, R.Lagane R.* – Paris: Larousse, – 1995. – p. 181

⁴⁰Loock, R. *Pour (enfin ?) en finir avec les deux types de relative: la linguistique face aux limites de la catégorisation // Cercles*, – 2013. № 29, – p. 794

pronoun, or less commonly, determiners. These words, known as relative pronouns, are divided into two groups: five simple relative pronouns: qui, que, quoi, dont, où, and the complex relative pronoun lequel, which integrates with the prepositions à and de, forming the variations auquel and auquel. This relative pronoun (lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles) varies in gender and quantity, in contrast to the simple forms of relative pronouns. Ch. Touratier reviews the definition provided in the book "School grammar of the French language" published by Larousse. The definition provided under the heading "Type of relative clause" is as follows: "A relative clause is introduced by relative pronouns and completes the noun or pronoun called the antecedent expressed in the previous clause. J'allais contempler le soleil // qui se couchait sur la mer (Mən dəniz üzərində batan günəşi seyr edəcəkdin). In this sentence, the relative clause serves as the complement of the word sun"⁴¹. Thus, from the definition provided by French linguists regarding relative clauses, it is evident that their primary formal feature is their inclusion through the aforementioned pronouns. It is for this reason that in French linguistics, relative clauses are referred to as "Relative clauses" (les propositions relatives) or in a more detailed manner as "Complex sentences with relative clauses" (Les subordonnées relatives).

The second subchapter of the second chapter is titled **"The role of the relative pronoun in the relative clauses with and without an antecedent in French"**. Relative pronouns in French are categorized into two groups: *"Group I comprises simple relative pronouns inherited from Latin. The simple relative pronouns are: qui (from Latin qui), que (from Latin quem), quoi (from Latin quid), dont (from "de" and "unde"), and the relative adverb où (from Latin ubi). Group II includes the complex relative pronoun lequel, which integrates with the prepositions à and de, forming the variations. The relative pronouns that belong to group II vary in gender and*

⁴¹Touratier, Ch. Morphologie et morphématique. Analyse en morphemes./ Ch.Touratier. – Aix-en-Provence: Presses universitaires de Provence, – 2002. – s.70

quantity, which sets them apart from simple relative pronouns”⁴² ⁴³.

In relative clauses with antecedent, the relative pronoun, by substituting a word in the main clause, prevents the formation of a second independent clause for the expansion the word in the main clause, and this is a kind of language economy. The relative pronoun frequently acts as an anaphor that immediately follows its antecedent. For ex.: *L'enfant qui traverse la rue est l'un de mes élèves*⁴⁴ (Küçəni keçən uşaq mənim şagirdlərimdən biridir). Here, the relative pronoun *qui* represents the word *enfant* (antecedent) that precedes it, and acts as a repetition – an anaphor of this word within the subordinate clause.

As for the place of relative pronouns, they are always positioned at the beginning of relative clauses. This rule applies uniformly to both simple and complex relative pronouns.

As for free relative clauses, they are mainly used with the relative pronouns *qui* (*quiconque*), *que*, *quoi* and the relative adverb *où*. At that time, they are no longer considered as anaphor, that is, a repetition of the noun or noun group known as the antecedent. They are used without an antecedent, in other words, the meaningful content of the antecedent is embedded within these pronouns. The relative pronoun encompasses both the role of an antecedent and that of a conjunction. In this case, the antecedent is only supposed. *Qui dort dîne*⁴⁵ (Kim yatır o, nahar edir və yaxud Yatanlar nahar edir), *J'aime qui m'aime*⁴⁶ (Mən məni sevəni sevirəm və yaxud kim ki, məni sevir, mən onu sevirəm), *Quiconque travaille finit par réussir*⁴⁷ (Kim ki, zəhmət çəkir, o istədiyinə nail olur), *Elle à décidé d'aller où*

⁴²https://is.muni.cz/th/ayw0z/diplomka_do_archivu_doc..pdf

⁴³Deloffre, F. *La phrase française* / F.Deloffre. – Paris: Sèdes, – 1979. – s.55

