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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE LEXICAL, GRAMMATICAL AND
LINGUO-CULTUROLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DISCOURSE
(based on the materials of the Azerbaijani and English
languages)**

Speciality: 5714.01 – Comparative-historical and
Comparative-typological Linguistics

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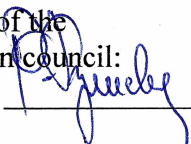
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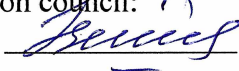
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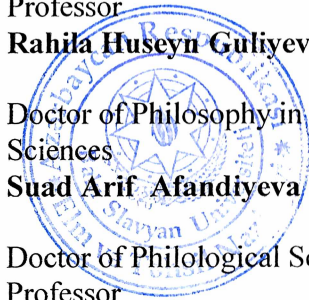
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THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE THEME

The topicality of the theme and the degree of its scientific development. In the contemporary period when globalization is advancing so intensively, the communication at various levels is increasing among the countries and nations. In this process, the demand for the precise transmission, “restoration” of the discourse formed in one language into another grows. At present the relevance at the levels of word, sentence, text cannot be considered satisfactory in defining the accuracy of “the restoration”, since it is not the lexical and syntactical units, but the entire discourse, first of all, the semantic capacity expressed by it through verbal and non-verbal means especially in oral speech that should be conveyed.

Although, lately the notion “discourse” has been widely used in various fields of science and publicistics, there is no unique approach to it. Nevertheless, there have been and there are still serious attempts to clarify the semantic capacity of the notion. Unlike other fields of science, linguistics specifies the semantic capacity and scope of the notion “discourse” as one of the basic terms of cognitive linguistics, as well as attaches serious attention to identifying the configuration of the term among other linguistic terms. Discourse incorporates text and context, verbal and non-verbal means of expression. This approach already suggests that discourse is rather an intricate phenomenon. Besides, discourse itself carries out “a subordinate” function, since while the language picture of the world is animated in discourse, this picture is the reflection of the picture of the world shaped in the human cognitive space.

As discourse is generated through the verbal means, the study of its lexical, grammatical, and linguo-cultural aspects acquires significance. As these lexical, grammatical, and linguo-cultural aspects are fundamentally distinct from one another in different languages, their comparative analysis, their contrastive treatment enables a more profound and insightful mutual understanding among the nations.

Being a complex process, the comprehension of the discourse created in one language by the speaker of another language requires the animation of that discourse in the mindset of an addressee as

comprehensive as possible. And the relevance of the animated to the primary discourse depends on many factors. Among them one can mention the type of discourse, its features, the potentials of the target language, the sender's capacity to penetrate the depth of the discourse, etc. To understand the transmission of discourse with maximum comprehension, one needs to spotlight the definition of the notion "discourse" itself, its types, its similar and distinctive features with the notions "style" and "text", the study of the theoretical and practical issues of translation, the lexico-grammatical and linguo-cultural aspects of the translation of discourse on the basis of practical materials. Therefore, the study of the lexical, grammatical, and linguo-cultural aspects of discourse acquires significance at present.

Some aspects of this problem have been reviewed in linguistics partially at least. The research refers to the statements expressed on these issues in the works of the world and Azerbaijani scholars.

Lately scholars in the world, including Azerbaijan have paid serious attention to the issue of discourse and expressed various valuable ideas. Their studies allow to come to some conclusion on the problems associated with discourse, its configuration among the linguistic notions, its characteristic features and define the methodological basis for the conducted research.

The research has widely referred to the prominent foreign scholars' works associated with the general theoretical problems of linguistics (M.M.Bakhtin, V.Vinogradov, I.R.Galperin, A.F.Losev and others)¹, their ideas on both discourse and text as well as linguoculturology (V.I.Karasik, G.G.Moskalchuk, T.A.van Dijk, J.Renkema and others)² and on translation (V.I.Karasik, J.Mammadov,

¹ Бахтин, М.М. Эстетика словесного творчества / М.М.Бахтин. – Москва: – 1979. – 424 с.; Виноградов, В. Проблема автора в художественной литературе / В.Виноградов. – Москва: – 1980. – 366 с.; Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва: – 1981. – 138 с.; Лосева, Л.М. Как строится текст: пособие для учителей / Под ред. Г.Я.Солганика. – Москва: – Просвещение, – 1980. – 94 с.

² Карасик, В.И. Характеристики педагогического дискурса // Языковая личность: аспекты лингвистики и лингводидактики: Сб. науч. тр. – Волгоград: Перемена, – 1999. – с.3-18.; Москальчук, Г.Г. Структура текста как синергетический процесс / Г.Г.Москальчук. – Москва: – Едитори- ал.

M.M.Morozov, A.V.Fyodorov, S.Florin and others).³ The Azerbaijani scholars have also had some achievements in connection with this problem, and made valuable statements on cognitive linguistics (A.A.Abdullayev, K.M.Abdullayev, F.Y.Veysalli, D.Yunusov and others)⁴, discourse, text (A.H.Hajiyeva, A.Y.Mammadov, N.Valiyeva and others)⁵, linguoculturology (A.Niftaliyeva)⁶ and other issues.

The target of the research involves the lexical, grammatical and linguo-culturological aspects of discourse.

The subject matter of the research implies the materials on various styles in Azerbaijani and English and their translations.

The goal and objectives of the theme. The main **goal** of the research is to study the lexical, grammatical and linguo-culturological aspects of the discourse. This goal entails the following **objectives**:

- To define and review the basic notions of cognitive linguistics proceeding from the more comprehensive elucidation of discourse in the frames of cognitive linguistics;

YPCС,- 2003. – 286 с.; Dijk, van T.A. Discourse as Social Interaction / T.A. van Dijk. – London: – 1997. – 336 p.; Renkema, J. Discourse Studies: An Introductory Textbook / J.Renkema. – Amsterdam: – 1993. – 224 p.

