REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

NORMS IN THE SYNTAX OF MODERN AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

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The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language of the Nasimi Institute of Linguistics, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.
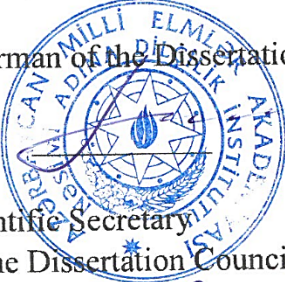
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INTRODUCTION

Relevance and Degree of Study of the Topic: As a social phenomenon, language changes and enriches in parallel with the development of society. These changes are most evident at the level of norms. New elements gradually become norms in the language, while some old norms naturally fade out. Naturally, changes are more pronounced in some levels of language than others. For example, the lexical system of a language changes more than syntax, so changes in norms are more noticeable in vocabulary than in grammar. Norms in a language are one of the most important conditions for mutual understanding, as the absence of norms is alien to the nature of language. When F. de Saussure said "language is a system of systems," he referred to the system formed by certain norms in the language. It is impossible to communicate correctly in any language without adhering to its norms. Historically, the relevance of the topic is conditioned by factors such as how language norms have changed, how new norms have emerged, and the necessity of their study.

One of the indicators of the relevance of the topic is the necessity of adhering to syntactic norms in both spoken language and the media. Attention should be paid to ensuring adherence to the syntactic norms of the language in both cases to eliminate certain violations at the syntactic level. The increase in syntactic norm violations in electronic and written media, television, social networks, translations, and live speech is one of the reasons that make this topic relevant. Moreover, the frequent occurrence of syntactic norm violations in live speech and social media further increases the relevance of the research.

One of the sources that enrich the language is dialects. Dialects are always interconnected with the literary language and play a special role in enriching the literary language. For this reason, the influence of dialects on syntax, as well as other levels of language, is significant. Determining this influence and studying the correct syntactic norms of the literary language can be said to be a relevant

issue addressed by the research. The topic of syntax is not a new issue for the Azerbaijani language, as we know. Scientific works and books have always been written in this direction. Among the works on the syntax of the Azerbaijani language, the name of Qazanfar Kazimov can be mentioned. Professor Qazanfar Kazimov provided extensive information about the structure of syntax in our modern language and its place in our language in his book "Modern Azerbaijani Language. Syntax".

Additionally, Professor Buludkhan Khalilov also published a valuable book on the syntax of our language, "Modern Azerbaijani Language. Syntax". The author addressed the syntax section more extensively and in detail, discussing syntax as a whole and text syntax.

Academician Tofiq Hajiyev approached the syntactic norm of the Azerbaijani language from a historical perspective in his book "The History of the Azerbaijani Literary Language". Furthermore, in Gulara Abdullayeva's book "Modern Azerbaijani Language", a section is also dedicated to the topic of syntax, and the syntax of our language is explained with examples.

In addition to the mentioned works, there are many other authors' works and articles on the syntax of our language.

One of the issues that increase the relevance of the dissertation work is the problem of syntactic norms, and research has been conducted on determining the syntactic norm. Thus, the framework of the syntactic norm and its correctness have been determined. Moreover, the issues addressed have been explained with examples in various directions. Overall, the dissertation is devoted to highly relevant issues for Azerbaijani linguistics.

The Subject of the Research: The sources of the formation of the syntactic structure of the Azerbaijani language, dialects that play a significant role in the development of accepted syntactic norms, as well as examples of spoken and written speech.

The Purpose and Tasks of the Research: The main purpose of the research is to determine the syntactic rules and norms of modern Azerbaijani language and to clarify, based on various

materials, whether they are correctly followed in speech acts. The research also aims to trace the historical development of our language's syntax, identify the factors that influence the formation of the syntactic structure of the Azerbaijani language and the norms obtained. As is known, recently, the norms of the Azerbaijani language have been violated at various levels (phrase, sentence, and text levels). Therefore, investigating the causes of these violations is one of the tasks facing our linguistics. Unfortunately, it must be noted that deviations from language norms have recently also affected the syntax of the language, resulting in serious violations. Although this is more evident in spoken language and social networks, internet texts, it is gradually being observed in written speech as well. One of the main objectives of the research work is to study the causes of norm violations at the syntactic level of the language, identify the factors affecting the syntactic norm of the language, and determine ways to eliminate them.

Scientific Novelty of the Research: For the first time, the norms of the syntactic structure of modern Azerbaijani language have been subjected to research in the dissertation. Also, for the first time, along with written language examples, oral language materials, including examples taken from social networks, have been included in the research to analyze the current state of the development of the syntactic structure of the language. Deviations from norms observed in the syntax of our language during the process of integration into the globalizing world, the negative and positive impacts of globalization on the syntax of the literary language, and the role of translations and social networks in the development of the syntactic structure of our language can be considered as the scientific novelty of the research.

Theoretical and Practical Importance of the Research: The theoretical importance of the research lies in the fact that it can be used for new studies related to the syntax of the Azerbaijani language, university textbooks, and academic syntax writing. The practical importance of the research is that the results and generalizations of the mentioned research can be used in practical

courses, seminar sessions, and also in meetings held for TV presenters, newspaper and website reporters.

Approval and Application of the Research: Regarding the topic, 5 articles have been published within the country, and a thesis related to the work has been presented at a scientific conference. Additionally, 2 articles have been published abroad. Moreover, 2 scientific theses related to the scientific work, one of which was presented abroad, have been reported at conferences.

Name of the Organization Where the Dissertation Was Conducted: The research work was carried out at the "Modern Azerbaijani Language" Department of the Nasimi Institute of Linguistics, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Method of the Research: The research work was mainly conducted using the traditional descriptive method. Additionally, the comparative-contrastive method was used according to the requirements of the research work. In connection with the historical norms of the Azerbaijani language syntax, the historical-comparative method was also used in the dissertation.

