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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE TYPES OF THE SEMANTIC CONNECTION IN MICRO
AND MACROTEXTS**

Speciality: 5706.01 – The Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology – Linguistics

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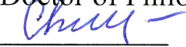
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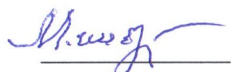
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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work. The emergence of the text theory in linguistics determined the pragmalinguistic aspect connected with production, transfer and comprehension of information.

Like other language units text being a speech unit derives from information, it is creation. Texts can have the different informative and aesthetic value depending on the person's intellectual level.

Being largely a speech unit text is an information carrier; feelings, emotions manifest themselves in the different texts.

Study of the principles of the semantic structure of micro and macrotext allows to determine organizational peculiarities of information, their purpose and pragmatics in the speech. The scientific research carried out in the dissertation is urgent in this regard.

As mentioned above, any text is creation; it is manifestation of a certain person's intellectual activity in the certain social-historical environment. Naturally, the event described by the author and author's attitude for it is expressed here. The author's intention determines appropriateness of the text from the standpoint of some views. As the author's intention is one of the main peculiarities of a text the scientific research of the micro and macrotext from the standpoint of the semantic structure is very urgent for determination of the structural principles of the text.

Any text is a carrier of a certain idea, thought; its ideological-aesthetic value is also connected with this fact.

The author's position during description of the event in the text has been widely researched in text linguistics, and there are enough scientific works in this sphere. The fundamental study of these issues from the standpoint of structural principles of the macrotext is very urgent as it enriches text theory by new theses. Dialectics of multidimensionality and linearity during emergence of speech finds expression in the text. This complementary phenomenon has deep psychological and philosophical content. This process reflects the universal principle of emergence of speech and has very important

theoretical significance from the standpoint of study of speech mechanisms.

Macrotext is coherent from the structural-semantic standpoint. Development from micro to macro - the mechanism of coherence is based on the principle of text hierarchy. Macrosystem - text hierarchy and system - can be determined in this way. This reflects interrelationship between the speech and language systems. The theme of the scientific research carried out in the dissertation is very urgent in that regard.

Retrospection and prospection take a special place in the dynamism of events during formation of the text. A correct determination of their place in the text and their formation in the natural connection with the plot of the text is closely linked to the completeness and pithiness of information given in the macrotext. The scientific research carried out in the dissertation is very urgent from the standpoint of detection of all spectra of macrotext.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the study is the text in Azerbaijani. The subject is a type of semantic connection in micro and macrotext in Azerbaijani language.

The aim and tasks of the research. The purpose of the scientific research carried out in the dissertation is to determine the similar peculiarities of the types of the semantic connection between the components of micro and macrotext, their mechanism of structure, such significant factors as relationship between micro and macrotext when submitting information. This purpose causes setting and meeting the following challenges:

- to clarify the main directions of the formation of text theory in linguistics;
- to deepen the theoretical foundation of the structural-semantic analysis of formation of microtext on the basis of the concrete facts;
- to clarify the organizational principles of macrotext;
- to analyze the interrelationship between the microtext and macrotext on the basis of the concrete facts and draw conclusions;
- to determine the place of the author's intention and continuum in the structure of the text;

- to analyze the hierarchical system of macrotext and draw concrete conclusions.

The methods of the research. The descriptive, comparative and contextual methods are used in the scientific research. These methods make it possible to reveal the essence of the scientific research.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended:

1. Macrotext is formed on the basis of the semy-systems presented by microtexts;

2. The means of the semantic and formal connection between the components of microtext play an analogous role in the formation of macrotext, i.e. the units with the same content functionally are included from the semy-system in the global system;

3. Emergence of the text is creation it demonstrates transition from versatility to linearity;

4. Being a carrier of information text is managed by the universal laws;

5. There are similar types of the semantic connection between the components of micro and macrotext.

The scientific novelty of the research. Text linguistics has been intensively studied in theoretical linguistics for more than fifty years. With intensification of researches in this sphere on the material of the different languages in the typological aspect the new spectra of text linguistics appear. For the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics the structural principles and mechanism of construction of macrotext are studied on the basis of the facts of the Azerbaijani language. The semantic structure of microtext, its continuation in the aspect of macro-system, interrelationship between the units of structural and formal connection of components of microsystem, determination of the connection between microtexts in the context of macrotext, the similar semantic connections between the components of micro and macrotext, continuum, hierarchy in macrotext are analyzed in the systemic form in Azerbaijani linguistics for the first time.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. As research of the dissertation deals with the urgent theme of

Azerbaijani linguistics its scientific-theoretical significance is very high, because some problems of text linguistics have not been solved yet in theoretical linguistics. Such scientific researches clarify some unclear issues of text linguistics and provide significant facts for theoretical generalization. The other significance of this research is that it fills a gap in Azerbaijani linguistics related to text linguistics.

The practical significance of the research is connected with the deep and meaningful formation of speech, realization of speech act in communication and text teaching.

The approbation and the applying of the work: The dissertation was implemented at the Chair of the modern Azerbaijani language of Baku Slavic University. The scientific foundations and results of the research are reflected in the articles published in the different scientific collections, in the materials and papers of the scientific-theoretical conferences.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation was accomplished at the Chair of the modern Azerbaijani language of Baku Slavic University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, the conclusion, the literature used. The introduction of dissertation consists of 4 pages, the first chapter is 23 pages, the second chapter is 54 pages, the third chapter is 26 pages, the conclusion is 5 pages, the literature section is 10 pages. The dissertation consists of a total of 125 pages, consists of 197, 488 symbols.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the

structure of dissertation is given in the part of **“Introduction”** of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation **“The emergence of text theory”** consists of two subchapters. The first subchapter **“Formation of text theory in linguistics”** deals with the explanation of the scientific basis of the emergence of text linguistics.

It is noted that there are different aspects of study of the text. The emergence of text and conviction listeners came to the forefront for rhetoric, but factor of comprehension of text came to the forefront for literati. Thus the classic philology and rhetoric determined the main contours of the modern text linguistics. Such an approach to the text continued until the middle of the XIX century and developed intensively in the middle of the XX century. The practical material and theoretical facts related to the text were collected during that period; the real basis of text theory began to form.

Study of the literature played an important role in formation of text theory, because the writer’s style, its peculiarities are the important components of study of the text. With the deepening of study of the text in this direction its new problems appeared.

One of the important reasons of emergence of text theory is its inclusion in the range of interests of humanities, for example: text was studied in humanities from the philosophical and psychological standpoint. Such a view on the problem got the text out of the philological and rhetorical framework and included it in the broader sphere.

Study of translated texts in semiotics and hermeneutics and restoration of the writer’s ideas on this basis played an important role in formation of text theory; religious texts and their explanation took a special place in formation of knowledge, theoretical ideas about the text in the middle ages.

Study of the text as sequence of signs, complex symbols in semiotics at the beginning of the XX century had great influence on text theory. Thus they signs forming the text and their complex system gave the model of formation of this theory. Emergence of informatics in the development of text theory acquired the stimulating status.

So text went beyond the philological borders and entered the sphere of humanities and technical sciences, the scientific – theoretical ideas about the text became an integrated whole due to study of it in the different directions.