³ Мамедов, Дж. Русские поэты об Азербайджане // Литературный Азербайджан. – Баку: – 1955. №8, – с.91-94; Морозов, М.М. Техника перевода научной и технической литературы с английского языка на русский. Вып. X. / М.М.Морозов. – Москва: – 1934. – 213 с.; Федоров, А.В. Основы общей теории перевода / А.В.Федоров. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1983. – 303 с.; Флорин, С. Муки переводческие / С.Флорин. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1983. -213 с.

⁴ Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Koqnitiv dilçiliyin əsasları / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: SABAH, – 2006. – 228 s.; Abdullayev, K.M. [və b.] Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər / K.M.Abdullayev, A.Y.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – 608 s.; Veysəlli, F.Y. Koqnitiv dilçilik: əsas anlayışları və perspektivləri / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2015. – 120 s.; Yunusov, D. Müqayisəli tipologiya / D.Yunusov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – 180 s.

⁵ Hacıyeva, Ə.H. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə somatik frazeoloji birləşmələr: / filol.elm.dokt.diss. avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2009. – 44 s.; Məmmədov, A.Y. Mətn yaranmasında formal əlaqə vasitələrinin sistemi: / filol. elm. doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2003. – 54 s.; Vəliyeva N. Mədəniyyətlərarası dialoq ya global kommunikasiya şəraitində təhsilin dili və dilin təhsili / N.Vəliyeva. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2016. – 264 s.

⁶ Niftəliyeva, A. Linqvokulturologiyaya giriş / A.Niftəliyeva. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2017. – 128 s.

- To study the issue of the formation of the notion “discourse” and the transformation of its semantic capacity;
- To define the interrelations between discourse and style, the methods of analysis of texts of different functional styles in terms of text and discourse;
- To elucidate the lexico-grammatical aspects of discourse and the issue of their restoration in another language based on the materials in English and Azerbaijani;
- To review the linguo-culturological aspects of discourse through the comparative analysis of original works of fiction and their translations.

The methods of research. The fact that the theme of the research is associated with discourse and different aspects (lexical, grammatical, linguo-culturological) of its restoration in another language preconditions the reference to research methods in a broad spectrum (analytic, textological, semantic and stylistic, comparative, etc.), and these methods are thought not to contradict with one another, instead will facilitate the solution of the problem together.

The following provisions are to be defended:

- 1) Being a complex linguistic phenomenon, discourse resists a uniform definition. In linguistics discourse is a linguistic phenomenon where the world picture formed in one cognitive space is encrypted through linguistic and extralinguistic means and addressed to perception in another cognitive space.
- 2) Discourse is formed directly in the process of interaction (in oral and written forms) and must envisage the involvement of an addresser and an addressee.
- 3) Discourse does not have a general, universally-accepted definition as a complex linguistic phenomenon. To clarify the semantic capacity of discourse, its components should be reviewed.
- 4) Although discourse comes together with the notions “meaning”, “context” to a certain extent, it is not their synonym.
- 5) Although there have been attempts to classify discourses through functional styles, this approach does not work, since discourse is a more complex and multi-various notion and does not yield to one single classification.

6) Discourse transmits the information encoded in it to an addressee. However, as the codification and decodification take place in the human cognitive space, the study of the process on the basis of translation materials yields better results, as in this case the translator acts as both the addressee and addresser, and discourse is created twice – by the author of the original and by the translator.

7) The lexical means used in discourse have complete equivalents and partial equivalents, some of them are ascribed as untranslatable. Therefore, the complete restoration of discourse in another language is impossible.

8) The grammatical and syntactical aspects of discourse have peculiar features in each language, and therefore these aspects do not yield to a complete recovery; recovery can be possible only in functional terms.

9) In the restoration of discourse, the linguo-culturological information plays an important role which is confirmed by the comparative analysis of translation materials.

10) In the comprehension and understanding of literary discourse, the linguo-culturological information acquires a special significance and requires from the addressee not only language competence, but also the possession of some linguo-culturological information in that field.

The scientific novelty of the research. To study profoundly the lexico-grammatical and linguo-culturological aspects of discourse and define its peculiarities, the research treats the notion itself in a wide spectrum and defines its configuration among the basic notions of cognitive linguistics. With this in mind, different approaches to discourse, the main components of discourse, its similar and distinctive features with text as a linguistic unit, its various types are reviewed. It is stated for the first time that as discourse is a means delivering the picture formed in one cognitive space to another cognitive space, it is necessary to study the “destruction” process of the discourse and its recovery in order to define its peculiarities. Based on this theoretical foundation, in Azerbaijani linguistics for the first time the lexical, grammatical and linguo-cultural aspects of discourse are studied on the basis of the comparative analysis of the translation materials with their

originals, since in this process the translator acts as an addressee versus the creator of the discourse and in relation to the addressee addressed by him/her acts as an addresser.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research.

The application of the findings of the research can yield positive results in teaching theoretical courses related to the scientific directions of linguistics and linguoculturology, at the BA and MA levels in practical language classes. Besides this, the findings can also be used in teaching subjects related to the English and Azerbaijani languages, translation, especially in comparative linguistics, in developing students' books on comparative linguistics, etc.

Due to the increased attention to translation and issues of translation, the accuracy of translations, the research findings can be applied in translator training and facilitate positive results.

The approbation and application of the research. The dissertation was carried out in the Chair of Azerbaijani at Ganja State University. The main outcomes of the research are reflected in the author's presentations at the national and international conferences, further in her articles and synopses published in the prestigious scientific journals in our country and abroad.

The structure of the work. The dissertation consists of Introduction, 3 chapters, Conclusion and Suggested Literature. With Introduction of 5 pages (8800 characters), the 1st chapter of 48 pages (86195 characters), the 2nd chapter of 42 pages (77277 characters), the 3rd chapter of 35 pages (57540 characters) and Conclusion of 4 pages (5326 characters), the general volume of the dissertation makes up 235142 characters.