Main Provisions Presented for Defense: The following provisions are presented for defense in the dissertation titled "Syntax Norms in Modern Azerbaijani Language":

1. Syntactic norm in both the oral and written branches of modern Azerbaijani literary language is a crucial issue for ensuring the conveyance of thought in communication.

2. The dual nature of syntactic norm in relation to linguistic and extralinguistic factors is revealed.

3. Dialects, like other factors, play a significant role in the formation of the syntax of the literary language. The variability in dialects is directed towards a common denominator, directly participating in the formation of the syntactic norm of the literary language. Additionally, dialects preserve the stages of syntactic norm development as written sources.

4. The processes of development, change, and delay in the unity of the social nature of language and syntactic norm are determined.

5. The historical development stages of the syntax of modern Azerbaijani literary language have played an important role in the formation of today's syntactic norms.

6. Linguistic and speech culture models are analyzed based on syntactic norms, and the research methodology is differentiated. The efficiency of syntactic units in determining syntactic norms is considered important.

7. The rules-norms related to phrases are of significant importance in sentence structure. In this regard, the norm related to phrases is an important event for the grammar of the language.

8. Simple and complex sentences included in the syntactic structure of the Azerbaijani language take their place in the language according to syntactic norms. These norms play a crucial role in the ability of both simple and complex sentences to convey thoughts during speech.

The Object of the Research: The syntax of the Azerbaijani language.

The Volume of the Structural Sections of the Dissertation with Separate Indications of the Total Volume: The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. The introduction section is 5 pages, the first chapter is 34 pages, the second chapter is 67 pages, the third chapter is 20 pages, the conclusion section is 3 pages, and the list of references is 10 pages. The dissertation work in total is 141 pages and consists of 251 353 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

In the "**Introduction**" section of the research work, the relevance of the topic, the aims and objectives of the research, its object, subject, methods, and sources, its scientific novelty, theoretical and practical importance, the main provisions presented for defense, and information about the approval and structure of the work are discussed.

The first chapter of the research work is titled "**Norm in Modern Azerbaijani Language**" and is divided into three

subsections. The first subsection of the first chapter is **titled "The Concept and Diversity of Norms in Literary Language."** This subsection discusses the concept of norm, the meaning of norm in literary language, and the various norms that create the norm of literary language.

In general, it should be noted that the concept of norm should be accepted as a "law" or an "accepted framework." In every field, certain rules and laws are followed. When approached from this perspective, it becomes clear that the structuring of language according to certain rules is necessary. The main function of the literary language norm is to help create communication in a way that can be understood by all members of society. This form of language is both a historical and cultural phenomenon. With the changes occurring in society throughout the course of history, the need for the formation and renewal of literary language norms has increased. Such development is, of course, possible in a systematic manner. If this process is blind, as mentioned above, the language will become cumbersome and will partially lose its function as a means of communication in society. The literary language should be understandable and easy to use for everyone.

The second subsection of the first chapter is titled **"The Role of Dialects in the Formation of Literary Language Norms."** As mentioned above, the norm plays a crucial role in making the language understandable. However, there are some important aspects to consider here. The concept of norm does not arise out of nowhere or by itself. Norm exists when there are variants. Norm is a collection of rules selected from among several variants. Based on this approach, it can be said that dialects also play a certain role in the formation of literary language norms. Dialects can be considered an internal factor in the formation of literary language norms. Literary language is directly connected with dialects. Over time, if there is a need for literary language, a natural transition occurs from dialect to literary language. In this way, literary language enriches itself. It is known that there are many dialects and accents in a language. This should not mean that several variants from all dialects

should be used simultaneously in literary language. If this were the case, the language would become cumbersome and incomprehensible. Dialects are brought into literary language as rules through a selection process and are accepted as norms.

Syntactic differences are also observed in Type III attributive phrases. The first part of Type III attributive phrases is formed with the genitive case suffix, and the second part with the possessive suffix. However, in dialects, this norm is violated in certain cases. For example: *"Gözümün üstə yerin var" (you have a place above my eye); "rəhmətlik oğlu" (the late son); "məktəblilər həyatında" (in the life of students),* etc. Some dialects and accents use the genitive case for the first part and the nominative case for the second part in Type III attributive phrases. For example: *"Mənim atama iki maşın var" (my father has two cars); "onun qardaşına iki diplam var" (his brother has two diplomas),* etc. (Zaqatala-Qax).

As in literary language, there are three types of dependency relationships in dialects: apposition, agreement, and government.

In literary language, as in dialects, appositional relationships are formed without the participation of any case or possessive suffix, and the dependent word precedes the governing word. For example: *beş uşax (five children), qərə kitab (black book), göy bulut (blue cloud), böyik köynəg (big shirt),* etc.

There are also cases where agreement relations are disrupted in Type III attributive phrases. For example**:** *Bizim kitab (bizim kitabımız) (our book), sizin kitab (sizin kitabınız) (your book),* etc.

Compared to literary language, more differences are observed in government relations. The main reason for these differences is the replacement of one case by another in the formation of government relations in dialects. This causes various variants to emerge. In some cases, unlike the norm of the literary language, the nominative case is used instead of the dative case during government relations. This can be observed in the Gazakh dialect. For example*: Bu dədəsinə məslə:t getdi (This advice went to his father),* etc. Additionally, in the Sheki dialect, the accusative case is used instead of the dative case. For

example: *Uşağı büyür, dalınca yüyür (He raises the child, follows him)*, etc.