As a result, the following scientific directions of linguistics appeared as a new scientific paradigm:

1. Anthropocentrism as a leading position in science displaces system centrism. In linguists' opinion the first manifestation of this process is transition from language linguistics to communication linguistics;

2. The borders of linguistics expanded;

3. Rhetoric started to revive in the 1970 s of the XX century, the communicative model of the text interested them, too. The text was considered to be proactivity and communication;

4. Linguistics was increasingly linked to humanities.

Formation of text linguistics was accompanied by the following features:

- With the formation, strengthening the theoretical ideas about the text the new notions of this linguistic sphere appeared, for example: cohesion, coherence, intertext etc.

- The typology of the text came to the foreground as an important problem; the use of the general principles for its classification came to the forefront. Finally, such researches gave the important facts, to the teaching about discourse.

The object of text theory is to organize the human communicative activity by means of texts. Actually this factor is the basis of text theory because with whom we are in communication that communication is reflected in the text.

Openness of the text for listeners comes from its communicative essence because it is loaded with some information and it is open for those who refer to it.

R.Jakobson wrote: “*When speaking we use a language or any system of signs that are means of communication; means of communication and its participants should not be limited*”.¹

The ratio between text and discourse, study of them influenced the formation of text theory to some extent. The scientists who studied discourse perforce faced this problem and expressed their attitude in this regard. Many scientists considered the text both as a process and the result of this process. However E.Benveniste considered the process of formation of speech as discourse and the text as a result of it. So in E.Benveniste’s opinion the text appears as a result of discourse.

The principles of formation of subject of text theory are connected with the basic principles of objectivation of event, description. These principles can be systematized as follows:

1. System. System is a scientific principle and it allows to see all sides of the subject.

2. Communicativeness of the text. The research principle of communicativeness comes from the communicative nature of the text, because in any case the text is characterized by communication; its formation appears as a result of language signs and its system.

3. Integrity of the text. Text is a living whole; it is dynamic; dynamism is action, expression of development trajectory of events. It develops from microenvironment to macroenvironment.

Study of purpose of communication that is the basis of the text plays a certain role in formation of text theory because the writer’s intention forms the essence of communication between an addresser and addressee. “*The text is the basis of text theory, and hence this theory covers text pragmatics, too. Such important factors as communicants, verbalization and comprehension of the thought, a language, speech situation and purpose are also included here. The*

¹ Якобсон, Р. Язык в отношении к другим системам коммуникации // Избранные работы. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1985. – с. 377

communicative purpose is based on such creation during formation of the text. And the above-mentioned issues help its formation.”²

“A text is a complex sign that has linguistic nature for the language relations. Complexity of this sign is the following: it consists of the basis of the multilateral contact of language levels and each of them makes its contribution to formation of the text. The text has a coherent and integral system that is a result of the internal look at the text and not external look”.³

However description or analysis of the text on the cognitive level is connected with the extralinguistic factors and this reveals the social aspect of formation of the text; it allows to clarify the ratio between the society and text. Actually the text lives in the society, the society determines its existence; social activity and social relations influence it. Communicants have different positions and thinking in this space. They can understand and analyze the same text differently, but an addresser has one purpose that is realized in the text.

In M.M.Bakhtin’s opinion, *“the text is not repeated, it is created once and contains creator’s peculiarities”⁴*. There is a language system behind this text.

The text was considered to be substance with pragmatic effect in European linguistics in the 1980 s of the XX century, resulting in discovery of new relations between the text and discourse.

Thus the text and discourse were differentiated both as notions and terms, and this notion began to penetrate the depths.

The specialists divide the development of text linguistics into the following periods:

1. Rhetorics and philology as a basis of emergence of text theory (50-70 s of the XX century);

² Николаева, Т.М. От звука к тексту / Т.М.Николаева. – Москва: Языки русской литературы, – 2000. – 680 с.

³ Abdullayev K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri. / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, –1999, –s.183

⁴ Бахтин, М.М. Эстетика словесного творчества / М.М.Бахтин. – Москва: Искусство, – 1986. – с.297-325

2. Formation of text theory (from 80s of the XX century till present).

The main peculiarity of the first period is the following: text theory is regenerated on the basis of its two historical roots (rhetorics and philology); an artistic text becomes an object of wide research. *N.S.Pospelov's scientific work "Сложное синтаксическое целое и основные особенности его структуры» ("The complex syntactic whole and main characteristics of its structure") had a significant impact on the idea about the borders of the microtext. V.G.Admoni's scientific works also played an important role in the development of those theoretical ideas.*⁵

Many issues of text theory were clarified in 1960-70s of the XX century; text linguistics was formed as an independent branch of linguistics and its place in the language system was determined. Just at that time it was considered to be a syntactic sign with the hierarchical structure; its form and content are clarified in the serious scientific researches, resulting in their orientation on the whole text not a combination of sentences. The main reason for this was consideration a text as means of communication that was a basis of text theory.

The second period covers the 1980 of the XX century and the following periods.

The monumental scientific- research works appeared one after another during that period; the main categories of text linguistics – informativeness, division into components, cohesion, continuum, modality, integration, completeness etc. – became objects of the research. The different conferences dedicated to the text were held one after another in the post – Soviet space during the 1980-90s.

The second subchapter of the first chapter is called **“Text and information”**.

The term “text” means two notions – macro and microtext – in linguistics. As is known, microtext consists of sentences and has

⁵ Abdullayev, K. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Elm, – 1999. – s.187

certain informative unity; naturally, there is specific structure formed from the order of sentences that provide this informative unity.

The specificity of these sentences in the context is that they are accompanied by the purposeful structure in order to give some information; or rather microtexts have peculiar structure. Let us consider the information and microtext within the structural frameworks:

“Üç gün idi ki, yağış başlamışdı. Bütün göy üzü bulud idi. Amma o buludların səddi – sərhəddini ayırmaq mümkün deyildi. Boz buludlar lap aşağı enmişdi, yağış kəsmək bilmirdi. Yayın quraqlığından çat-çat olub ayrılmış muğan torpaqları sudan doymurdu. Su dənəvərlənmiş torpaqları elə isladır ki, yollar, çöllər keçilməz olmuşdu. Üçüncü gün Araz daşib bərəni də götürüb aparmış, Qaradonlu kəndindən neçə çovuştanı yumuşdu, yağış isə kəsmirdi ki, kəsmirdi.”⁶

The pouring rain, drought, lack of water, the flooding of the river Araz are the basis of the information in this microtext.

Such order of the sentences, their formation according to the structural principle of the text forms the formal side of the given information. This information given against the background of description is based on the logical sequence of sentences: the information that begins with the sentence about three-day heavy rain ends with the sentence “*yağış isə kəsmirdi ki, kəsmirdi*” “the rain did not stop at all”. The space between the beginning and end of the information is the space of microtext; it takes as place in the global information of the text. Global information system means all literary texts regardless of their volume; the units of the global information system are also the information of microtext.

Macrotext is a unit that reflects the integrity of the global information, but its component parts are microtexts. “*Depending on its volume macrotext consists of numerous microtexts that are carriers of the little information. If macrotext consists of sentences, if*

⁶ Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü [roman] / Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Ağrıdağ, – c.1. – 2002. – s.31

*it is formed on the basis of their logical order macrottexts are based on such logical relationship of microtexts”.*⁷

Information expressed by microtext is an informative unit within the macrottext and its borders are easily determined that is connected with the structural-semantic certainty of microtext because microtext has a special structure and the criterion of its determination is characterized by the completeness of information given in it. When speaking about the integrity of the text, its systemic nature I.R.Galperin clarifies *the categories connected with the text and attributes these categories both to microtext and macrottext.*⁸

These categories are the following:

1. Informativeness. In some sense, informativeness is nomination, nomination is marking of the idea, meaning given in the text. This term is widely used in communication theory. Informativeness of the text gives new information about a subject or event.