THE BASIC CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The introductory part of the dissertation substantiates the topicality of the theme, defines the target and subject matter of the research, its goal and objectives, the presented theoretical provisions, the scientific novelty of the work, its theoretical and practical significance, and provides information on the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter entitled “**Discourse and its place among linguistic terms**” shows that from the second half of the 20th century, especially towards the end, the anthropocentric paradigm began to dominate in linguistics, which led to the emergence of a number of new directions, (cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, pragma-linguistics, etc.) resulted in its emergence. At the end of the century, there was a renewed appeal to intuition and introspection, and this is explained by the increased attention to the human factor in linguistics.

Formalism comes from either the idea that language itself does not have clearly defined functions, or from the theory that form is not completely dependent on function. The main concepts here are: “*autonomy*” and “*modularity*”.⁷ Therefore, in its methodology, formalism does not study “language in communication”, but considers it important to proceed from the structural features of “language itself”.

The principle of functionalism, based on the “language-tool” metaphor, derives from the semiotic meaning of language as a system of signs to achieve certain goals and perform certain functions. The methodology of functionalism involves studying both the structure and use of the language in order to determine the relevance between them.

Although the concept of discourse is considered in all directions to one degree or another, it mostly intersects with cognitive linguistics. Therefore, it is important to determine its place among the terms of cognitive linguistics.

The first paragraph called “*The Basic Notions of Cognitive Linguistics*” focuses attention to various approaches to discourse in linguistics, points out formal or structural, functional approaches and the interrelation between form and function among them and also states that discourse incorporates the real interrelations of language, culture and an individual’s mindset. As parts of discourse, the discourses of the subject and object are distinguished.

⁷ Newmeyer, F.J. *Linguistic Theory: Foundations* / F.J.Newmeyer (ed.). – Cambridge: – 1988; Newmeyer, F.J. *Functional explanation in linguistics and the origins of language* // *Language and Communication*. – 1991, Vol. 11 (1/2), – p.3-28.

Many of the various formal-structural linguistic schools are united in concentrating on the functions of some linguistic elements and the analysis of “discourse” in relation to others which is not in favour of the study of the functions of the elements in relation to an external context. The formalists usually build a hierarchy of the units comprising “the whole”, the types of their interrelations, and their configuration rules.

The definition of “discourse” also through the communicative situation, communicants’ mindset and text seems plain, since the metaunits “mindset” and “text” are implicatures of the terminological word combination “communicative situation”, since, on the one hand, it is hard to imagine a situation where the communicant’s mindset is not involved, on the other hand, any communicative situation results in the creation of text.

The term “discourse” covers the real complex relations of language (common for all the members of socium), culture (the history, actual lifestyle of the socium, its activity forms, the speech activity relying on human being’s symbolic ability included) and individual’s mindset (the psychic ability of a human being to process and interpret the information on external and internal phenomena). Discourse does not exist as a physical substance, discourse is real (exists, is there) as a special ideal substance and its hypothetical correlates (scientific model). This model enters science through the term “discourse”, and substance without it could not have been reality for scientific thinking.

In discourse the leading role belongs to the subject, because both the selection of the intentional object, as well as the selection of its line of sight, of both general “ideology” of life, and the interlocutor, also speaking and keeping quiet are always made by the subject.

In the division of the adjectives used with the term “discourse” and allowing their collocations there is some logic. If the speaker’s focus of attention is a scientific object, then an adjective is selected (linguistic discourse, computer discourse), if the focus of attention is the subject of the scientific worldview, a noun is selected (the linguists’ discourse, computer specialists’ discourse).

Thus, discourse is not language, i.e. it is not the code common for the entire socium. Discourse is not speech, i.e. the individual realization providing the communication of the general code either. Discourse is a verbalized ideological mediator between the individual's speech and language-code, this is a verbalized world-outlook, the speech guided by subjective visions of the world.

The pieces of information kept in the human mindset as concepts consequently form the language picture of the world. This can be called the fixed attitude of the collective mindset to the reality. A special ontological culture is formed by what is expressed by the denotative and connotative systems of the language together with its grammatical systems.

The most important “dictator” of individual speech is the logic and mythology of the intentional object, as well as the mythology of the addressee. The logic and mythology of the addressee and the addressee do not exactly coincide, and in some cases they are completely different. This difference is justified by various examples in the research work.

The second paragraph called **“The Formation of the Notion ‘Discourse’ and the Transformation of Semantic Capacity”** states that one of the main problems associated with discourse in modern linguistics is related to its definition. The first point of the paragraph explains; in the 50s and 60s of the last century, French scientists Emil Benveniste and Zelig Harris introduced the concept of discourse to linguistics and the formation of the meaning of the term.⁸ When working on discourse theory, he uses the term “discourse”, which is traditional for French linguistics, in the sense of a new characteristic, such as *“acquisition of speech by the speaker”*. With this, these two influential scientists laid the foundation of the tradition of reporting different research objects with the same concept. Thus, by discourse, Benvenist understands the explication of the position of the speaker in an utterance, while in Harris, the object of analysis is the sequence of utterances, the major part of the sentence of the text.

⁸ Бенвенист, Э. *Общая лингвистика* / Э.Бенвенист. – Москва: – 1974. – 448 с.

The initial polysemy of the term determined the expansion of its semantics later. In the 1960s, Michel Foucault developed Benveniste's ideas and presented his vision of the goals and tasks facing discursive analysis. According to Foucault and his followers, it is important to determine the position of the speaker, but it is not the utterance that is created, but the utterance and, in the broadest sense of the word, it must be determined in relation to the other interchanging subjects that it expresses.⁹ Thus, for the French school, it is emphasized that discourse is primarily a certain type of speech characteristic of a certain socio-political group or period.