The third subsection of the first chapter is **titled "The Formation of Syntactic Norm in Literary Language."** As is known, one of the norms of literary language is the syntactic norm. Syntax is a Greek word meaning *"arrangement" or "structure."* As we know, the highest form of communication is the sentence, and through sentences, people express their thoughts fully and clearly. Therefore, adhering to syntactic norms is of great importance.

As mentioned above, before written literary language, oral literary language existed. In subsequent stages, as literary language began to form, oral literary language constituted the core of written literary language and developed upon it. Thus, the history of the formation of literary language began to form before writing and developed along with the development of society. One of the initial sources of our literary language is "Kitabi Dədə Qorqud" (The Book of Dede Korkut).

In the language of the Dede Korkut epic, compared to modern literary language syntax, violations of norms can also be observed. For example: *"Biz səniň oğlıňı necə gətürəlim? Səniň oğlıň bizim sözimiz almaz, bizim sözimizlə gəlməz." (How can we bring your son? Your son does not obey our words, he will not come with our words)[1]*. In the given example, the expression of government relations, which is a syntactic connection, is violated compared to modern literary language. The accusative case suffix "ı" used during government with verbs is omitted; *sözimiz almaz→sözimiz-i almaz.*

Various types of simple sentences can also be found in the language of the epic. Among these, there are both expanded and abbreviated sentences. When examining simple sentences, the grammatical structuring considered the natural sequence of the sentence is also observed in the epic, and this aligns with the syntactic norms of modern literary language. In the syntactic norms of modern literary language, as in an abbreviated sentence where the

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[1]Kitabi- D. Q. Əsli və sadələşdirilmiş mətnlər / Kitabi D.Q. –Bakı: Öndər, -2004. - s. 78

subject comes first and the predicate comes last, this norm can also be seen in the epic. For example: *"At yıxıldı" (The horse fell), "Ğəza mübarək oldı" (The battle was victorious)²*. This grammatical sequence can also be observed in expanded sentences. For example: *"Ulu qız qardaşı bunı Beyrəgə bəňzətdi." (The elder girl likened it to Beyreg); "Banıçiçək qırmızı qaftanını geydi." (Banicicek wore her red robe); "Qanturalı cəmal və kəmal iyəsi yigit idi." (Ganturalı was a young man with beauty and perfection)³*

Based on the given examples, it can be stated that the syntactic structure of the dastan is very close to the syntax of modern literary language. When discussing the history of the formation of syntactic norms in modern literary language, the language of the dastan is a very significant source, and this source is one of the primary references for making statements about our modern literary language.

The syntax of the next period's literary language also resonates to some extent with the syntactic norms of modern literary language, similar to previous syntactic norms. It should be noted that in the subsequent stage, the more rapid and intensive development of prose brought a new spirit to the syntactic norms. In this stage, the language of M.F. Akhundzadeh, the founder of the *"Əkinçi"* newspaper and Azerbaijani dramaturgy, played a significant role. When approaching syntactic norms at both the phrase and sentence levels, this conformity can be observed. Additionally, both subordinate and non-subordinate relations also conform to the modern syntactic norms. For example: *"Heydər bəy. Belə deyil, bu kişi də yalan danışır." (Heydar bey. It is not so, this man is also lying.);⁴ "Biz əlimizə həna qoyarıq, firənglər qoymazlar, biz başımızı qırxarıq, onlar başlarına tük qoyarlar; biz papaqlı oturarıq, onlar*

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² Kitabi- D. Q. Əsli və sadələşdirilmiş mətnlər / Kitabi D.Q. –Bakı: Öndər, -2004. -s.95-96

³ Kitabi- D. Q. Əsli və sadələşdirilmiş mətnlər / Kitabi D.Q. –Bakı: Öndər, -2004. -s.80-85

⁴ Axundzadə, M. F. Əsərləri: [3 cilddə] / M.F. Axundzad, - Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, - c. 1. -2005. - s.234

başı açıq oturarlar; biz başmaq geyərik, onlar çəkmə geyərlər...." *(We put henna on our hands, the Europeans do not; we shave our heads, they grow hair; we sit with caps, they sit bareheaded; we wear shoes, they wear boots...)*[5] In both given examples, there is a non-subordinate relationship between the coequal sentences. These non-subordinate relations between sentences are formed without connectors and are in a form that conforms to the syntactic norms of modern literary language.

The second chapter of the research work is titled **"Syntactic Norm in Phrases and Sentences."** The first subsection of this chapter, titled "Norm in Phrases," discusses phrases, their formation, structures, and so on. When talking about the norm of phrases at the syntactic level, attention must first be paid to syntactic relations. Syntactic relations are as crucial in the formation of sentences as they are even more critical in phrases. A phrase does not merely mean the placement of two words side by side. If that were the case, it would create a jumble of words with no meaningful connection.

Research shows that phrases are constructed based on syntactic norms. The connection of words is generalized and abstracted based on rules and norms. Norms and rules in phrases arise from the relationships between objects, between objects and attributes, between objects and actions, and so on.

Syntactic relations in phrases manifest themselves in three forms: agreement, government, and apposition.

Norm in Agreement Relations: Agreement occurs according to person and number. Here, the word governing the agreement requires the governed word to match it in person. For example: *mən şagirdəm (I am a student), siz kitabxanaçısınız (you are librarians), biz kitabxanaçıyıq (we are librarians), and so on. Agreement also happens according to number. Depending on whether the governing side is singular or plural, the governed side also carries that number indicator. For example: Mən müəlliməm (I am a teacher), biz*

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[5] Axundzadə, M. F. Əsərləri: [3 cilddə] / M.F. Axundzad, - Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, - c. 1. -2005. - s.145

güclüyük (we are strong), siz şagirdsiniz (you are students), onlar şagirddirlər (they are students), and so on.