⁴⁴Багирзаде, В. Средства, связывающие главное и придаточное предложения, роль относительного местоимения в относительных придаточных предложениях с антецедентом и без антецедента (на основе французского языка) // Мова і культура, – 2018. Вип.21, т.1 (190), – с.71-81

⁴⁵Sandfeld, Kr. *Syntaxe du français contemporain. L'infinifit / Kr.Sandfeld.* – Genève: Droz, – 1978. – s.165-166

⁴⁶https://is.muni.cz/th/ayw0z/diplomka_do_archivu_doc..pdf

⁴⁷Yenə orada

*il va*⁴⁸ (O onun getdiyi yerə getməyi qərara aldı və yaxud O, qərara gəldi ki, onun getdiyi yerə getsin). Here, it is presumed that the relative pronouns *qui* and *quiconque* are preceded by the demonstrative pronoun *celui*, and the relative pronoun (adverb) *où* is preceded by the adverb *là*. Since, it is no coincidence that these sentences are also referred to as nominal relative clauses. In our language, sentences of this sort align with correlative clauses (involving conjunction words) and frequently functions as the subject.

The third subchapter of the second chapter is titled **“Determiners in front of the antecedent of the main clause in relative clauses with antecedent in French”**. As the name suggests, the role of the antecedent in determining the relationship between the main clause and relative clauses with an antecedent is significant. This, in turn, is conditioned by whether other determiners are used. Antecedents utilized in the main clauses of complex sentences with relative clauses are accompanied by various articles (definite, indefinite), demonstrative pronoun *ce*, pronouns like *celui* and its derivatives, pronouns and nouns used in a broad sense, proper names, personal pronouns, and other determiners. In the main clauses of complex sentences, using of any definite or indefinite article before the antecedent can either necessitate the use of a subordinate clause or eliminate it. An article as an element of a complex sentence requires the use of a relative clause at the time when it cannot cope with the task of individualization without the assistance of the subordinate clause. The absence of other determiners used with nouns necessitates the use of relative clauses for the article.

The fourth subchapter of the second chapter is titled **“Determiners in front of the antecedent in the main clauses of complex sentences with relative clauses in Azerbaijani”**. In Azerbaijani linguistics, relative clauses are classified according to criteria such as the order of components, the presence or absence of a defined word, that is, antecedent, including the presence of formal

⁴⁸https://is.muni.cz/th/ayw0z/diplomka_do_archivu_doc..pdf

indicators before the defined word. In our language, antecedents in the main clauses of complex sentences primarily include demonstrative pronouns, defining pronouns such as *elə, belə, elə bir, belə bir, o, bu, həmin, bəzi, bir cür etc.*, and a word *bir* taking on restrictive value (*a part of speech having an restrictive value - ədat*). For ex.: *Elə adamlar var ki, onların üzünü ayda iki dəfə - ancaq maş günləri burada görmək olar*⁴⁹; *Siminbər Zərrintacın yanından qaçıb gələndən sonra anasına ondan – tənbəlliyindən, içməyindən, əri ilə kobud rəftarından elə şeylər danışmışdı ki, arvadın ayağı yerə yapışmışdı*⁵⁰; *O mətləb ki, mən demək istəyirəm, elə siz bacaran mətləbdir*⁵¹; *O məsələni ki, sizə danışacağam heç kəs bilməməlidir (danışıqdan).*

It should be noted that, in contrast to the French language, determiners in the Azerbaijani language can sometimes refer to the first part (the substantive part) of compound verbs. In our language, verbs like *cavab vermək, toy etmək, toy tutmaq, oyun açmaq, qərara gəlmək etc.* are examples of this kind. Additionally, in the Azerbaijani language, there are instances where the determiner is absent before the antecedent. For ex.: *Uşaqlar var adamın gözünün içinə baxa-baxa yalan danışır (danışıqdan), Gəlinlər var yumurtanın ağını bu gün yeyir, sarısını sabaha saxlayır (Qaynana filmindən).* Although determiners are not used in these instances, they are presumed.