It is noted that Foucault's concept of combining linguistics with historical materialism, although there is a closeness in their methodology, did not find a place in the linguistics of the former Soviet Union and Azerbaijan, which is a part of it. It is interesting that the discourse in the sense of “Harris” was not widely spread here, while it was in the second half of the century that the direction of text grammar (linguistics) began to emerge in Soviet linguistics.

The term “*discourse*” was not consistently used in any of its three main meanings until the late 1980s. Since the 90s, all the meanings of the term have become relevant at the same time, and this has put the question of clarifying its meanings before the experts. In recent years, without involving the meaning of discourse as a social phenomenon widely used in journalism, let us directly mention the dual linguistic interpretation of the term. In modern studies, discourse is, firstly, “*speech from life*” (communicative situation), and secondly, it is the movement of information flow between communication participants.

The paragraph of the research entitled “**Different approaches to the concept of discourse**” clearly shows that these points of views on discourse do not contradict one another, most probably they accomplish one another, because the visions about the formation and comprehension processes of the text are impossible without communicative situations. We think that discourse is the totality of the communicants’ speech-thinking acts associated with the

⁹ Фуко, М. Археология знания / М.Фуко. – Киев: – 1996.- 208 с.

speaker's realization and understanding of the world and its presentation and the recipient's realization and reconstruction of the language picture of the world. This view is associated with the dynamic approach to language.

There are structural-syntactic, structural-stylistic and communicative approaches to this problem. However, none of these approaches allows a complete, profound definition of the notion which is related to the multifeature and intricate nature of the notion. To elucidate the problem, one should consider the components of discourse. They are divided into two groups: linguistic components (text) and extra-linguistic components (context).

We think that when the totality of the speech and mental actions of both the communicants is taken as discourse, it is more convincing to consider text as the intermediate stage of discourse. At the same time, text, as an objective fact of reality, can be reviewed as the output of discourse (outcome).

Experience shows that in the practice of discourse analysis, one can see very productive attempts of the most diverse methodological elements taken from different approaches. These efforts allow the creation of new theoretical models. In fact, there is no "pure" approach to discourse that does not contain elements of other approaches.

The paragraph called "**Discourse and the Components of Discourse**" requires a separate attention. As the research in the frames of discourse analysis is relatively new in linguistics, there are three theoretical problems in this field of linguistics: 1) providing the definition of some notions; 2) an unambiguous explanation of terms; 3) systematization of the terminological apparatus. In fact, these problems are closely interrelated and the elucidation of one of them facilitates the elucidation of the others as well.

The following can be ascribed as the basic elements of discourse: *communicative action, speaker, listener, process, context*.¹⁰ The researcher, who realizes the ambiguous nature of discourse and its resistance to definition, characterizes it in a broad and narrow sense, in

¹⁰ Ван Дейк Т.А. (1998). К определению дискурса. URL: <http://psyberlink.flogiston.ru/internet/bits/vandijk2.htm>

comparison with text, as a concrete speech and type of speech, genre, social function and thus admits that it cannot be considered as a monosemantic term.

Text is ascribed as a linguistic component of discourse. There is some similarity in relation to the terms “text” and “discourse” in modern linguistics, as they belong to a number of humanities as well as they are not monosemantic in the boundaries of linguistics.

The linguistic component of discourse or text is the sequence of language signs combined by semantic relationship in the speech manifestation, and its main characteristic features are connection and wholeness.

The paragraph “**Text and Discourse as Linguistic Units**” points out distinctly that the notions “discourse” and “text” cannot be taken as synonyms. Although their meaning contents intersect to a certain extent, they do not come together. Text can be considered also as the outcome of discourse. If it is possible to express it as follows, then text is the outcome of discourse and the maintainer of the discourse.

Discourse exists, first of all, and mainly in texts. Various speech situations based on one and the same text may result in the formation of the most distinctive discourses. All this confirms that any fact of the linguistic reality belongs at the same time to spheres of language and speech. All the views of the problem can be between two boundary points: first, discourse is a text (a part of text, a type of text), text is discourse (a part of discourse, a type of discourse); second, discourse is a work, discourse is a usage, activity.

The paragraph “**Discourse and style**” explains that, discourse and style are notions of various levels and of different nature, and their identification is inadmissible, and it is not possible either. In its creation discourse is always individual. This is the case even in the act of collective transmission of a certain ideational form. Only following it, style manifests itself in the linguistic form, linguistic features.

Discourse is always characterized by the existence of an addresser and addressee, whereas style implies the manifestation features of the elements more often encountered, language features

and through them the speaker's attitude towards what is said. Functional styles are distinguished proceeding from these features.

The latest studies substantiate to conclude that discourse is not the same as style, is rather broader and more complex than that. Hence there is a question: what kind of relations are there between these categories and which of the relations are they: attribution, incorporation, intersection, hypero-hyponymic relations? Does discourse consist of styles, or is style a part of discourse, or is style the feature of discourse?

The point is that such relations can coordinate the units of the same substantial nature, at the same ontological level, belonging to the same system of measurement. However, the comprehension of discourse and style as categories of the same kind leads the linguists to obvious logical contradictions even within the boundaries of the single research.¹¹

Style and discourse exist in parallel, they intersect, characterize each other, but are not identical. "Publicistic discourse" and "publicistic style" are different notions and do not replace each other. "*Discourses can create horizontal cuts passing through various functional style*" whereas the texts of one style can represent various discourses.

The number of discourses is potentially endless, the unified classification of discourses is impossible due to heterogenic and taxonomic grounds, and discourses may have many typologies.