2. Factual information. This information is always expressed verbally and includes data about the events, process, and facts.

3. Conceptual information. A writer gives readers the information about the economic, political, everyday events in such texts. The difference between it and factual information is that it often includes the artistic-aesthetic information on the basis of the everyday life.

4. Subtextual information. Such information comes from both conceptual and factual information and is associative or connotative.

These types of information are new and, as can be seen, differ from one another by their peculiarities.

Moving from the deep structure to the surface structure information usually reduces the use of the language signs; so there is economy of language means on the surface structure. However economy does not hurt correct and exact delivery of information.

⁷ Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s.97-98

⁸ Гальперин, И.Р. Грамматические категории текста // Известия АН СССР, серия литературы и языка, – 1977. № 6, т.36. – с.522-532

There are three features of information and reader's context; coincidence of the author's and reader's orientation.

1. *Those are lower than the average reader's level.*

2. *Readers that cross the author's thesaurus⁹.*

The second chapter of the dissertation “**Formation of the complex syntactic whole**” consists of two subchapters. The first subchapter is called “**The problem of the semantic connection between the components of the complex syntactic wholes**”.

The complex syntactic whole (CSW) has the structural-semantic integrity; structure contains some information. This information is classified from the semantic standpoint according to the time, sequence, cause and effect, contradiction – juxtaposition, clarification, enumeration etc. in linguistics.

The ways of semantic connection in CSW can be generalized as follows:

I. The temporal connection between the components of CSW.

The temporal connection between the components of CSW is based on the simultaneity of the events; if it takes place in the present time several events take place at the same time at the moment of speech:

*“Meşələr saralırdı. Cır armud ağacları lalə kimi qızarmışdı. Həmərsinlər, zoğallar çılpaq ağaclardan mərcan dənələri kimi sallanıb qalmışdı. Suyu azalmış dağ çayı ilə xəzəl axırdı. Durğun yerlərdə xəzəllər suyun üzündə üst-üstə qalanmışdı. Havalar yaxşı keçdiyindən köçməyə tələsməyən quşların səsi meşəni başına götürmüşdü. Bu səsləri çayın yatağından sivri qalxan qaya daha da artırırdı. Qayanın sağ tərəfində itən yol aşağıda ağarırdı. Qayanın başında işə qalanın divarları bozarırdı”.*¹⁰

This CSW describes the yellowing forests, savage pear trees, dog-rose, cornel and other fruit and berries on the trees in autumn,

⁹ Валгина, Н.С. Теория текста / Н.С.Валгина. – Москва: Логос, – 2003. – 173 с. Электр. ресурс: <http://yanko.lib.ru/http://yanko.ru>

¹⁰ Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü [roman] // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Ağrıdağ, – c.1. – 2002. – s. 95

the twitter of the birds that are not going to fly away, the path etc. within the same timeline.

This CSW reflects the autumn scenery. CSW based on the simultaneity in the artistic texts usually covers the events that take place at the same time and creates their general picture. CSW covers the simultaneous description of nature but it can also be formed on the basis of the feelings connected with the different events.

Coincidence of the information expressed in CSW and simultaneity describes a certain period of time. Simultaneity can also manifest itself as a result of momentary reaction in the artistic text, for example:

*“Aləmşahbəyim çadırdan çıxanda Əbih Sultan onu təzədən gördü. Onun qızlıq dövrü gəlib düşdü yadına. Elə bu gözələ görə Şeyx Heydərlə qanlı düşmən olmuşdu. Oğullarını da ataları kimi özünün ən qorxulu düşmənləri sayırdı. O, Aləmşahbəyimdən gözlərini çəkə bilmirdi. Qara rəngin arasında ağ sifətə, qabarıq döşlərinə, təravətli qız bədəninə bənzər əndamına çox hərisliklə baxırdı. Ehtiras və hərisliklə dolu qızarmış gözlərini ondan ayırmırdı”.*¹¹

Abih Sultan sees Alamshahbeyim and it arouses his old feelings; the impression of this meeting as if takes place at the same time; the sence of this meeting forms the information of this microtext and is based on the simultaneity according to the way of expressing. There is also the cause and effect relation in this microtext, but the temporal content dominates and so the events are based on the simultaneity. Cause and effect become a reason for the events arranged within the same period of time. The reaction in this CSW takes place through the line “Alamshahbeyim – Abu Sultan”.

II. Sequential connection between the components of CSW.

Sequential connection between the components of CSW takes place around the notions of simultaneity and sequential time so they can be combined in one group. The sequential connection differs

¹¹ Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü [roman] // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Ağrıdağ, – c.1. – 2002. – s.206

from the temporal connection in that the events take place sequentially from the temporal standpoint:

*“Hüseyn lələ bəy Şeyx Heydəri meşəyə gətirdi. Ağacların arasından keçən günəş şüaları gümüş xəncərlər kimi göy otluqlara sancılırdı. Burada “qurban olduğunu, sadağa olduğunu pirim, mürşüdüm nidaları eşidilmirdi. Meşəni quş səsi başına götürmüşdü. Dostunu yəhərdən endirdi. Bir daşın üstündə oturtdu. Ox ucluğunu çıxarıb atdı. Sinəsindən lələklə qarışıq oxu tutub çəkib çıxartdı. Heybəsindən sarğı, məlhəm çıxartdı. Onu otlar üstündə uzandırdı”.*¹²

This microtext describes the sequence of events: Huseyn Lele brought Sheikh Haydar bey to the forest, took him off the saddle, put him on the stone, drew the arrow from his chest. The information of this microtext is given despite this sequence. Here, as already mentioned, sequence of the components is a way of presentation of the events, but this is an episode connected with Sheikh Haydar. Therefore, microtext – CSW having the structural-semantic integrity is an information carrier and is an integral part of the macrotext from the informative standpoint.

Each component (sentence) of the mentioned microtext expresses a certain action; sequence of actions is given by sequence of the components in CSW: one action ends and moves on to another.

The semantics of sequence is connected with the certain time. As sequence of events takes place within a certain period of time in the context of the microtext they do not coincide with each other:

*“Uzaqdan vaxtsız xoruz banının səsi gəldi, sonra bir-iki xoruz da o tərəfdən- bu tərəfdən həmin vaxtsız bana səs verdi, sonra yenə sakitlik çökdü və yatmış Gəncə bir müddət beləcə sakitlik içində qaldı, sonra həmin gecə yarısı cavan, məlahətli və həzin bir səs sazın, kamançanın və tütəyin müşayəti ilə dalğa-dalğa Gəncənin üstünə yayıldı. Ziyad xan xanəndə oxuyurdu”.*¹³

¹² ¹² Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü [roman] // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Ağrıdağ, – c.1. – 2002. – s.65

¹³ Elçin. Mahmud və Məryəm // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Avrasiya Press, – 2005. – s.235

The adverb *sonra* “then” functioning as the conjunction *və* “and” shows the sequence of the events in this text. Functioning of the adverb of time *sonra* “then” as a conjunction is contextual here.