In Azerbaijani, as well as in French, determiners are utilized to make it necessary of utilisation relative clauses before the antecedents in the main clause of a complex sentence with relative clauses. They play a crucial role in defining the relationship between the main clause and the subordinate clause. In the main clause, these words serve as a mold for the subordinate clause.

The third chapter of the thesis is titled “**Functional analysis of**

⁴⁹Hacızadə, Ə. Vəfalım mənim: [on cilddə] / Ə.Hacızadə. – Bakı: Nafta-Press, – V c. – 2004. – s.104

⁵⁰Hacızadə, Ə. Ayrılığın sonu yoxmuş: [on cilddə] / Ə.Hacızadə. – Bakı: Nafta-Press, – IV c. – 2004. – s.203

⁵¹İbrahimov, M. Pərvanə / M. İbrahimov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1984. – s.264

relative clauses". The first sub-chapter of the third chapter is titled "**Analysis of complex sentences with relative clauses according to the functions that it performed**". In French, relative clauses are often classified as adjective clauses to distinguish them from other types of clauses. According to M. Grevisse, relative clauses correspond to adjective and participle⁵². German linguists often use the term adjective clauses (die Adjektivsätze) instead of relative clauses. Ch. Touratier notes that R. Küner and K. Stegman commence the section they penned about relative clauses in the Latin language with these words: "*Adjective clauses are adjectives and participles that have assumed the form of a clause. Like adjectives, they have the property of directly modifying a subject or pronoun*"⁵³. In French, relative clauses are referred to as "Les propositions adjectivales" because they fulfill the function of epithet (épithète liée), which is the syntactic role of an adjective and is used with a noun or a noun group, as well as the function of epithet (épithète détachée), which is used independently from a noun. By meaning, this corresponds to the adjective clauses in the Azerbaijani language. According to M. Rigel, the fact that these relative clauses are called "Les subordinées adjectivales" indicates that they correspond to both adjectives and participles. For ex.: *Il ne nous annonce rien qui soit vraiment nouveau . Il ne nous annonce rien de vraiment nouveau*⁵⁴. When we translate these sentences into the Azerbaijani language, we observe that there is no semantic difference between them (O bizə yeni olan (yeni) heç nə demədi).

Although A. Seche notes that many relative clauses can be replaced by adjectives and participles, he asserts that there is compelling evidence indicating that they are not entirely equivalent

⁵²Arrivé, M. M. Grevisse, Le bon usage, treizième édition, par André Goose // – Paris: L'Information grammaticale, – 1997. № 73, – pp. 54-55

⁵³Touratier, Ch. La relative: essai de théorie syntaxique (à partir de faits latins, français, allemands, anglais, grecs, hébreux, etc.) / Ch.Touratier. – Paris: Klincksieck, – 1980. – p. 23

⁵⁴Sandfeld, Kr. Syntaxe du français contemporain / Kr.Sandfeld. – Geneve: Droz, – T. II. – 1936. Les propositions subordinées, – p.214, et 165, – p.798

to adjectives⁵⁵. Ch. Touratier, like his colleague, does not regard this identification as anything other than a hasty generalization. He contends that the relative clause corresponds not to the adjective as a whole, but rather to the epithet (*épithète liée*), which is one of the syntactic functions of the adjective. To confirm that the relative clause corresponds to the adjective as a whole in French, it is necessary first of all to prove that the clause corresponds to the nominal part (attribute of the subject) of the nominal predicate, which is another syntactic function of the adjective. Thus, Ch. Touratier notes: *“At first glance, it is evident that the adjective clause with an antecedent does not function as an attribute of the nominal predicate”*⁵⁶.

The second subchapter of the third chapter is titled **“Syntactic equivalents of relative clauses”**. The ability to express various ideas through different linguistic units is associated with the comprehensiveness of language and the inexhaustibility of its capabilities. The possibility of mutual substitution at the syntactic level of sentences from one category with sentences from another category, without prejudicing the main meaning of the sentences, enriches the language from a stylistic perspective.