The fourth paragraph of the chapter reviews the problem of "***The Analysis of Various Functional Styles in Terms of Text and Discourse***". To distinguish text and discourse more precisely, it is appropriate to review them in the examples of texts of various functional styles (literary, publicistic, scientific, business). Unlike discourse, text can be reviewed at the language levels (phonetic, morphemic, lexical, morphological, syntactical). It should be noted that while the language of fiction has affinity with each of the functional styles; i.e., like them, it can also be ascribed to some type of social activity and to some type of the act of mindset, then it can

¹¹ Чернявская, В.Е. Дискурс как фантомный объект: от текста к дискурсу и обратно? // Когниция, коммуникация, дискурс. – 2011. №3, – с.91.

be contrasted to all of them through these elements: 1) it makes use of linguistic units of different levels which are not its own; 2) it is distinguished from functional styles by the specificity of the language norm; 3) it is distinguished from the functional styles carrying out, first of all, practical functions by its special esthetic function. The language of fiction allows to define the principles of selection and organization of not linguistic units on the sentence level, but the linguistic units in micro-text.¹²

Linguistically, the literary micro-texts are distinguished by the author's freedom of expression, the use of all the stylistic layers of the language, the use of individual, non-standard word combinations, the author's unrepeated writing style.

Linguistics also distinguishes the notions **“Written and Oral Discourses”** which is defined in the target paragraph. The difference between text and discourse is especially obvious in this approach. While text reflects only the verbal part of discourse, in the oral discourse non-verbal means are also involved.

The analysis of discourse is most often carried out on ‘text’; however, it should be taken into account that text comprises only a part of discourse. While the oral discourse makes use of verbal and non-verbal means, the written discourse (text) doesn't reflect non-verbal means, they are sometimes reflected through verbal means.

The relationship among discourse, text and speech has long been the subject of discussion. They are sometimes distinguished as “written-text” and “oral-discourse”. However, this division restricts the volume of the terms to some extent. This division is based on one factor – to use or not to use writing.

In relation to the mood notions such as speech, text, dialogue, the use of discourse as the notion of type is eventually more often encountered in linguistic literature now. The consideration of the term “discourse” as the central notion defining the specificity of paradigm has also an impact on meta-scientific traditions.

¹² Якобсон, Р.О. Избранные произведения / Р.О.Якобсон. – Москва: – 1985. – 455 с.

*The main points and materials of first chapter are stated in following publications of author.*¹³

The second chapter of the dissertation titled **“The Lexical and Grammatical Aspects of Discourse”** states that during the comparative study of languages they are contrasted at the most distinctive levels which is carried out at the levels of lexical as well as grammatical categories and syntactics.

The first paragraph of the chapter (**“The Phenomenon of Narrativeness and the Problem of Textual Reconstruction”**) suggests that the grammatical components of discourse are reviewed within the boundaries of text which is its manifestation means and allows its analysis at the language level. In the most simplified mode, text is taken as the unity of form and content. To confirm it, the specialists suggest that the impact of linguistic form model is great on the restoration process of the text exposed to deformation. In this case, the destructed form of the existing text following the deformation is striving for restoration. It is more appropriate to observe it in the process of translation.

If the linguistic form model is allowed in the language system, then the features of a linguistic invariant realized in the preliminary text must manifest themselves in the restored variant most probably.

The possibility of restoration of the destructed sequence of the text has been discovered through the experiment of assembling its scattered elements. Several preliminary experiments have indicated that the way of restoring the destructed sequence is influenced by some specialized means of speech system. However, it should be taken into account that the complete restoration of the preliminary text is impossible.

¹³ İsgəndərova, A.R. Müxtəlif funksional üsulların mətn və diskurs baxımından təhlilinə dair // BSU, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2017. №4, – s.24-29.; Mətn diskursun məhsulu kimi // ADU. Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – Cild IX. – Bakı: – 2018. – s.52-55.; Mətn diskursun məhsulu kimi // Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti. Elmi xəbərlər – Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət elmləri seriyası. – Gəncə: – 2018. №2, – s.119-122.; Diskursun definisiya probleminə dair mülahizələr // Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti. Elmi xəbərlər – Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət elmləri seriyası. – Gəncə: – 2018. №1. – s.133-136.

When the text is in the form of the simplest sentences, the restoration can be more probable. As the volume of the text grows, the probability rate falls, and although the restored text can generate some idea about the initial text, it cannot replace it.

The style of different types of the materials manifests itself in certain language system in the traces pertinent to it. The concept formed in one conceptosphere is realized in discourse through verbal means and is decoded by being accepted by an addressee and is animated with some profoundness being compared to the concepts in his/her mindset.

Analysis is mainly carried out at the textual level, and the text itself is taken as the unity of content and form. To confirm it, some specialists suggest the review of the restoration process following the deformation of the text. However, this does not give grounds to say that the preliminary text (the unity of content and form) can be restored, because the text appears as the formed content when it is created and the deformation in one of them harms both its content and form. That is, in the process the original text is comprehended by the translator, then in the translation language the comprehended “*picture of the world*” is realized as a “new” text through the verbal means. In this case the translator acts as an addresser in relation to the addressee and in relation to the reader of the “restored” text as an addresser which allows to study all the components of discourse quite profoundly.

The second paragraph of the chapter is dedicated to “**The Lexical Aspects of Discourse**”. The realization of the cognitive picture of the world in discourse by the addresser, the comprehension of that discourse by the addressee and the animation of the picture of the world in his/her cognitive space is an extremely complex process, and it is rather hard to follow its course in the interaction process of the speakers of the same language. To study this process, translation process provides valuable materials. That is, “the code” of the discourse realized by the speaker of one language is deciphered in the mindset of the speaker of another language (translation language) and is realized anew through the means of the other language and the comparative analysis of the original and obtained discourses allows

to follow the processes ongoing in the human conceptosphere and their realization ways.

As there is no complete identity among the languages at the lexical level, lexical means are divided into several groups in terms of having their equivalents in another language and contrasting is carried out according to these groups. These groups relatively include general vocabulary, realia, professional vocabulary, terms, borrowings and so on.

Special English discourse in some domain (for example, in legal domain) is created through different means distinct from Azerbaijani special discourse. English narrative logic is quite different from the Azerbaijani narrative logic.