III. Clarifying connection between the components of CSW.

The clarifying connection between the components of CSW provides disclosure of information that is related to the characters, events. It explains and clarifies them in some cases:

*“İki atlı dağlardan enib Ərdəbilə gedirdi. Onlardan biri Şeyx Heydər idi ki, xeyli yaşlaşmışdı. Toy günündən on ildən artıq bir vaxt keçirdi. Sifətini qara saqqal və bıç örtmüşdü. Sifətindəki uşaqılıq cizgiləri itmiş, o, kişiləşmişdi. Qiyafəsində də dəyişiklik var idi. Şeyxiliyi təkcə çalmasından bilinirdi. O, daha çox pəhləvana, cəngavərə oxşayırdı. Çiyinləri enləşmiş, əlləri irilib kobudlaşmışdı. Qollarının əzələsi böyümüşdü”.*¹⁴

What clarifies the situation here? Two riders are going to Ardebil; one of them is Sheikh Haydar. The additional information about Sheikh Haydar clarifies the semantics of this microtext from the standpoint of disclosing psychological mental state of this hero.

Clarification is given against the background of the description in this microtext. The first sentence is of particular significance in the semantics of this text; its meaning is clarified on the following stages of the microtext; the clarifying connection between the components directs to it.

The clarifying connection generally is connected with the development of the text semantics; explanation has interpretative peculiarities. Being the basis of many texts, extending the ideas about the subjects and events this means of connection gives readers extensive information and provides a detailed description of the events.

Any artistic text is aimed at readers; this way of connection plays an important role in additional explanations, correct comprehension of some crucial moments. The distance between the author and readers is reduced; the events become clear in those

¹⁴ Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü [roman] // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Ağrıdağ, – c.1. – 2002. – s.44

communicative fragments. The clarifying connection between the components of CSW is very important and significant not only in the artistic texts but also in the scientific and publicistic texts.

IV. The enumerative connection between the components of CSW Prof. K.M.Abdullayev writes: *“The numerative relation between the text components means such a structure of the text in which the order, sequence of components do not play any role. The sequence is non-informative here. This relation can be contrasted with the sequence relation in this aspect”*.¹⁵

The components of such CSW formed on the basis of this principle have relative independence; they can be interchangeable that is without prejudice to the semantics of the microtext. This CSW consists of four components; if we change the first three components we will not alter the content of the text because of the principle of enumeration. Such a type of connection between the microtexts takes as a basis independence of each component.

The above-mentioned peculiarities come from the nature of enumeration in principle as each enumerated element is autonomous; their autonomy acquires informativeness by their concentrating around the certain theme. Thus they preserve their informativeness regardless of the type of connection between the components and therefore determine their place in communication.

V. The connection of juxtaposition between the components of CSW.

This form of connection is very widespread in the texts. Such a type of connection as if divides the components of CSW into two parts: the thought given in the first part is to some extent denied in the second part. Prof K.M.Abdullayev writes: *“The relation of juxtaposition between the text components takes place through the components that contain the contradictory information to some extent. Such conjunctions as amma, ancaq, lakin “but” can be used in order to strengthen the relationship between the components”*.¹⁶

¹⁵ Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər: (dərs vəsaiti) / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s.165

¹⁶ Yənə orada.

Let us consider the examples:

*“Şeyx Heydər xidmətçinin açdığı darvazadan ağ atın üstündə geniş həyəətə girəndə onu qızılgüllərin ətri vurdu. Həyətin hər tərəfində növbənöv, cürbəcür qızılgüllər açmışdı. O atdan düşdü. Xidmətçi atı çəkib apardı. O, hovuzun ətrafına fırlandı və iplərə dırmaşan səbagüllü kolunun arxasında Aləmşahbəyimlə üz-üzə dayandı. Qaranlıq düşmüşdü. Göydə iri ulduzlar parıldayırdı. Amma o sevimli arvadının ətrindən onu tanımışdı. Bu qədər güllərin arasında onun öz ətri vardı ki, Heydər onu ayıra bilmişdi. Qarşı dayandı. Əllərini əllərinin içinə aldı. Baxdı, baxdı. Amma bir-birini güclə gördülər. Amma baxışlarını, gözlərini, təbəssümlərini yaxşı seçdilər. Heydər onu bağına basdı. Dodaq onun gül qönçəsinə oxşayan dodaqlarını tapdı. Hər ikisi məst oldu”.*¹⁷

The conjunction *amma* “but” used in this text several times contrasts the following thought with the previous one. Sheikh Heydar’s entering the yard, breathing in the aroma of the roses, his lovely wife’s aroma are connected with the juxtaposition of two situations. There are two aromas here: the aromas of flowers and his wife’s aroma.

Alamshahbeyim’s aroma is contrasted with the aroma of roses in this situation, as a result of which as if the microtext is divided into two parts: in one part the thought is contrasted with the other one. The conjunctions *amma* “but” used in the first part several times continue denying one another. The conjunction *amma* given in the microtext as if divides the text into two parts.

The other example:

“Sultan Yaqub bacısı ilə ikilikdə danışdı.

Sən mənim ana ayrı olsa da, ata bir bacımsan. Ər eldən gələr, övlad beldən gələr, bəs qardaş hardan gələr? Mən onun qanını ala bilərəm. Neçə yüz adam deyirsən boynunu vurdurum. Bütün ölkədə qurx gün təziyə məclisini saxlatdırım, matəm elan eləyim. Amma qardaşını başa düş. Bu sufi-salik taxtına göz dikmişdi. Qoşun yığırdı təlim keçirdi; Əfşar, Qacar, Varsaq tayfalarını mənim üstümə

¹⁷ Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü [roman] // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Ağrıdağ, – c.1. – 2002. – s.49

*qaldırdı. Mən gec tərپənsəm sən bir gün ərinlə mənim matəmimi saxlamaq barəsində danışıcaqdın. Onda qardaşını ağlayıb oxuyucaqdın, indi ərinə ağlayırsan”.*¹⁸

The sharp contrast expresses the juxtaposition of the thoughts of the opposite sides. Juxtaposition of the thoughts is a logical action.

Juxtaposition manifests itself in two forms in the microtext. In the first case CSW is divided into two parts and the previous thought is denied. In the second case it is denied in the second part by using the conjunctions *amma*, *ancaq*, *lakin* “but” several times.

VI. Mutual – concessive connection between the components of CSW.

The books dedicated to the issues of text linguistics do not consider such a type of connection between the components of CSW, but the large number of such facts and obviousness of this connection between components make it necessary to consider it:

*“Əbih Sultan Ərdəbildə Hüseyn lələ bəyin əlinə keçəndə o Muradı danışdırmış, Əbih Sultana harada rast gəldiyini öyrənməyə çalışmış, ona inansa da, Əbih Sultanın qaçaqlıqla məşğul olan bir adamla dostluq eləməyinə inanmamışdı. Təbrizdə dayandıqları ilk gecə o Muradı təzadən danışdırmaq fikrinə düşdü. Səfəri onu tapmağa göndərdi. Səfər də çox çətinliklə Muradı tapıb Hüseyn lələ bəyin yanına göndərdi”.*¹⁹

There is not only contrast- juxtaposition but also concessive juxtaposition in such CSW (Abih Sultan falls into Huseyn lele’s hands, at that time he gets the smuggler Murad to talk; though he tries to know about the relation between Abih Sultan and Murad he does not believe in their relation). If the affix – as were replaced with the conjunction *amma* “but” there would be a sharp contrast, the part after the conjunction totally denies the first part (before the conjunction). However there is concessive juxtaposition here. Concessive juxtaposition is softer in comparison with the contrast; there are features of consensus in it.