In the Azerbaijani language, agreement according to person is absolutely necessary. Agreement according to number, however, may not always be present. For example*: kitabların cildi (the covers of the books), uşaqların dəftəri (the notebooks of the children), ağacların yarpağı (the leaves of the trees),* and so on.

The agreement of the predicate with the subject in number in the third person plural has interesting features. There are subtle nuances in the agreement of the predicate with the subject in number that sometimes get confused during writing. For example, it is often seen that agreement relations are disrupted in sentences where the subject refers to a human being. For example: *Bir-birinə rast gələn kəndlilər ayaq saxlayır, durub dərdləşir, "nə etməli" deyə bir-birinin üzünə baxıb və ümidsizcə başlarını sallayıb gedirdilər. (The villagers who met each other stopped, stood and talked, looked at each other saying "what to do" and walked away with heads hung low in despair);[6] Kəndlilər hamısı böyük bir xırmannın yanına yığılmışdı (All the villagers had gathered near a large threshing floor).[7]*

Norm in Government Relations: In this relation, the main task is for the governed word to be used according to the case required by the governing word. The governing word determines which case the governed word should be in. For example: *Evdən gəlmək (coming from the house), kitabı oxuyan (reading the book), dərsdə oturmaq (sitting in class), kitabın üzü (the cover of the book),* and so on. Failure to adhere to government in such phrases means a violation of the syntactic norm. The main parts of phrases formed based on government are usually verbs. However, in some cases, the main part can be from other parts of speech as well. For example: *Evlərdən biri (one of the houses), dünyanın gözəlləri (the beauties of the world), onun ürəyi (his/her heart),* and so on.

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[6] İbrahimov, M. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cilddə] / M. İbrahimov, -Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, - c.1. -2005. -s. 298

[7] İbrahimov, M. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cilddə] / M. İbrahimov, -Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, - c.1. -2005. – s. 356

Norm in Apposition Relations: No grammatical means are used in this relation. However, this does not mean that if there are no grammatical means in this type of relation, syntactic norms in the context are not followed. Such combinations are formed based on meaning and intonation, and the syntactic norm here arises from the ability of words to freely approach each other, resulting in a syntactic whole. *"The independent clause is referred to as the main part, and the dependent clause is also known as the subordinate or non-independent part. As a rule, the dependent part typically precedes the main part and is connected to it both semantically and grammatically."*[8]

For example: *Gözəl qız (beautiful girl), yaşıl kitab (green book), yaşıl alma (green apple), hündür divar (tall wall),* and so on.

The second subsection of the second chapter of the dissertation is titled **"Norm in Simple Sentences."** The sentence can be considered the highest syntactic unit of language. At the sentence level, speech completeness is achieved, and it bears the burden of expressing thoughts. At various times in history, certain thoughts about sentences have been expressed. When paying attention to these thoughts, it is evident that they are not very different from each other in essence. Among these thoughts, the one expressed by Dionysius Thrax in the 2nd century BC has always maintained its significance: **"A combination of words expressing a complete thought is speech."**

The sentence form is shaped according to the internal rules of each language. In addition to expressing a complete thought, the formation of a sentence also involves predictivity, modality, and a specific intonation. These features constitute the norms of a sentence, and each type of sentence has its own specific norms.

Predicativity is also of significant importance in the formation of a sentence. The main characteristic of predicativity is its possessiveness of the predicate. Based on this feature, the sentence expresses information about any process. One of the distinguishing

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[8]Xəlilov B. "Müasir AZərbaycan dili. Sintaksis". Bakı, "Adiloğlu", 2017. s. 11

aspects of predicativity is that it has its own grammatical means. Predicativity is expressed through intonation, tense, verb forms, personal suffixes, particles, and so on. This category of the sentence differentiates it from syntactic units like words and phrases.

Another key feature of a sentence is sentence intonation. Intonation is valid in spoken speech. With the help of intonation, words in a sentence show their shades of meaning more clearly. Intonation allows the actual partitioning in spoken speech to manifest itself in various forms. In any spoken sentence, the tone takes shape with the help of correct intonation.

When talking about the features of a sentence, modality in the sentence should also be mentioned. Modality in a sentence is divided into two parts: objective and subjective. Objective modality expresses any information in the sentence as it relates to objective reality. It indicates the connection of any information with a specific time, present, past, or future. For example: *Dünən bərk külək oldu (There was a strong wind yesterday); Hər zaman vaxtında işə gedirik (We always go to work on time); Məktəbi on ildir bitirmişəm (I graduated from school ten years ago),* and so on. Subjective modality refers to the non-real, desired form of events, not in an absolute temporal form. In subjective modal sentences, the speaker expresses their attitude towards the discussed thought. For example: *Məncə, bu işi bir müddət əvvəl etməli idik (I think we should have done this a while ago); Kaş bunu vaxtında bilərdik (I wish we had known this in time)***,** and so on.

The third subsection of the second chapter of the dissertation is titled **"Norm in Complex Sentences."** The structure of Azerbaijani sentences is divided into simple and complex sentences. The main difference between a complex sentence and a simple sentence is that a complex sentence has not one but two or more centers. However, it should be noted that these centers are interconnected and explain one another. In other words, they are not independent but can fully express a thought together. Complex sentences are interconnected both intonationally and semantically. These factors play a special role in the norms of complex sentences. Complex sentences can have

a simple or complex structure. Complex sentences composed of only two components are considered simple-structured, while those formed from more components are considered complex-structured.

The components of non-subordinate complex sentences differ from each other in terms of their relationship and meaning, and based on this, various types of non-subordinate complex sentences are formed. There are six meaning types of non-subordinate complex sentences in modern Azerbaijani.