Certain scientific and professional domains have their own rather numerous lexical means which in some cases are not understandable by ordinary speakers. Terms comprise the main part of these lexical means. Terms are used quite often in one or another special literature and bear an important semantic load. One and the same term may have different semantic loads in different domains and its meaning is defined only proceeding from the context. For example, the word “engine” is used in English both as “an engine”, as well as “a steam-train”. They can correspond to the words that are not terms. For example, the word “pocket” denotes “a small bag sewn on or into clothing” in an ordinary speech, but in aviation it denotes “an air pit”.

The style of a scientific text provides the translator with broad syntactic possibilities: as the sentence structure here does not play an individual stylistic role independently, all the possibilities of the reconstruction of a sentence are used in translation into another language. If compared with the scientific materials, the number of terms in scientific popular texts is fewer.

The delivery of the lexical units, including the concepts realized by them does not seem to cause difficulty at first sight. However, as the meaning of the lexical units is concretized in discourse, adequacy is obtained only at the discourse level. Phraseological units are also among the lexical units of language, and such kind of units are recognized in the human cognitive space as

concepts. It is interesting that in the interaction among the speakers of the language the same phraseological unit can be comprehended in different meaning shades. As the national shade is more often associated with the national linguo-cultural space, they are comprehended not completely by the speaker of another language.

When translations are compared with the source texts, one can observe the rightly alienations from literalness and even while it is possible to translate each word of the source text separately, the text of such translation is either narrowed or broadened if compared to the source text. These alienations are preconditioned by the lexical and stylistic demands of target language on the one hand and by the necessity of replacing the words and word combinations expressing the facts of the reality reflected in another language on the other.

The paragraph dedicated to **“the Grammatical aspects of discourse”** indicates the presence of characteristic features in every national language. As grammatical categories are shaped for a long time in some language boundaries, each of them has also another functional meaning along with its pure grammatical meaning which is obvious during the realization in discourse and most often its meaning becomes more comprehensible for this language speaker.

The conceptspheres of the nations with closer lifestyles are close (yet they come together not completely), while the conceptspheres of the nations with quite distinctive lifestyles differ sharply. During the translation into another language the grammatical reconstruction is usually restricted to the boundaries of a word combination.

The paragraph called **“The Syntactic Aspects of Discourse”** emphasizes that the syntactics of every language has its own peculiarities which is, first of all, associated with the word order and the agreement of words with one another in a sentence. As the word order is different in languages, during the restoration the maintenance of the word order or the sentence structure is impossible.

The analyses conducted at the syntactic level on the bases of the translation materials demonstrate a rather distinctive nature of the word order in English and Azerbaijani and this distinction requires reconstruction of the sentence during its restoration through the means of the other language. The order of the parts of the sentence in

English is usually as follows: subject, predicate, object, adverbial modifier. The order of the parts of the sentence in Azerbaijani is relatively free, yet this freedom itself is relative, because it is possible only in certain cases and within certain boundaries and is preconditioned by concrete purposes.

Due to the fundamental difference between the English and Azerbaijani sentence structures, even the maintenance of the structure of the simplest sentences is almost impossible. For example, in the translation of a simple sentence like "*He lives in Baku*", it is impossible to preserve the word order, but it is possible to convey the idea by waiting for the rules of the Azerbaijani language "*O, Bakıda yaşayır.*" In the sentence "*Egypt refuses to yield to pressure*" it is impossible to maintain the order of words: "*Misir təztiqə güzəştə getməkdən imtina edir*". Although the idea is conveyed in this construction, the sentence itself sounds heavy for the Azerbaijani language. When used in a publicistic article, it can be conveyed as follows: "*Təzyiqə baxmayaraq, Misir güzəştə getmək istəmir*". In this construction, we think, the idea is fully conveyed and the sentence is more clear and according to the laws of our language.

*The main points and materials of second chapter are stated in following publications of author.*¹⁴

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled "**The Linguo-cultural Problems of Discourse**" and points out that there is some serious distinction between the written and oral discourse components. This distinction is mainly preconditioned by the extra-linguistic components of discourse. The notion "the extra-linguistic component" in written discourse is mainly understood as context and when the problem is investigated, first of all, text and context are

¹⁴ İsgəndərova, A.R. Cümlədə söz sırası və tərcümə (İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərinin materialları əsasında) // Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2018. №8, – s.209-215.; Diskursun leksik-grammatik aspektlərinin öyrənilməsində tərcümənin rolu // BDU. Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı. – Bakı: – 2018. №2(106), – s.173-176.; Role of Translation in the study of Lexis-grammatical Aspects of Discourse // "Научковий Вісник Кафедри ЮНЕСКО" Київського Національного Лінгвістичного Університету. – Kiev: – 2018. – p.238-244. ; Role of Translation in Discourse //The European Journal of Literature and Linguistics. – Vienna: – 2018. №3. – p.7-13.

contrasted.¹⁵ While “*discourse is a direct speech together with the extralinguistic, sociocultural, pragmatic, psychological and other factors*”, then the study of text and context does not accomplish the complete study and understanding of discourse.

Discourse envisages the involvement of at least two sides, because it is created by one “person” and is sure to be addressed to be comprehended by another “person”. And these persons can be individuals or collective. They can be expressed with the terms “speaker (writer)”, “addresser” and “listener (reader)”, “addressee” from the perspective of building a speech.

The addressee can comprehend the context within the boundaries of the correspondence of his/her own conceptosphere with the addresser’s conceptosphere. To elucidate our idea, let us draw parallels between the notions “objective” and “subjective” ideas in the study of literature. “The subjective idea” is what the author wants to say, while “the objective idea” is the outcome the reader (the addressee) draws from the work.

The first paragraph called “**The Linguo-cultural Aspects of Comprehending the Literary Discourse**” prioritizes the important role of the linguo-culturological information in the correct comprehension of discourse, its “decoding”.