It can be stated that in most languages, complex sentences can be expressed using alternative syntactic means. This holds true for both French and Azerbaijani language sentences.

A.G. Basmanova and A.N. Tarasova, authors of the book *“Syntax of the French phrase”*, who argued that relative clauses in French can be replaced by other means, primarily focused on the equivalents of sentences introduced by the relative pronouns *qui* and *que*⁵⁷. Since they note that relative clauses in the French language,

⁵⁵ Tesnière, L. *Elements de syntaxe structurale* / L. Tesnière. – Paris: Klincksieck, – 1988. – s.187

⁵⁶ Touratier, Ch. *Morphologie et morphématique. Analyse en morphemes.* / Ch. Touratier. – Aix-en-Provence: Presses universitaires de Provence, – 2002. – p. 35-36

⁵⁷ Басманова, А.Г. Синтаксис предложения французского языка / А.Г.Басманова, А.Н.Тарасова. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1986. – s.128-129

introduced by the relative pronoun *qui*, correspond both in meaning and in function to present participles used with nouns and personal pronouns, past participles, adjectives, and sentences used with the infinitives of both types - infinitive with preposition and infinitive without preposition.

Syntactically, complex sentences in French are synonymous with simple sentences extended by participles and participial phrases. They can be readily substituted for each other. However, as suggested by the title of S. Kind's article about the present participle and the relative clause, the participle merely serves as an approximate, external equivalent of the clause. Therefore, there is no complete identity between them⁵⁸. In the Azerbaijani language, the possibility of substituting participle and relative clauses for each other is undeniable. However, when considering the relative clauses categorized into three groups, it was determined that there is no complete identity between these two language units.

The third subchapter is titled “**Attributive or predicative clauses - a special type of relative clauses in French**”. There are also relative clauses with antecedent which, despite being in the form of relative clauses, cannot be attributed to either the restrictive or the nonrestrictive type of these clauses.

N. Shteinberg, in his book “Grammar of the French language” divides attributive clauses into two groups. According to A. Steinberg, some of these clauses belong to the subject of the main clause, which are used with the verbs *être, rester, se tenir, se trouver*. These verbs are often followed by the adverb *là*, indicating a place. Accordingly, a subordinate clause used after the adverb *là* gives the effect of a compound or an independent sentence. 1. *Elle est là qui m'attend* (Elle est là, (et) elle m'attend). (O oradadır və məni gözləyir). 2. *Le père était toujours là, qui pouvait les entendre* (Zola) (Ata həmişə orada idi və onları eşidə bilərdi). Some of them refer to the direct object of the main clause, which is used with verbs of perception such as *voir, entendre, sentir*, or with verbs such as

⁵⁸Bağırzadə, V. Fransız dilində nisbi budaq cümlələrin ekvivalentləri // Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2018. № 2 (106), – s. 116

apercevoir, trouver, découvrir, and rencontrer. In French, this type of relative clause with antecedent corresponds to simple sentences that use infinitives and participles. *Je vois ma fille pleurer* və ya *Je vois ma fille pleurant* (Мөн қızımı ағlayan гөрүрәм)⁵⁹.

Although the attributive relative clause is formed based on an anaphoric relationship, similar to restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses, unlike them it is an independent component and has the status of an actant, called the attribute of the subject or object. Since, in the case where the attributive clause as an attribute of the subject or the object is an independent component, restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses, which are semantic types of relative clauses with antecedent, are regarded merely as parts of their antecedents.