1. Norm in Coordinate Compound Sentences with Conjunction Relations: It is necessary to divide coordinate compound sentences with conjunction relations into two categories based on the meanings and positions of their components. In this type of conjunction formed by enumeration, the components are listed simultaneously and consecutively in the compound sentence. In simultaneous enumeration, the actions in the components occur at the same time, and changing their order does not create syntactic and semantic misunderstanding. For example: *Uşaqlar həyətdə oynayır, qadınlar eyvanda yun əyirir, kişilər bağda nəsə tikirdilər (The children are playing in the yard, the women are spinning wool on the balcony, the men are building something in the garden), etc. For example: Qadınlar eyvanda yun əyirir, kişilər bağda nəsə tikir, uşaqlar həyətdə oynayırdılar (The women are spinning wool on the balcony, the men are building something in the garden, the children are playing in the yard)*, etc. However, it is important to note one point in the given example. The predicate suffix *"-dı"* is omitted in the components except for the last one. When changing the order of the components and bringing the last component to the beginning of the sentence, while it does not create a significant semantic misunderstanding, it will result in a syntactic norm violation. According to the syntactic norms of modern Azerbaijani, having a component with a predicate suffix at the beginning of the sentence is considered a norm violation.

In consecutive enumeration, the processes occur one after another. One process acts as a key for the next. For example: *Fəhlə yorğunluqdan zavodun qapısında əyləşdi, əyləşdiyi yerdə dərin*

xəyalara qərq oldu (The worker sat at the factory gate due to fatigue and sank into deep thoughts); İş günü başlandı, dəzgahlar işə düşdü, bir azdan dəzgahdan hazır materiallar çıxmağa başladı (The workday began, the machines started running, and soon finished materials began to come out of the machine), etc. As seen in the given examples, each process is carried out sequentially from the previous one to the next. Changing their order would result in both norm and semantic violations.

However, it should be noted that in some cases, changing the order of the components in coordinate compound sentences with consecutive relations does not cause norm violations. For example**:** *İş günü başladı, fəhlələr geyimini dəyişdirdilər (The workday began, the workers changed their clothes) → fəhlələr geyimlərini dəyişdirdilər, iş günü başladı (the workers changed their clothes, the workday began).* Here, the main issue of sequentially maintains its position. The execution of work occurs sequentially in both cases.

2. Norm in Causal-Effect Compound Sentences: In this semantic relation, as the name suggests, the processes are related to a cause and the resulting effect. In the order of components in such sentences, the first component expresses the reason for the process, and the second component expresses the effect resulting from this reason. For example: *Qəfildən eşitdiyi xəbər onu çox sarsıtdı, əlindəki tikə bağazından keçmədi (The sudden news deeply shocked him, the morsel in his hand did not pass down his throat),* etc.

Parallelism also manifests in the components of causal-effect compound sentences. For example: *Bu il qış uzun çəkdi, nəticədə təbiət gec oyandı və məhsulun artımına mənfi təsir göstərdi (This year the winter was long, as a result, nature awoke late and negatively affected the crop growth),* etc. Sometimes there are sentence forms where both cause and effect are present in the first component, and the second component also shows the effect. Such a situation occurs within the norms. For example, the above example can be noted as**:** *bu il qış uzun çəkdiyindən təbiət gec oyandı və məhsul az oldu (because the winter was long this year, nature awoke*

late and the crop was small). As seen, the given example falls within the norms and is also semantically clear.

3. Norm in Contrastive Compound Sentences: In this type of compound sentence, the processes in the components are contrasted with each other. According to the norms, the first component expresses an idea, and the second component expresses the opposite idea. For example: *Yuxarıda işıqlar yanırdı, amma bu aşağını işıqlandırmırdı (The lights were on upstairs, but it did not illuminate downstairs); Kəşfiyyatçılar iki gün əvvəl gediblər, amma hələ də qayıtmayıblar (The scouts left two days ago, but they have not returned yet),* etc.

4. Norm in Clarification Compound Sentences: Sometimes it is necessary to explain a thought. Clarification compound sentences perform this function. In such cases, the idea expressed in one part is clarified and explained in the other part. For example: *Dünənki iclasda hamı iştirak etdi - sex rəisləri, şöbə müdirləri, fəhlələr hamı orda idilər (Everyone attended yesterday's meeting - shop foremen, department heads, workers, everyone was there).* In the given example, it is important to note that whether in compound sentences or simple sentences, a word is not used to create redundancy, and in some cases, this redundancy creates a norm violation. However, the use of the pronoun *"hamı" (everyone)* in both components of the given example does not create a norm violation.

5. Norm in Distributive Compound Sentences: As the name suggests, events in this type of relation are distributed between the components. For example: *Ya bu işi bu gün qurtarırsız, ya da mən sabah buna görə şikayətə gedəcəyəm (Either you finish this work today, or I will file a complaint about it tomorrow),* etc. In this type of relation, it is possible to change the order of the components without causing a norm violation. Also, changing the order of the components does not change the overall semantics of the distributive compound sentence. For example: *Gah yağış yağırdı, gah da günəş buludların arasından boylanırdı (Either it was raining, or the sun was peeking through the clouds) → Gah günəş buludların arasından boylanırdı, gah da yağış yağırdı (Either the sun was peeking through*

the clouds, or it was raining); Nə sən bu işə görə özünü yor, nə də mən boş yerə vaxt itirim (Neither you tire yourself with this work, nor do I waste my time in vain) → Nə mən boş yerə vaxt itirim, nə də sən bu işə görə özünü yor (Neither do I waste my time in vain, nor do you tire yourself with this work), etc. Sometimes, when connectors are not used between components, the sentence can belong to another type of relation. For example: *Nə iş başladı, nə də fəhlələr işə çıxdı (Neither did the work start, nor did the workers go to work); Ya günəş qızmar deyildi, ya da torpağa gücü çatmırdı (Either the sun was not scorching, or it did not have the power to warm the soil); Nə vaxtında zəmilərə toxum səpildi, nə də məhsul vaxtında yetişdi (Neither were the seeds sown on time in the fields, nor did the crop ripen on time),* etc.