As discourse is formed in one conceptosphere and realized through the linguistic and extra-linguistic means, the addressee is supposed to decipher it and “restore” the original picture, the sender’s message in his/her own conceptosphere. The analysis of the concrete examples indicates that there are serious differences between the conceptospheres of the individuals who are even the speakers of the same language and have grown in the same cultural environment which is, first of all, associated with the linguo-culturological information kept in their conceptospheres.

The “information”, the meaning bore by the discourse is not limited to the information on the surface alone, there might be several deeper layers of meaning behind that piece of information which is more obvious in the example of fiction.

¹⁵ Языкознание. Большой энциклопедический словарь / – Москва: – Большая Российская Энциклопедия, – 1998. – с.136.

One of the characteristic features of fiction is the vividly expressed national shade of the content and form. The manifestation of the features of the period when the work was created – the close relationship between the historical context and the characters reflecting it - is also urgent. These features are a part of the linguo-culturological information as a whole.

The realization of the world picture formed in one conceptsphere through the verbal and non-verbal means in discourse, further its comprehension by the bearer of another conceptsphere and its decoding being a complex process, and the impossibility of its comprehension through sensors do not allow deep influence on the process and formation of its quite profound picture. As in translation from one language into another this process is repeated twice (the addresser-addressee/addresser - addressee), its consideration based on concrete discourses allows to penetrate the process more deeply.

The paragraph called **“The Main Problems of Conveying the Literary Discourse in Another Language”** states that the linguo-culturological information plays an important part in the comprehension of especially literary discourse, its “decoding”.

As equivalence, adequacy are among the main prerequisites for the translation of literary discourse, the literary discourse created in the translation language should reflect the original as much as possible. And profoundness is not limited to the transmission of lexical units alone, it is achieved at the expense of animation of the language picture built through those units.

Any verbally-expressed work (literary and scientific, publicistic and business, etc.) which is the output of original creativity, is the outcome of the efforts of a person who has a perfect command of the language in which he writes.¹⁶ The Bulgarian translator Sider Florin writes, “... *the writer usually writes about the things known to him in general or he has learnt in advance.*” The main issue raised before the translator is to deliver the output of that writer’s creative activity in the translation language ideally at the

¹⁶ Флорин, С. Муки переводческие / С.Флорин. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1983, с.16.

same level.

Although it is not possible to convey formally individual linguistic elements of the original, its esthetic function can be conveyed as a whole. The transmission of this function requires the change of the formal character of the elements, no matter how paradoxical it may turn out.

In fiction the choice of the words which are quite synonymous with the appropriate word of the national language for its meaning, yet differing from it for its lexical shade plays a part of great meaning and expressiveness. However, this stylistic shade can incorporate many things – the author's irony, the character's attitude towards himself/herself and others, historical zest, the manifestation of local signs in the hero, and other points.

The delivery of the function of barbarisms and foreign words in general is one of the most difficult issues. In translation language it is sometimes possible to find the formal equivalent of the same word with the same stylistic function, yet even that fails to convey all the shades as they are, i.e. although the correspondence is formal, the lexical and stylistic shades are not completely conveyed.

The translation of utterances, sentences and word combinations in some works in a foreign language do not cause a serious challenge. There may be a challenge when translating those words and expressions back to the language they have been borrowed. In such case those barbarisms return to the environment of their own language which results in the loss of colour of that work.

The elements of the territorial dialects used in the literary work denote not only the identity of a hero to some territorial group, but also act as the means of social or cultural characteristics of the hero, along with reflecting the local colour.

“The Specific Features of Poetic Discourse and Their Restoration in Another Linguo-cultural Environment” enlightened in the last paragraph, is one of the important problems at present. While in the translation of prose the linguo-culturological information plays an important role, the importance of this piece of information is manyfolds in poetic discourse, because poetic speech is more concise, more polysemantic, and requires from the recipient

to be ready to comprehend that piece of literary information. In the absence of such preparedness, it would be impossible to comprehend literary, especially poetic discourse and re-animate it in one's own conceptsphere having realized it completely and further to "restore" in another language.

The poetic discourse or poetic text is basically understood as works expressed in verse. And the poetic works have their own specific features in any language and they do not often have correspondence in other languages which complicates the restoration of the peculiarities formed in one language in another linguistic environment. It is, therefore, impossible to treat the restoration of a poetic work formally and proceed from concrete criteria in its appraisal.

The literary text, in a broader sense, discourse is the material fixation of the literary communication process and can be considered as a targeted social act. While the restoration of the discourse in another language starts with its comprehension by the "addressee" with all its possible profoundness, its realization much depends on the artistic level of the individual comprehending it who has turned into an "addresser", his/her ability to convey the comprehended, since he/she is supposed to convey not separate words, expressions, lines, but to animate, convey the live, perfect ideas fixed in them. The main quality indicator of the restoration of the poetic text in another language is the literary, poetic correspondence of the reconstructed text with the source text; the literary discourse obtained as a result of the "restoration" should cause the impression made by the initial discourse, convey the feelings and excitement delivered by it, because in many cases, especially in lyric pieces the feelings are conveyed through the mode of expression, intonation, rhythm and other means rather than words. Besides, it should be noted that in poetry the reading of meaning in the text is not enough, because this reading should be accompanied by the sensitive-associative reading. Only then a poet can hear the poet of another language and can try to convey not the words but figurative associations.

Our analyses state that the discourses reviewed by us and the issue of restoring them in another language are not unambiguous.

Although the literary discourse and literary text are not quite identical, their intersections are many. While the literary text is encoded in writing, the literary discourse manifests itself in the decoding, restoration of that text in the addressee's conceptosphere which depends on many factors and one of them is the affinity of conceptosphere between the creator of the discourse and the one who comprehends it. In the comprehension of the literary discourse, one cannot proceed only from the text alone, since in the literary work, especially poetry those delivered figuratively are not the information associated with narrative alone, but also the precise reflection of the author's worldview, life experience, feelings and perceptions.