The fourth subchapter is titled “**About free relative clauses**”. A free relative clause is a subordinate clause in which the connection between an antecedent and a relative pronoun is broken, and the second element (relative pronoun) is positioned at the beginning of the clause, rendering a relative clause without antecedent quite distinctive. In French, these clauses are called differently. The most commonly used term is “Relative clauses without antecedent,” as used in French grammar and school manuals^{60 61 62}. From a descriptive standpoint, this term can be accepted as it contains a deviation relatively to the relative clauses with antecedent, often referred to as “orthodox”. In other words, the term indicates by its name that free relative clauses differ from relative clauses with antecedent. So, in both French and English linguistics, particularly in

⁵⁹Штейнберг, Н.М. Грамматика французского языка: синтаксис простого и сложного предложения на французском языке: [в 2 томах] / Н.М.Штейнберг. – Ленинград: Просвещение, – т. 2. – 1972. – с.116-117

⁶⁰Grevisse M. Le Bon usage. Grammaire française avec des remarques sur la langue française d’aujourd’hui / M.Grevisse. – Gembloux: J. Duculot, – 1975. – 1322 p.

⁶¹Wagner, R.-L. Grammaire du français classique et moderne / R.-L.Wagner, J.Pinchon. – Paris: Hachette, – 1967. – 640 p.

⁶²Riegel, M. Grammaire méthodique du français / M.Riegel, J-C.Pellat, R.Rioul. – Paris: PUF, – 2009. – 1065 p.

general syntax, the term “independent clause”⁶³, can be found⁶⁴. Nevertheless, the term “independent” may not be considered suitable for naming this linguistic unit, as it is typically used in French grammar for classifying sentences (independent/main/subordinate). In terms of syntactic function, M. Rosenberg prefers to refer to subordinate clauses as “substantive clauses”⁶⁵. The primary reason why substantive clauses function as the subject and correspond to the subject clause is that they are positioned at the beginning of the sentence and answer the subject's question. However, if an antecedent is assumed before the subordinate clause in the complex sentences, then one can use the question *quel* (hansı) for the relative clause, based on its internal content.

In French, free relative clauses correspond to relative clauses in Azerbaijani, which are not used with conjunction *ki*, but with conjunction words.

The fifth subchapter is titled “**Functions of relative pronouns in free relative clauses or substantive (noun) clauses**”. Free relative clauses are typically introduced by relative pronouns *qui*, *que*, *quoi*, which are simple forms of introductory segments. These relative pronouns are referred to as neutral or indefinite pronouns⁶⁶.

Qui is in the function of the subject. The relative pronoun *qui* is primarily used in proverbs, dictions, idioms, and fixed expressions.

*Qui va à la chasse, perd sa place*⁶⁷ (Gecikən uduzur). The literal translation of the sentence is as follows: Kim ova gedir yerini itirir.

⁶³Sandfeld, Kr. Syntaxe du français contemporain. L'infinifitif / Kr.Sandfeld. – Genève: Droz, – 1978. – 540 p.

⁶⁴Hirschbuhler, P. Two analyses of free relatives in French // Le langage et l'homme, – 1976. 31, – p.71-81

⁶⁵Rothenberg, M. Les propositions relatives adjectives en français // Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris, – 1972. 67/1, – pp.175-213

⁶⁶Ducháček, O. Grammaire du français contemporain / O.Ducháček, J.Bartoš. – Bratislava: Slovenské pedagogické nakladateľ'stvo, – 1976. – p.102

⁶⁷<https://www.linternaute.fr/proverbe/461/qui-va-a-la-chasse-perd-sa-place/#:~:text=Lorsque%20l'on%20poss%C3%A8de%20des,les%20appropri%C3%A9s%20notre%20retour>

From a semantic point of view, free relative clauses often convey the meaning of a condition. For ex.: “*Qui veut la fin, veut les moyens*”⁶⁸ (Məqsədə aparan hər yol mübahdır). At the same time, in the sentence, “*Qui m’aime, me suive*”⁶⁹ (Məni sevən ardımca gəlsin) we perceive the meaning of concession.

The relative pronoun *Qui* is in the function of object.

The relative pronoun *qui*, which functions as the object, is used after the verb:

*A vous de voir qui s’en chargera*⁷⁰ (Bu işlə kimin məşğul olacağı barədə siz düşünün və ya bu işlə kimin məşğul olacağı barədə düşünmək sizə düşər).

The relative pronoun *que* expresses common nouns (words) without a preposition. These relative pronouns are often used in archaisms. In conversational speech, the use of the relative pronoun *que* is often encountered before the infinitive.