6. Norm in Additive Compound Sentences: In this type of relation, the idea expressed in the first part is expanded or clarified by adding a second part, thus creating an additive compound sentence. *"In some types of compound sentences without subordination, after the idea in the first component is expressed, it seems as if the idea to be expressed in the second component is recalled and added to the first component; the tone of voice lowers at the end of the first component, and with a pause, the second component connects to the first."[9]*

For example: *"Odur ki, su qızdırıcısı yoxdur, quyu da quruyub"(That's why there is no water heater and the well is dry.[10])*

The fourth subsection of the second chapter of the dissertation is titled **"Norm in Complex Sentences."** Like compound sentences, complex sentences consist of two parts. Unlike compound sentences, the components of complex sentences are directly dependent on each other. When discussing the norm of complex sentences, it is necessary to look at their structure.

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[9] Kazımov, Q. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis / Q.Kazımov. – Bakı: Azpoliqrafiya LTD, – 2007. – s. 300

[10] Xalid Hüseyni. "Çərpələng uçuran" / X. Hüseyn. –Bakı: Əli və Nino, -2011, - s. 305

Complex sentences are connected by the following means:
1.Conjunctions
2.Conjunctive words
3.Pronouns
4.Particles
5.Modal words
6.Intonation

1.Each conjunction has its own specific place in connecting the components of a complex sentence. Using one conjunction in place of another in a complex sentence can lead to both norm and semantic violations. For example, as we know, the conjunction *"çünki" (because)* is a conjunction related to the causal subordinate clause. Using this conjunction in an adversative subordinate clause will result in both norm and semantic violations. When talking about conjunctions, it is necessary to specifically mention the conjunction *"ki" (that).* This conjunction is used in almost all types of subordinate clauses and does not go beyond these norms. For example, this conjunction can be used in subject subordinate clauses, object subordinate clauses, attribute subordinate clauses, etc.: *Bu gün bildirildi ki, sabah iş olmayacaq (It was announced today that there will be no work tomorrow); Biz bilirdik ki, bu iş belə qalmayacaq (We knew that this matter would not remain as it is); Bu adam elə danışır ki, sanki hamı ondan asılıdır (This person talks as if everyone depends on him).* In the first example, the conjunction *"ki" (that)* is part of a subject subordinate clause, in the second sentence it is part of an object subordinate clause, and in the third sentence it is part of an attribute subordinate clause. It should also be noted that conjunctions occupy different positions in the components of a complex sentence based on their involvement. Some conjunctions belong to the subordinate clause and are used alongside it. Others belong to the main clause and are used alongside the main clause. Changing their position will result in a norm violation in the complex sentence. For example, the conjunctions *"amma" (but), "ancaq" (only), "lakin" (however)* belong to the subordinate clause and are

used alongside it. Changing their position will lead to a norm violation. Likewise, conjunctions such as *"çünki" (because), "-sa, -sə" (if)* also participate in the complex sentence as mentioned above. When components are reordered in complex sentences with conjunctions, it can sometimes lead to norm and semantic violations, although not always. However, there are complex sentences with conjunctions whose order, even when changed stylistically, will result in norm violations. For example, in causal complex sentences with the conjunction *"çünki"* (because), the subordinate clause comes after the main clause. Changing the order of the components in such sentences leads to norm violations. For example: *"Əli nitqini çox gözəl etdi, çünki buna yaxşı hazırlaşmışdı"* (Ali gave a very good speech because he had prepared well for it).

2. Along with conjunctions, conjunctive words also play an important role in the formation of complex sentences. *"These are formed from interrogative pronouns according to their origin. In complex sentences with subordination, the words that are used not to pose a question, but solely to assist in linking the components to each other, are called conjunctions."* [11].

The formation of such subordinate clauses is primarily due to conjunctive words. Ə.Abdullayev. It can be said that conjunctive words are the main elements in the creation of these clauses. In subordinate clauses formed with the help of conjunctive words, if a conjunctive word is used in the first part of the component, its counterpart should also be used in the second part. This creates a kind of parallelism. For example: *"Nə cür bu işi başlamısan, elə də sona çatdır"* (Finish the work the way you started it); *"Hara getməyi gəlməzdən qabaq turistlər planlaşdırmışdılarsa, ora da getdilər"* (Wherever the tourists planned to go before arriving, they went there), etc.

3. Pronouns also play a special role in the structure of complex sentences. Pronouns in complex sentences are divided into two categories. In some cases, pronouns belong to a part of the

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[11]Ə.Abdullayev, Y.Seyidov, A. Həsənov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 301

subordinate clause, while in other cases, they replace the entire subordinate clause in the main clause. The thought in the subordinate clause reflects the thought expressed with a pronoun in the main clause. In complex sentences formed with conjunctive words, pronouns are used in the main clause and come after the subordinate clause, replacing the entire thought expressed in the subordinate clause. For example: *"Kim ki planı vaxtından əvvəl versə, ona ayın axırında mükafat yazılacaq"* *(Whoever submits the plan ahead of time will be awarded at the end of the month).* In such structured complex sentences, changing the order of the components will lead to a norm violation. In this type of subordinate clause, the main clause with the pronoun comes after the subordinate clause.