¹⁸ Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü [roman] // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Ağrıdağ, – c.1. – 2002. – s.69

¹⁹ Elçin. Ağ Dəvə // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Avrasiya Press, – 2005. – s.17

As if there is a formula in the text: though he believes he does not believe (though he believes Murad he does not believe in the relation between Abih Sultan and him).

The thought is one-sided in the contrast juxtaposition.

VII. The cause – and effect connection between the components of CSW.

This type of connection, like the contrast juxtaposition connection, is widespread in the artistic texts. The subordinating conjunction *çünkü* “because” plays a special role in the formation of this connection. The thought is expressed in one of the components of CSW; the following component explains the reason behind a statement or action by means of the conjunction *çünkü* “because”:

“Yorğa at yüksək qiymətləndirilirdi. Çünki hökmdarlar at üstündə ölkənin bu başından o biri başına dəfələrlə gedir. Təbrizdən Bağdada, Bağdaddan Qahirəyə, Qahirədən Şama, Şamdan Təbrizə, oradan Xorasana. Onun atı yorğa yerişli olmasa, yorub əldən salar. Onsuz da mehtərlərin yüyənindən tutub saxladıqları atların hamısı yorğa yerişli idi”.²⁰

The first sentence of this microtext is: *Yorğa at yüksək qiymətləndirilirdi* “Pacers were highly valued”. The text component beginning with the conjunction *çünkü* “because” explain and substantiates the reason for this: *Çünki hökmdarlar at üstündə ölkənin bu başından o biri başına dəfələrlə gedir* “because the rulers rode on the horses throughout the country many times”. Therefore, three of four components of this CSW have a status of argument.

The second subchapter is called **“The means of formal connection in the complex syntactic whole”**.

It is noted that CSW is a structural-semantic unity that includes certain information. Emergence of such a unity is connected with the function of the concrete formal units: determinatives, deictic, conjunctions, inversion etc., because CSW consists of sentences and their link forms such organic relationship that it provides the informative integrity in the context of the text hypertheme:

²⁰ Elçin. Ağ Dəvə // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Avrasiya Press, – 2005. – s.34

*Gahi yağışı, gahi müsəllanı danırsan,
 Gahi öküzün üstə bu dünyanı danırsan,
 Gahi buludu, ərşi-müəllanı danırsan,
 Gah cinni, gəhi quli-biyabanı danırsan
 Təsxirə girib çox oxudun, azdan a Molla
 Hər nə gəlib öz əqlinə sən yazdın a Molla!²¹*

The target of this satire is “Molla” and it consists of seven microtexts.

Thus all CSW are based on the note “Molla”, they express some moments connected with “Molla” so each microtext has the autonomous informative integrity. The conjunction *gahi/gah* “either...or; now...now” is used within this range in order to link them into a single; the distribution of information is based on the morphosemantics of the conjunction in this CSW. The connection between the components of CSW is realized on the basis of both formal and semantic reiteration of the conjunction *gahi/gah*.

Determinatives as means of formal connection can be classified as follows:

Temporal determinative. They are expressed by adverbs of time, temporal adverbial participles and postpositive combinations formed on the basis of postpositions, for example:

a) *“Günorta üstünə yaxın kəndin ortasında cığırda qaraltı göründü. Həmin qaraltılar asta-asta molla Sadıqgilə yaxınlaşdılar. Pakizə eyvandan çəkinmədi. Qonaqlar doqqazdan içəri girəndə onlara ötəri nəzər salıb içəri keçdi. Pəncərənin pərdəsini azacıq aralayıb baxdı. Qonaqların eyvanda ayaqlarının qarını təmizlədiklərinə, üstlərini çırpdıqlarına fikir verdi. Şamxal çərkəzi paltar geyinmişdi. Ayağında uzunboğaz çəkmə vardı. Əşrəf isə paltolu idi. Əşrəf qaloşunu astanada çıxartdı”.*²²

Günorta üstünə yaxın “Close to afternoon” is a temporal determinative, it is expressed by the compound adverb of time.

Spacial determinatives. They are expressed by adverbs of place:

²¹ Sabir, M.Ə. A Molla // Hophopnamə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006. – s. 46-49

²² Şıxlı, İ. Dəli Kür // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c.2. – 2005. – 400 s.

*“Həyatda at kişnədi və ayaqlarını yerə döydü. Hüseyin Lələ bəy pəncərəyə yaxınlaşdı, şəbəkə arasından baxdı. Sultanəli də yaxınlaşdı baxdı. Çünki bu həyatda ayağını yerə döyüb kişnəyən at bu evə faciə xəbəri gətirmişdi. Hüseyin lələ bəy atını tanıdı. Dədə bəyin Alapaşasıydı. Lələ onun oğurlanması əhvalatını müxtəsərəcə Sultanəliyə danışdı. Sultanəli də Dədə bəyi qarşılamaq üçün qapıya getmək istəyəndə Lələ ona mane oldu”.*²³

This CSW begins with the spacial determinative. Its generality for the microtext is that it is based on the hypertheme of the microtext, the events take place around it; it covers all components of the microtext. Spacial determinative can also be expressed by word-combinations.

Concessive determinative:

*“Sultanəli cavan olsa da, dərrakəlidi, ağıllı, biliklidir. Rüstəm Mirzə isə nadan və kütbeyindi. Ətrafında da məndən başqa heç kimi yoxdur. Mən onun noxtasından tutub hansı tərəfə dartsam, o tərəfə də gedəsidir. Burada isə öz övladlarımı onların əlinə verməliyəm”.*²⁴

This CSW is formed on the basis of the concessive determinative, i.e. the next components are based on the concessive semantics.

Determinative of reason:

*“Tavandan asılmış çırağın fitilini qaldıran olmadığından otaq güclə işıqlanırdı. Bu zəif və solğun işıq onu daha da darıxdırdı. Əlini uzadıb fitili yuxarı çəkdi. Yalnız bu zaman dönüb Mələyə baxdı. Əli qoynunda dayanmış gəlin gözünü pəncərəyə zilləmişdi. Paltarı bir neçə yerdən cırılmışdı. Yanağında və alnında qara ləkələr vardı”.*²⁵

Deictic elements. Deictics are one of the strongest forms of intratextual connection. Prof. K.M.Abdullayev writes: *“Deictic elements are the strong expressive means of intratextual relations between components. These deictic elements carry out an indicatory*

²³ Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü [roman] // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Ağrıdağ, – c.1. – 2002. –s. 72

²⁴ Yənə orada. –s. 74

²⁵ Şıxlı, İ. Dəli Kür // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c.2. – 2005. –s. 46

*function that forms the relation between the signs and other members of communication act”.*²⁶

In general, three types of deictics are considered in linguistics: personal, temporal and special deictics. Prof. K.M.Abdullayev’s book “*Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri*”²⁷ (“The theoretical issues of syntax of the Azerbaijani language”) details the intratextual function of deictic means in Azerbaijani linguistics. Any text has unity of form and content. This coherence includes both microtext and macrotext. Any macrotext has microparts that are structural components of it; they also have deep structure within the level of their volume and manifest themselves on the external structure – on the surface that has the linear order. Such coherence consists of placing in macro and micro- structure depending on volume of information. The different persons can use the same information in several forms; here the writer’s modality, the writer’s intellectual level plays an important role during the structuralization of the text in the external speech.