One may rarely encounter the use of the relative pronoun *que* in the function of the subject in proverbs. *Advienne que pourra* (Qoy nə olursa olsun)⁷¹.

Often, the relative pronoun *que* is used in the role of an object in expressions such as *coûte que coûte* (nəyin bahasına olursa olsun), *vaille que vaille* (olacağa çarə yoxdur, bəxtə bəxt, nə olacaqsa olacaq). *Je devais arrêter de boire coûte que coûte*⁷² (Mən nəyin bahasına olursa olsun içməyi dayandırmağam).

Quoi functions as a direct object, indirect object, and adverbials. *Quoi de neuf pour le salarié* (İşçi üçün nə yenilik var); *De quoi renforcer les interrogations sur les défauts intrinsèques de*

⁶⁸<https://www.linternaute.fr/proverbe/239/qui-veut-la-fin-veut-les-moyens/#:~:text=Pour%20parvenir%20%C3%A0%20un%20objectif,avilissants%2C%20immoraux%20ou%20peu%20nobles.&text=La%20fin%20justifie%20les%20moyens>

⁶⁹<https://www.linternaute.fr/expression/langue-francaise/19444/qui-m-aime-me-suive/>

⁷⁰https://is.muni.cz/th/ayw0z/diplomka_do_archivu__doc..pdf

⁷¹<https://www.linternaute.fr/expression/langue-francaise/14706/advienne-que-pourra/>

⁷²https://is.muni.cz/th/ayw0z/diplomka_do_archivu__doc..pdf

ce produit (Bu məhsulun daxili qüsurları ilə bağlı sualları niyə artırmaq); *Après quoi je suis parti*⁷³ (Bundan sonra mən çıxıb getdim).

The sixth subchapter of the third chapter is titled “**Verb mood of free relative clauses.**” Relative pronouns used with free relative clauses are follows: *Qui, quiconque, que, quoi, où*. Verb moods characteristic to these relative clauses are mainly the indicative, subjunctive, and infinitive moods. It should be noted that almost all of the relative pronouns listed above are used in the indicative mood. However, some of these relative pronouns cannot be used in other verb moods, as well as in the infinitive⁷⁴.

Qui a bu boira (Kim içib, içəcək); *Je m'adresse à qui veut m'entendre* (Mən məni eşitmək istəyənə müraciət edirəm və ya Mən o adama müraciət edirəm ki, məni eşidir); *Quiconque se servira de l'épée périra par l'épée*⁷⁵ (Kim ki qılıncdan istifadə edir, qılınc yarasından da ölü). This sentence corresponds to a proverb *Su səhəngi suda sınar* in the Azerbaijani language.

In the Azerbaijani language, the equivalents of these sentences are generally used in the indicative and conditional mood of the verb. Since French is an analytical language, the conjunction word *qui*, used with the prepositions *à* and *de*, in Azerbaijani is expressed by the declension of the conjunction word *kim*. *Kimi* əlimlə işarə edirəmsə o adam yaxınlaşsın (danışıqdan); *Kimə* deyirəmsə, o eşitsin (danışıqdan); *Kimdən* narazıyamsa, o narahat olsun (danışıqdan) və s.

The seventh subchapter is titled “**Transformed sentences with not formed according to anaphoric base in French**”. The main function of the relative clause is to reveal and explain the meaning of the subject and the object that are given in the main clause and expressed by a noun. This means that complex sentences with relative clauses are created based on anaphoric connection. Anaphor is a word or syntagm that, during utterance, clarifies the meaning of

⁷³https://is.muni.cz/th/ayw0z/diplomka_do_archivu_doc..pdf

⁷⁴Sechehaye A. Essai sur la structure logique de la phrase / A.Sechehaye. – Paris: Champion, – 1950. – s.107

⁷⁵https://is.muni.cz/th/ayw0z/diplomka_do_archivu_doc..pdf

the antecedent and repeats it. In a word, it is the repetition of the antecedent.