4. Particles play a key role in linking the components of complex sentences according to their function, enhancing the meaning of the component they are attached to. If these particles are not used in the complex sentences, it does not lead to a norm violation. However, there are complex sentences where particles play an essential role in connecting the components, and their absence would result in a norm violation. For example: *"Əgər işində diqqətli olsa, ilin axırına yaxşı nəticə əldə edəcək"* *(If he is careful in his work, he will achieve good results by the end of the year);* *"Kolxoz sədri birdən necə qışqırdısa, tarlada işləyənlər hamı birdən ona tərəf çevrildilər"* *(The collective farm chairman suddenly shouted so loudly that all the workers in the field turned towards him).* The first example is a conditional clause, and the second is a result clause. In both complex sentences, the particle *"-sa, -sə"* directly participates. The absence of the particle in such complex sentences would result in a norm violation.

5. Modal words serve to strengthen the semantic relationship between components in complex sentences. Modal words are related to both the main clauses and the subordinate clauses in complex sentences. For example: *"Çıxış edən natiq elə danışır ki, sanki sözlər ağzında müncüq kimi düzülüb"* *(The speaker speaks in such a way that the words seem to be strung like beads in his mouth);* *"O tələbə ki imtahanda yaxşı nəticə göstərib, deməli, imtahana qədər çox*

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çalışıb" (The student who performed well in the exam must have studied hard before the exam). In the first example, the modal word is related to the subordinate clause and comes after the main clause. In the second example, the modal word is related to the main clause and comes after the subordinate clause. As seen from the examples, the component with the modal word comes second in the complex sentence. Changing the order of the components in this case will result in a norm violation. However, it should be noted that the modal word can change its position within the component it belongs to according to the actual division without causing a norm violation. For example: *"Rayondan gələn nümayəndə özünü elə aparırdı ki, güya bütün bu olanlardan xəbəri yoxdur"* (The representative from the district acted as if he was unaware of everything happening) → *"Rayondan gələn nümayəndə özünü elə aparırdı ki, bütün bu olanlardan güya xəbəri yoxdur"* (The representative from the district acted as if he was unaware of everything happening) → *"Rayondan gələn nümayəndə özünü elə aparırdı ki, bütün olanlardan xəbəri yoxdur güya"* (The representative from the district acted as if he was unaware of everything happening),* and so on.

6. Intonation plays a significant role in linking the components of complex sentences. To express the components within a semantic relationship, it is necessary to articulate them with a certain intonation. Otherwise, it will result in a norm violation. Intonation is evident both when there are conjunctions between the components of complex sentences and when there are no conjunctions. When there are no conjunctions, the role and importance of intonation increase in complex sentences. *"By altering the intonation and pauses of the same example, it can be transformed into another type of complex sentence."[12]*

For example: *"Bu gün hava çox isti idi, ona görə də çöldə adam nəfəs ala bilmirdi"* (It was very hot today, so people could not

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[12] Seyidov, Y. Azərbaycan dilinin funksional qrammatikası: söz birləşmələri, tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələr, frazeologiya: [4 cilddə] / Y.Seyidov, Ə.Z.Abdullayev, M.A.Məmmədli, – Bakı: Prestige, – c. 4. – 2014. – s. 349

breathe outside); "Bu gün hava çox isti idi, çöldə adam nəfəs ala bilmirdi" (It was very hot today, people could not breathe outside). In the first example, the result clause can be identified through the conjunction. However, in the second example, since there is no conjunction, it can also be interpreted as a compound sentence. Only the intonation norm of a complex sentence helps to understand it as a result clause.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled **"Syntactic Norm Violations in Media."** The first subsection of this chapter is titled **"Syntactic Norm Violations in Internet Portals."** As society develops, the scope of language use expands, and accordingly, the demand for language increases. After the advent of the internet, the issue of using language on the internet also arose. Information is transmitted and received more quickly through the internet. From the perspective of literary language norms, the place where norms are most often violated is in internet writings. There are several reasons for this. For example, people with varying levels of knowledge use the internet, and not all of them know the norms of literary language. Additionally, unedited writings are often published quickly to transmit information. *"The increasing use of social media tools on internet portals has transformed the internet into a direct indicator of oral speech."*[13]

Therefore, compared to other media, syntactic norm violations are more prevalent on the internet. From the perspective of syntactic norms, violations in sentence structure, agreement relations, government relations, and general tense structures of sentences are evident on internet portals. For example: *"Oğul odur ki, komanda məğlub, yenə ona arxa durasan, sevəsən, bağrına basasan, ruhdan düşməyə qoymayasan, növbəti oyuna kökləyəsən" (A son is someone who, even if the team loses, stands by it, loves it, embraces it, does*

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[13] Səmədov, E.S. İnternet portallarında sintaktik norma pozuntuları // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi Bakı Qızlar Universitetinin "Elmi Əsərlər" jurnalı, – 2018. №3, – s. 21

not let it get discouraged, and motivates it for the next game)[14]. In the given example, a syntactic norm violation occurs at the level of a complex sentence. According to the rules of literary language, in both complex and simple sentences, the subject and predicate must agree in number and person. However, in the example above, while the subject agrees with the predicate in number, it does not agree in person. Therefore, the sentence should be as follows: *"Oğul odur ki, komanda məğlub, yenə ona arxa dursun, sevsin, bağrına bassın, ruhdan düşməyə qoymasın, növbəti oyuna kökləsin"* (A son is someone who, even if the team loses, stands by it, loves it, embraces it, does not let it get discouraged, and motivates it for the next game).

One of the main reasons for the violation of syntactic norms on internet portals is the lack of a control mechanism in this regard. To partially prevent such cases, it would be advisable to involve people working on official websites and internet pages in relevant training sessions.