The third chapter is called “**The organization of the macrotext**”. The first subchapter deals with “**The types of the semantic connection between the CSW**”. As has already been explained, the types of the semantic connection between the CSW are the same as the types of the connection between the components of CSW. S.G.Huseynov dedicated the subchapter “*The ways of connection (semantic connection) between the CSW*” to this issue in his manual “*Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər*” (“*The complex syntactic wholes in the Azerbaijani language*”).²⁸

We will classify the types of connection between the CSW according to these borders:

1. Temporal connection: This type of connection includes the relations between the CSW based on the simultaneous and temporal

²⁶ Abdullayev, K.M. *Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər: (dərs vəsaiti)* / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s.158

²⁷ Abdullayev, K.M. *Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri* / K.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – s.237

²⁸ Hüseynov, Ş.Q. *MSB-lər arasında semantik əlaqə üsulları / semantik əlaqə //Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər.* – Bakı: – s. 213-221

connection. As mentioned above, there can be two kinds of relation between the CSW with the temporal connection:

a) Simultaneity; b) sequence

I. Sequence + simultaneity

1. *“Dədə bəy içəri girdi, irəli yeriyib təzim etdi, yerə qədər əyildi. Bundan sonra Sultanəli ayağa qalxdı, irəli yeriyib ona əl uzatdı. Dədə bəy onun ağ əlini tutdu və böyük minnətdarlıqla öpdü”.*

2. *“Dədə bəyin saçları gümüşü rəngdə idi və on iki dilimli qızılbaş çalmasının altından çıxmışdı. Cavan hökmdarın isə əynindəki libas bu saçlar kimi gümüşü rəngə çalırdı. Gümüş saplarla toxunan parçadan tikilən zərzibalı kaftan Sultanəliyə çox yaxşı yaraşır, anası kimi mavi gözləri, qızılı saçları, qırmızı yanaqları ilə birləşib qəribə bir rəng ahəngdarlığı yaratmışdı”.*

The connection between these CSW is based on the temporal relations.

According to the scientists' researches on the artistic texts, they also enter into relationship with the CSW the components of which have quite a different connection.

The CSW with the simultaneous connection can be united on the basis of the simultaneous relations:

1. *“Bələdçilər onları yolla keçirib pirin yanına gətirdilər. İsmayıl Qızılqanaddan düşdü. Qızılbaş ağsaqqalları da onun dalınca yeridilər. Pirin qapısında İsmayıl dua oxudu. Əvvəldən hazırladıqları qoçu qurban kəsdilər”.*

2. *“Onun qanından İsmayılın da alınına yaxdılar. Bunu Lələ bəy elədi. Sonra İsmayıl namaza dayandı və atlardan düşən müridlərin hamısı onun arxasında dayanıb namaz qıldılar”.*²⁹

There is sequential connection between the components of these two CSW and the connection between these two CSW is also sequential. The semantic connection between these microtexts is structured so that the same event can be divided into several CSW; their informative load is structured on the basis of the sequential tone.

²⁹ Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü [roman] // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Ağrıdağ, – c.1. – 2002. –s. 52

The CSW with the sequential connection between their components can join the CSW with the contrast – juxtaposition connection; in this case the types of connection between them are based on the informative relations between these two texts.

II. The contrast – juxtaposition semantic connection between the CSW.

As observations on literary texts show, such a type of connection between the CSW is often realized by the model contrast – juxtaposition+ contrast – juxtaposition:

1. “*Rüstəm Mirzə “Səkkiz behişt” sarayında onları təntənə ilə qarşıladı. Onlara böyük ənamlar verdi. Ziyafətlər düzəltdi, amma Sultanəlinin də, Hüseyin Lələ bəyin də ürəyi açılmırdı.*”

2. “*Əbih Sultanın da işi-gücü çox idi. Əvvəl o, bu yeddi yüz atlını bir-birindən ayırıp parçalamaq xırda dəstələrə bölüb ayrı-ayrı yerlərdə saxlamaq istədi. Bunun üçün çox hiylələrə əl atdı. Amma Hüseyin Lələ bəy razılıq vermədi*”.³⁰

Besides such a model, the contrast – juxtaposition connection between the CSW can also be formed by means of the conjunction *amma, ancaq, lakin* “but” used at the beginning of the first sentence in the second microtext.

In that case, there can be different types of connection between the components of these microtexts.

III. Cause and effect connection:

1. “*... Həmin axşam Qəmərbanu da xəbər göndərmədən birbaşa Ziyad xanın otağına girdi. Bardaş qurub Ziyad xanın qarşısında oturmuş və nəyi isə müzakirə edən Bayandur bəy və başqa saray əyanları ayağa qalxdılar və Qəmərbanuya baş əyib otaqdan çıxdılar; birinci dəfə idi ki, Qəmərbanu Ziyad xanın çağırdığı məşvərəti pozurdu.*”

3. “*Ziyad xan qaşını dartıb zənlə Qəmərbanuya baxdı; başa düşürdü ki, nəşə fəvqəladə hadisə baş verməsəydi Qəmərbanu beləcə buraya gəlməzdi*”.³¹

^{30 30} Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü [roman] // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Ağrıdağ, – c.1. – 2002. –s. 53

³¹ Elçin. Mahmud və Məryəm. Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Avrasiya Press, – 2005. – s. 32-33

The cause and effect connection between these CSW can be explained as follows: Gamarbanu broke the discussion, Ziyad khan understood something: the reason is Gamarbanu's coming; Ziyad khan's understanding is its reason.

IV. Enumerating connection.

As observations on literary texts show, the CSW with the enumerating connection between their components can enter into relationships with the CSW with the temporal and enumerating connection.

The model of CSW with the connection enumeration + enumeration commonly found in the poetic language creates the enumerating semantic connection between microtexts:

1. *“İlk bahardan ürək doyub, can isinməmiş,
Meydan açır payızla qış həyatımızda.*

*Qalxdı bulud, yeridi çən, sürüşdü çiskin
Əsdi külək, yağdı yağış həyatımızda.”*

2. *“Ötdü gündüz, keçdi gecə, xəbər tutmadıq,
Nə aşkara, nə gizlicə xəbər tutmadıq,
Saç ağardı, ondan necə xəbər tutmadıq,
Birmi, beşmi, eniş-yoxuş həyatımızda.”³²*

There is an enumerating connection between the components of both the first and the second microtexts; if we invert these microtexts, it will not hurt their content because of the enumerating connection between them.

The second model is enumeration + time.

Sometimes a verse – macrotex can be structured on the principle of enumeration in the poetic genre, for example like H.Arif's verse “Varydı” (“He used to have”). It comes from the poet's intention, potential, of the poetic language, principles of glorification and description.

³² Arif, H. Həyatımızda // Dünya fikir dünyasıdır. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Nəşriyyatı, – 1986. – s. 29

IV. Clarification connection. Such types of connection between CSW are formed on the basis of clarification + clarification, clarification + contrast juxtaposition, clarification + enumeration etc.