In French, alongside complex sentences with relative clauses built on the basis of anaphoric connection, where one sentence completes the other, there are also sentences that do not rely on anaphoric connection. These sentences serve a clefting and emphasizing function. They are introduced into a sentence by the emphasizing expressions such as “*c’est ... qui, c’est ... que*”, “*il y a*” and by the verb “*avoir*”. For.ex.: *C’est Paul qui a sonné à la porte*⁷⁶ (Qapını döyən Poldur), *Il y a un homme qui vous attend*⁷⁷ (Bir kişi sizi gözləyir), *Paul a les cheveux qui frisent*⁷⁸ (Polun saçları qıvrımdır), *Vous savez, je déménage et mon mari qui n’est pas là* (Bilirsiniz, mən evdən köçürəm, ərim isə burada deyil).

The use of such sentences is necessary in the French language not only from the perspective of actualization but also from stylistic viewpoints. While they are called relative clauses because they involve relative pronouns, they are actually transformed sentences.

The main scientific-theoretical provisions of the research are summarised in the dissertation's “**Conclusion**” section:

1. In the history of linguistics, including Azerbaijani linguistics, the study of complex sentences has been conducted based not only on one principle, but on two: examining both formal and semantic aspects between components.

2. It has been established that in the Azerbaijani language, there are three structural types of complex sentences: undivided, divided, and correlative. Relative clauses belong to the undivided and correlative structures within these types.

3. Depending on whether an antecedent is present in the main clause, relative clauses formed by the relative pronouns in French are divided into two main types: adjective clauses or relative clauses with antecedent (les propositions subordonnées relatives adjectives or les propositions subordonnées relatives avec antécédent) and

⁷⁶https://tidsskrift.dk/revue_romane/article/view/29402/26415

⁷⁷Yenə orada

⁷⁸Yenə orada

substantive clauses or free relative clauses (les propositions subordonnées relatives substantives or les relatives sans antécédent).

4. In French, relative clauses with antecedents are categorized into two types based on the relationship of subordinate clause with the antecedent in the main clause: restrictive and nonrestrictive relative clauses. The first corresponds to the undivided structural type, while the second corresponds to the divided structural type. In Azerbaijani, as for relative clauses, they correspond to the French restrictive relative clauses with antecedent.

5. In the French language, there exists another type of relative clauses, similar in structure (the presence of the antecedent and the connection of components) to both restrictive and nonrestrictive relative clauses. However, they diverge in function and are deemed a specific case. These relative clauses, referred to as attributive or predicative clauses, as suggested by their name, correspond to the attribute (a component of the nominal predicate with nominal nature).

6. It has been established that attributive or predicative clauses, which are considered a specific case of relative clauses in French, correspond structurally to the nonrestrictive type of relative clauses with antecedent. Both types of sentences belong to the divided structural type (separated into their members).

7. It has been established that in both French and Azerbaijani relative clauses, beyond their primary function as modifiers, they also convey additional nuances of meaning.

8. In French, the components of complex sentences with relative clauses are connected to each other by relative pronouns, which serve both as conjunctions and as parts of the sentence. In Azerbaijani, main and subordinate clauses are primarily connected to each other using the conjunction *ki*. However, in our language, there exists a relative clause with a specific structure. These complex sentences are constructed using conjunction words and correspond to substantive or free relative clauses in French.

9. It has been found that there are determiners in the relative clauses with antecedent in French, as well as in the commonly used

classical relative clauses of Azerbaijani. These determiners necessitate the appearance of the subordinate clause before the antecedent in the main clause and play a crucial role in determining the relationship between the main and subordinate clause.