*The main points and materials of first chapter are stated in following publications of author.*¹⁷

The research has resulted in the following **findings**:

1. As a linguistic phenomenon, being complicated, discourse directly incorporates the real interrelations among language, culture and individual's mindset and serves the realization of the picture formed in the cognitive space of the individual's mindset through the linguistic and extra-linguistic means.

2. Discourse is created directly in the interaction process and envisages the involvement of two sides (addresser and addressee).

3. Being a complicated phenomenon and due to the existence of the most distinctive approaches (structural-syntactic, structural-stylistic, communicative), discourse does not have one-single

¹⁷ İsgəndərova, A.R. Diskursun dərkində linqvokulturoloji informasiyanın rolu // ADU, "Tətbiqi dilçiliyin müasir problemləri" adlı Beynəlxalq konfransın materialları (25-26 oktyabr). – Bakı: – 2018. – s.86.; İlk mətnin qavrayanın şüurunda bərpası problemi // ADU, "Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri" adlı Respublika konfransın materialları (6-7 dekabr). – Bakı: – 2018. – s.38-39.; Основные проблемы изложения художественного дискурса на языке перевода // Сборник материалов IVМеждународная научно-практическая очно-заочно конференция "Филологические и социокультурные вопросы науки и образования", Кубанский Государственный Технологический Университет, Россия. – с.279-284.; Особенности анализа различных функциональных стилей с точки зрения текста и дискурса ВІСНІК УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ імені АЛЬФРЕДА НОБЕЛЯ, СЕРІЯ «ФІЛОЛОГІЧНІ НАУКИ», – УКРАЇНІ – 2020. – №1 (19) – стр.278-286

definition. In order to elucidate its semantic capacity and essence, its components (linguistic and extra-linguistic) should be considered separately.

4. Although as a linguistic phenomenon, discourse intersects with other linguistic notions in terms of semantic capacity, it is not identical with them. Text is one of them. Text corresponds with discourse relatively, only in the fixed form in writing. From this point of view, text can be reviewed not as a synonym of discourse, but as its outcome, maintainer. The proof of this thesis can be vivid also from the differentiation of the written and oral types of discourse.

5. Although efforts have been made to rely on the functional styles in the classification of discourses, this approach has not been productive, since while in linguistics all in all several functional styles are distinguished, it is impossible to measure and distinguish these styles with a single criterion in the practice of the formation and usage of discourses. This basically depends on the researcher's attitude which is confirmed also by research findings.

6. As discourse serves the transformation of a content formed in one conceptsphere into another one and these conceptspheres are different, a picture formed in one mindset cannot be restored quite identically in another. While the preliminary "picture" is transferred from the addresser to the addressee, it is restored in the latter's mindset. It is more productive to interpret this process during the translation process, since in this process the translator acts as an addressee in relation to the original discourse and as an addresser in relation to the addressee of the translation. Such an attitude facilitates the study of the components of the discourse quite profoundly.

7. The lexical means of language are divided into groups in terms of having their equivalents in another language, and it becomes clear that they can be called "those with equivalents", "those with partial equivalents" and "those without equivalents".

8. As the grammatical and syntactic aspects of discourse are specific for each language, their restoration in another language is impossible in complete scope, they can be restored only functionally.

9. In the restoration process of discourse, linguo-culturological

information plays an important part. The analysis of concrete materials shows that this thesis is true both for the comprehension of the addresser and addressee who are the speakers of the same language as well as for the translation process. Moreover, the translation materials give more vivid materials for understanding and interpreting the process.

10. In understanding and interpreting the literary discourse, the role of the linguo-culturological information is great, whereas in the restoration of the poetic discourse the role of this piece of information is much greater.

The following abstracts and articles have been published on the theme of the dissertation:

1. Müxtəlif funksional üslubların mətn və diskurs baxımından təhlilinə dair // BSU, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2017. №4, – s.24-29.
2. Diskursun dəkində linqvokulturoloji informasiyanın rolu // ADU, “Tətbiqi dilçiliyin müasir problemləri” adlı Beynəlxalq konfransın materialları (25-26 oktyabr). – Bakı: – 2018. – s.86.
3. İlk mətnin qavrayanın şüurunda bərpası problemi // ADU, “Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri” adlı Respublika konfransın materialları (6-7 dekabr). – Bakı: – 2018. – s.38-39.
4. Cümlədə söz sırası və tərcümə (İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərinin materialları əsasında) // Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2018. №8, – s.209-215.
5. Mətn diskursun məhsulu kimi // ADU. Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – Cild IX. – Bakı: – 2018. – s.52-55.
6. Diskursun leksik-qrammatik aspektlərinin öyrənilməsində tərcümənin rolu // BDU. Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı. – Bakı: – 2018. №2(106), – s.173-176.
7. Mətn diskursun məhsulu kimi // Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti. Elmi xəbərlər – Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət elmləri seriyası. – Gəncə: – 2018. №2, – s.119-122.

8. Diskursun definisiya probleminə dair mülahizələr // Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti. Elmi xəbərlər – Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət elmləri seriyası. – Gəncə: – 2018. №1. – s.133-136.
9. Role of Translation in the study of Lexis-grammatical Apects of Discourse // “Науковий Вісник Кафедри ЮНЕСКО” Київського Національного Лінгвістичного Університету. – Kiev: – 2018. – p.238-244.
10. Role of Translation in Discourse //The European Journal of Literature and Linguistics. – Vienna: – 2018. №3. – p.7-13.
11. Основные проблемы изложения художественного дискурса на языке перевода // Сборник материалов IV Международная научно-практическая очно-заочно конференция “Филологические и социокультурные вопросы науки и образования”, Кубанский Государственный Технологический Университет, Россия, 2019. – с.279-284.
12. Особенности анализа различных функциональных стилей с точки зрения текста и дискурса ВІСНИК УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ імені АЛЬФРЕДА НОБЕЛЯ, СЕРІЯ “ФІЛОЛОГІЧНІ НАУКИ”, – УКРАЇНІ – 2020. – №1 (19) – стр.278-286

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