*“Təbriz bazarında nə yox idi ki ... Bursa məxməri, Hələb sürməsi, yun parçası, Dəməşq poladından qılınclar və xəncərlər, bütün dünyada məşhur olan Təbriz culfalarının toxuduğu əlvan parçalar, Təbriz zərgərlərinin əlindən çıxmış bilərziklər, ciyciyələr, bazubəndlər, xalxallar, üzüklər və sırğalar.”*³³

The second subchapter of the second chapter is called **“The principles of semantic coherence of microtexts”**.

As noted in the previous subchapter, macrotext is formed by the unity of form and content. The principles of coherence of microtexts on the macro level are the same in the particular language context.

Componentets of macrotext are microtexts; the temporal, sequence, contrast, juxtaposition, enumeration and other relations between them are realized through the relationship of the objective reality, writer’s intention and plan of expression.

Considering the types of the semantic connection between components of microtexts prof. K.M.Abdullayev writes: *“It would be appropriate to group the semantic types of intratextual connection as follows: the first group includes the simultaneity and sequence connection, the other groups include comparison, juxtaposition and enumerative connections”*.³⁴

Principle of coherence of microtexts as components of macrotext in the macrocondition can be grouped on the same principles as ones between the components of microtext. The difficulty is that microtexts with the temporal, comparison – juxtaposition, enumeration and clarification semantics are connected in the macroenvironment and form the whole. This integrity has relative completeness and some autonomy on the macrolevel.

³³ Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü [roman] // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Ağrıdağ, – c.I. – 2002. –s. 96-97

³⁴ Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – s. 248

The same and different semantic coherence can be realized during the coherence of microtexts, for example: time+time, contrast + contrast or time + sequence, mutual concession + clarification etc.

The conducting observations allow saying that the microtext with the similar and different semantic connection between their components can be related; it is difficult to determine concrete measure regarding them from this standpoint. However their opportunities to enter into relationship mainly with the concrete types are limited to some extent, for example:

“Bələdçilər onları yolla keçirib pirin yanına gətirdilər. İsmayıl Qızılqanaddan düşdü. Qızılbaş ağsaqqalları da onun dalınca yeridilər. Pirin qarşısında İsmayıl dua oxudu. Əvvəldən hazırladıqları qoçu qurban kəsdilər”.³⁵

This microtext with the clarification connection between its components joins the next microtext with the similar semantic connection:

“Onun qanından İsmayılın da alınına yaxdılar. Bunu Lələ bəy elədi. Sonra İsmayıl namaza dayandı və atlardan düşən müridlərin hamısı onun arxasında dayanıb namaz qıldılar”.³⁶

There is a sequence connection between the components of both the first and second microtexts.

Logically the semantics of the second microtext is a continuation of the first one; the notion of sequence draws them together and links through the information. They unite in group through the temporal semantic connection according to prof. K.M.Abdullayev's argument but they do not repeat each other. Thus though the continuation of the events with the certain temporal sequence manifests itself more clearly between two consistent microtexts the problem is complicated in the different ones, for example:

³⁵ Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü [roman] // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Ağrıdağ, – c.1. – 2002. –s. 99

³⁶ Yənə orada. – 2002. – s. 100

“Mahmud ağa gecə köynəyi əynində yataq taxtında çöməlmə oturmuşdu və bu dəm Mahmudun sifəti də əynindəki gecə köynəyi kimi ağappaq idi; Sofi başa düşdü ki, nə isə olub”;

“Axır vaxtlar hərdən Sofiyə elə gəlirdi ki, Mahmudun sifəti yədi-bəyza kimi işıq saçır, **amma** bu dəfə Mahmudun bütün sifətində, iri göy gözlərində bir qorxu var idi.

Mahmud elə bil bu qorxudan daha iriləşmiş gözlərini Sofiyə zillədi:

- *Qarışıq yuxu gördüm Sofi!..
Sofinin ürəyi sakit oldu.*”³⁷

The components of the first microtext are connected on the basis of the cause-and-effect relationship. The first component of this text with the simple structure is a cause for the sentence *Sofi başa düşdü ki, nə isə olub* “Sofi understood that something had happened”; as already noted, the second one is the result of this cause. The second microtext is formed on the basis of the juxtaposition connection by means of the conjunction *amma* “but”, and though there is the clarifying relation in the second component of this microtext it cannot rise the semantic connection of this text to the determining level; juxtaposition exceeds it. So, juxtaposition between the components of the second microtext is fully realized. In this case the model “cause and effect juxtaposition” emergences between these texts.

If we examine two mentioned texts we can see that the sentence *Sofi başa düşdü ki, nə isə olub* “Sofi understood that something had happened” which is the last component of the first text is a summarizing sentence for the second text - the second text clarifies it.

As a result the clarifying connection is determined between two interrelated texts. Determination of this connection is because of the semantic synthesis between two texts. The semantic synthesis is in principle caused by bringing the main idea to the surface of the texts; the aforementioned abstractness is connected with it, too.

³⁷ Elçin. Mahmud və Məryəm // Seçilmiş əsərləri. – Bakı: Avrasiya Press, – 2005. – s. 62-63

The third chapter of the dissertation “**The organization of macrotext**” consists of four subchapters.

In the subchapter “**The types of semantic connection between CSW**” as explained earlier, the similarities between the types of semantic connections between CSW and the types of connections between the components of the CSW are discussed.

The subchapter “**The principles of semantic coherence of microtexts**” explains the emergence of the unity of content with the form of macrotext.

The subchapter “**Continuum**” deals with the retrospection and prospection. The analysis is carried out on the basis of the texts with small plots.

The subchapter “**The textual hierarchy**” deals with the issues of formation of the global system of text.

“**Conclusion**” contains the generalization of the main results and findings of the research. It is noted that the types of the semantic connection between the components of microtexts and macrotexts are similar, i.e. they are united through the same types of connection.

Emergence of the new scientific paradigm in linguistics changed approaches to some language phenomena and broadened its scope of the research. One of these issues was connected with text and information and transfer and comprehension of information. One of the important reasons of emergence of text theory is its integration into area of interest of humanities. It was studied in the sphere of humanities from the philosophical and psychological standpoints. Such a view of the issue got the text beyond the study within the philological and rhetorical framework and included it in the broader sphere.

Emergence of informatics played a stimulating role in the development of text theory. Thus going beyond the philological borders text entered the sphere of humanities and technical sciences. Being studied in the different directions it combined the scientific-theoretical ideas about the text. As a result, the new scientific paradigm formed the new direction of linguistics.

The correlation between the text and discourse, their study were influencing factor in formation of text theory to some extent.

The schools that studied discourse performance faced this problem and expressed their attitude in this regard.

In the Conclusion are noted:

1. The emergence of a new scientific paradigm in linguistics has changed the approach to some linguistic phenomena, expanded its scope of research. One such issue was related to text and information, as well as the transmission and perception of information.

One of the important reasons for the emergence of text theory is its interest in the humanities. It was also studied in the humanities from a philosophical and psychological point of view. Such an approach to the issue took the text beyond the study of philological and rhetorical frameworks and included it in a broader sphere.

The emergence of computer science has played a stimulating role in the development of text theory. Thus, the text went beyond the philological boundaries and entered the sphere of humanities and technical sciences, and it was studied from different directions, and the scientific and theoretical ideas about the text were integrated. As a result, a new direction of linguistics was formed, being a new scientific paradigm.