10. Syntactically, complex sentences with relative clauses in French are synonymous with simple sentences extended by participles and participial phrases. During the research, it became apparent that these linguistic units in the French language are only partially equivalent. In other words, there is not a complete identity between them. Since, participles, when replacing relative clauses, serve as necessary modifiers in the sentence. However from both the viewpoint of attainment of accuracy of temporal relations and the perspective of emphasizing the subject, they are not completely identical. In Azerbaijani, the abundance of participial endings and their contribution to the accuracy of meaning within the sentence ensure that these sentences can replace each other, which is more apparent compared to French. In our view, even they can be compared. However, certain relative clauses with complex structures can lead to misunderstandings when replaced by participial constructions. There exists a stylistic distinction between the sentences. Which of these linguistic units is used depends on the style of the speaker. When understanding the meaning of a sentence, it's established that using relative clauses – in other words, conveying a thought through this form of clause – is expedient. Since, although these constructions are syntactic synonyms, they're not entirely identical.

11. The free relative clauses in French correspond to the correlative clauses in Azerbaijani. Although both are employed as subjects due to the absence of antecedents, they primarily serve a modifying function. Their role is to determine the presumed antecedent.

12. A special type of complex sentences, formed by relative pronouns and having a form similar to that of relative clauses, has been identified. They possess an actualization function. These transformed sentences serve to emphasize words by putting them in

focus with expressions such as *c'est...qui*, *c'est...que*, *il y a*, and the verb *avoir*. They fulfill an actualization function rather than a modifying one.

The dissertation's main points were published in scientific publications and conference materials as scientific article and theses:

1. Fransız və Azərbaycan dillərində sadə cümlədə söz sırasının struktur-tipoloji xüsusiyyətləri. // Filologiya məsələləri, – 2011. № 13, – s.174-180

2. Cümlə və söyləm dilin sintaktik səviyyəsinin əsas vahidi kimi // Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. № 2, – s.226-232

3. Fransız dilində antesedentli təyin budaq cümlələrində antesedentin qarşısında işlənən təyinedicilər // Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. № 6, – s.43-49

4. Fransız dilində təyin budaq cümləli tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələr məsələsinə dair // Tədqiqlər, – 2015. № 1, – s.158-166

5. Antesedentli nisbi budaq cümlələrin xüsusi tipi sayılan atributiv və ya predikativ nisbi budaq cümlələr // Tədqiqlər, – 2018. № 1, – s.94-104

6. Fransız dilində nisbi budaq cümlələrin ekvivalentləri // Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2018. № 2 (106), – s.113-116

7. Средства, связывающие главное и придаточное предложения, роль относительного местоимения в относительных придаточных предложениях с антецедентом и без антецедента (на основе французского языка) // Мова і культура, – 2018. Вип.21, т.1 (190), – с.71-81

8. Azərbaycan və Fransız dillərində mürəkkəb cümlələrin quruluş tipləri. // Bəkir Çobanzadə - 125 “Azərbaycan dili: dünən və bu gün” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – 2018 – s.199-201

9. Fransız dilində anaforik əlaqə əsasında qurulmayan budaq cümlələr. // Conference book “Baku 2 and international conference of science, – 1st of april – 2018 – s.181-183

10. Azərbaycan və fransız dilçiliyində tabeli mürəkkəb

cümlələrdə budaq cümlə və baş cümlənin qarşılıqlı münasibətinə dair // AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutunun Türk dilləri şöbəsi. Tanınmış türkoloq alim Məhəbbət Mirzəliyevanın 70 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin aktual problemləri” mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları– Bakı: 28 oktyabr – 28 oktyabr 2019, – s. 241-243

11. Придаточные предложения без antecedента во французском языке и их эквиваленты в Азербайджанском языке. // “Advances in science and technology”. Международная научно-практическая конференция,– Москва: – 2019, – II часть, – с.43-46

12. Fransız dilində feilin arzu şəkli və onun təyin budaq cümlələrində işlənmə məqamları (Fransız və Azərbaycan dilləri materialları əsasında). // Filologiya məsələləri, – 2024. № 9, – s.187-195

The defence of the dissertation will be held on 14 January 2025 at 11:00 at the meeting of the Dissertation Council ED 1.06 of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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The dissertation is available at the library of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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

The abstract was sent to the required addresses on 13 December 2024.

Signed for publication: 29.11.2024

Paper format: A5

Volume: 47 980

Issue:20