The ratio of text and discourse in the formation of the theory of text, their study has been to some extent an influential factor. Schools engaged in discourse training inevitably came across this issue and expressed their views on this issue.

The study of the purpose of communication, which is the basis of the text, also plays a role in the formation of text theory. Because the writer's intensity is the essence of the communication between the addressee and the addressee. This is the basis of text theory.

The text is marked information, has stability, is the main unit of communication in society, it can be decoded and understood, and is the main source of knowledge, as well as information.

Text is a complex sign of linguistic nature in terms of language relations. The complexity of this sign is that it exists on the basis of a multifaceted contact of language levels, and each of them has its own share in the construction of the text at some level.

2. The main fact in the context of the event and the text is the

subject. The subject is the creator of the text, but also the one who understands it as a result of decoding the text. In this process, it is the general knowledge known between the subjects that regulates the relationship between the subjects, mutual understanding.

Any text is free in terms of creativity, it does not stem from the empirical necessity of revealing the personality, it is a logical expression of the inner necessity, it can have both political-ideological and aesthetic functions.

The study of the text in European linguistics, its distinction as an independent field of linguistics dates back to the middle of the twentieth century. In the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century, many things about text theory were clarified, the text was formed as an independent branch of linguistics and its place in the language system was determined. In the 70's, the field of study of the text expanded significantly, it began to be studied not only in literary texts, but also in scientific, publicistic, oral speech, and its relationship with other fields of science began to be determined.

3. In the 80s of the twentieth century, in European linguistics, the text was considered as a being with a pragmatic effect. As a result, new relationships between text and discourse emerged.

Macrotext is a unit that reflects the integrity of global information, and its components are microtexts. Depending on their size, a macrotext consists of a large number of microtexts with relatively small information carriers.

One of the most important features of a text is that it reflects a situation. The connection between a situation and a text is that one conditions the other. The text situation cannot be fully adequate. Because the exit from the deep structure to the superficial structure is syntactically and semantically related, at the same time the superstructure cannot be the ideal adequacy of the materials given in the deep structure.

Complex syntactic wholes (CSW) have a structural-semantic integrity; they provide some information in the structure mentioned.

4. Simultaneousness in literary texts is widely used in the presentation of the plate of nature, in retrospect, in the description of the dynamism that characterizes time, and so on. Simultaneousness

becomes more apparent when studying events that take place in a particular space and time. It is very convenient to give the situation described in the art description, the chaotic dynamics, to create a vivid picture of it.

Sequence semantics closes over time. In the context of microtext, they do not overlap because the sequence of events occurs over a period of time.

5. The connection of clarification is generally connected with the line of development of text semantics, commentary has explanatory features. In the semantics of the text, this method of communication, based on many texts, expands the ideas about events and objects, creates informative clarity for the reader, creates a broad idea of the moment of events.

Complex syntactic wholes are structural-semantic units that carry certain information. The emergence of this union is also associated with the function of specific formal units. Because the CSW is made up of components called sentences, and the connection between them creates such an organic connection that provides informational integrity in the context of text hyperthyroidism.

6. Thus, the grammatical function of connectors goes beyond the sentence structure, connecting sentences at the level of CSW. Although the coordination of their sentences covers the level of CSW and complex sentences, they are different in content; At the CSW level, this connection has a wider radius, covering individual independent sentences.

A macrotext is a purposeful combination of microtexts with different content. This unity is also the result of marking various events and translating them into text. When an event is marked, its small segments correspond to microtexts, but their inter-segmental relationships are related to segments larger than themselves. It is accompanied by the principles of internal connection, expressing its component. A relatively large segment can cover several microtexts in literary texts and is fully related to the content that the microtext will express globally.

7. The methods of semantic communication between microtexts overlap with those in microtexts. This is not a

coincidental resemblance, but the principle of providing information.

The content relationships between the components in the text are similar. As we know, in a microtext, content relationships tend to be general in particular and specific in general.

Macrotext has certain similarities in structure and content with microtext. Because both contain text components, both carry information. However, unlike microtexts, macrotexts differ in both their structural components and the amount of information.

Formal communication tools perform a similar function at both the micro and macro levels.

8. The emergence of textual linguistics has revealed very important aspects of our speech; In particular, issues such as the structural-semantic structure of the text, the means of linking between its components, continuum, etc. are studied both in isolated languages and in the typological aspect. Such a broad aspect of the problem is closely connected with the emergence of cognitivism in linguistics.

The spatial and temporal sequence of events on the continent is also expected within the CSW where the macro text is divided. Creates conditions for the cohesion of the dynamic relationship between them.

9. Space is relatively specific with respect to the continuum of time. Because in literary texts, the plot is abstract in comparison with the spatial continuum, its defining factor is the text. As we have noted, the presentation of an event in the past, present or future, is situational. In spatial literary texts, the specificity of space directs the reader to a specific space, and their substitution throughout the work creates the dynamism of space and time in the work.

10. Hierarchy in the text is built on the principle of from small to large, being a system that expresses the development from concept to thought, and from there to information. The regulatory mechanism between them is designed in such a way that one does not repeat or interfere with the other. Such a dialectical arrangement is a logical consequence of the formation of communication between people, the enrichment of their life practices for a long time. Otherwise, there

would be no complex mechanism of language and speech units from the phoneme to the text in the text context.

11. Hierarchy is a general principle of text structure. Without hierarchy, there can be no text integration. Each structural unit has its own function in text integration. Their related mechanism of action determines the text hierarchy. The independent organization of each of the structural levels that make up the text is a paradigmatic hierarchy, they are selected during the structure of the text, the idea is placed in the appropriate sentence structures. The fact that the members of the sentence enter the hierarchical system and the text is connected to the larger hierarchical system ensures the formation of our speech.


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

1. Mürəkkəb Sintaktik Bütövlər arasında semantik əlaqə məsələsi // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2013. №3, – s. 216-220
2. Mikromətnlərin semantik cəhətcə əlaqələnmə prinsipləri // – Bakı: Tağıyev oxuları, – 2014. № 2. – s. 43-51
3. Mətn və informasiya // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. № 8, – s.128-136
4. Формирование теории текста в лингвистике // – Полтава: Філологічні науки, – 2015. вып.20, – с. 98-103
5. Континуум рассказа // Материалы III Международной молодежной научно-практической конференции. – Ульяновск: – 2016, – с.106-116
6. Mətn iyerarxiyası // Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2016. № 3, – s. 47-49
7. Формальные средства связи в сложных синтаксических целых // – Київ: Науковий вісник, – 2017. вип.35, – с. 231-236
8. Mətndə informasiyanın verilməsinin retrospektiv və prospektik xüsusiyyətləri // Bakı Slavyan Universiteti. “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri”. IX Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. – səh. 66-68, – Bakı: – 2018
9. Deyktik elementlərin mətnə təsiri // – Bakı: Filologiya

məsələləri, – 2019. № 4, – s.84-87

10. Determinativlər formal əlaqə vasitəsi kimi // “Humanitar və ictimai elmlərin əsasları” mövzusunda II Respublika elmi konfransın materialları. – Bakı: – 22 dekabr, – 2020, – s. 46-48

11. “Mətn nəzəriyyəsinin predmetinin qurulma prinsipləri” / Bakı Slavyan Universiteti // “Filoloji elmlər innovativ tədqiqatlar kontekstində” Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfrans. – Bakı: – 22 dekabr, – 2020, – s.588-591



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