The second subsection of the third chapter of the dissertation is titled **"Syntactic Norm Violations in Television Programs."** As society progresses, the need for language also increases. The processes and events in society cannot bypass language; they influence it. The changes that occur affect language and are conveyed to people through it. One of the places where language is preserved is television. Although television is related to spoken language, the correct expression of language rules and the preservation of literary language norms are more emphasized. This is due to the significant role television plays in society. It is very important to preserve the literary language norm in television programs. This is because television is one of the main, if not the primary, sources of transmitting literary language to the masses.

As mentioned earlier, like other media outlets, it is essential to adhere to these norms on television. However, in some cases, we observe violations of syntactic norms, which make it difficult for the listener to understand the message accurately and clearly. For

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[14] Fanat.az; 27.07.2017.

example: **"*İki futbolçusunu yerə yıxdı Sadio Mane Arsenalın"*-** (Sadio Mane of Arsenal knocked down two players)[15].

As we know, there are two types of sentence structuring: Grammatical and actual structuring. In actual structuring, a word is purposefully moved within the sentence to make the idea more noticeable. However, the normal order of a sentence is based on grammatical structure, where the subject comes first and the predicate comes last. "*In grammatical structuring, the natural sequential arrangement of sentence components is studied. Predominantly, the subject is used first in a sentence, followed by the predicate. When the sentence is expanded, the determiner of the subject comes before the subject, and the object, adverbial, and possibly the determiner of a nominal predicate, if present, are positioned before the predicate.*"[16]

In the given example, this norm is violated. The predicate and its related group are placed at the beginning, while the subject group is at the end. According to syntactic norms, the sentence should be structured as *"Sadio Mane Arsenalın iki futbolçusunu yerə yıxdı"* (Sadio Mane knocked down two Arsenal players).

Sometimes, television programs feature sentence structures that lead to misunderstandings. For example: *"Evdə buna qiymə ət və göbələk də çox dadlı olur, içində"*- (At home, minced meat and mushrooms are also very tasty inside it). [17] This example demonstrates our point. In addition to the misunderstanding of the idea in the sentence, we also see that the place adverbial and the predicate are used in positions that do not conform to syntactic norms. To correctly understand such sentences, one must pay attention to the context, which helps to somewhat grasp the structure of the sentence. In fact, the idea in the program should have been expressed as *"Evdə hazırlayarkən içinə qiymə ət və göbələk də əlavə*

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15 İdman tv. 23.12.2017, Saat 00:24

16 Kazımov, Q. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis / Q. Kazımov. – Bakı: Ünsiyyət, – 2000. –s.165

17 ARB TV, "Gəlin danışaq" Verilişi. 03.05. 2017

etmək bunu daha dadlı edir" (Adding minced meat and mushrooms while preparing at home makes it more delicious).

In general, it can be noted that syntactic norm violations are observed on television in various instances. Although syntactic norm violations are relatively less frequent in the language system compared to other norms, such violations can still be seen on television. Since television programs are related to spoken language, such instances are more noticeable. *"One of the deviations from the norms of literary language in the language of television broadcasts occurs due to a lack of control over pronunciation."[18]* Sometimes, the length of a sentence can also lead to norm violations. Such instances are more frequently observed in syntactic relations compared to other syntactic violations. Live broadcasts should also be noted as a factor causing external norm violations. During live broadcasts, such instances can occur because both the hosts and the participants are unprepared.

The main findings of the research can be summarized as follows:

1. Just as there are norms in all fields, language also has its own specific norms. For language to serve as a means of communication, it must have certain norms. It is precisely because of these norms that language is understandable. Since language is a social phenomenon, it constantly evolves, and the norms of language change and replace each other over time. These replacements are not random but occur through the connection of one with another. Norms regulate language and communicate to society how it should be used. Norms operate within the structure of language, form a corresponding structure, and these structures are considered language rules. These norms help to protect the language from unnecessary elements.

2. Syntax plays a unique role in the sentence structure of literary language. The unified norms of the language are reflected in literary language. Like other factors, the dialect factor also plays a

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[18] Məhərrəmli, Q. Kütləvi kommunikasiya və dil / Q.Məhərrəmli. – Bakı: Çaşıoğlu, – 2004. – s. 96

significant role in the formation of literary language. Dialects are important in the formation of literary language, and there is also variability in this regard. If all or some of these variants are introduced into literary language, then misunderstandings will arise in the syntactic norms of the language. Therefore, the influence of dialects on syntactic norms should be in a single variant form. This will contribute to making literary language simpler and more understandable. During the research, the effects of this factor and the issue of single variability for norms were investigated, and its role in the syntax of the language was studied.

3. One of the main parts of syntax is phrases, which are formed by syntactic relations. For phrases to form, syntactic relations must exist; otherwise, this process will be nothing more than the placement of words next to each other. Syntactic relations, in turn, create various forms of phrases. These forms constitute the norms of phrases. For example, replacing a phrase formed by a governing relation with another syntactic relation will create a norm violation and semantic misunderstanding. For example: *Alma ağacı (apple tree)* is a governing relation. Expressing this phrase with a governing relation would create a norm violation.

4. One of the most important language units for speech is the sentence. The main feature of a sentence is that it conveys any thought in a certain form to the other side. Like every language unit, sentences also adhere to certain norms. The expression of a complete thought, predicativity, modality, and saying it with complete intonation are considered its main norms. If these are not properly followed, the sentence will lose its significance and become a collection of words.

In addition to these, sentences have certain structural types. In this regard, sentences also have structural norms. In modern Azerbaijani, sentences are divided into two types based on their structure: simple and complex sentences.

5. When conducting research on sentences, both types of sentences based on their structure were included in the study, and their norm principles were investigated. As a result, it can be noted

that, like other norms of syntax, the structural norms of sentences have undergone a rich and complex development and have reached the present day. Additionally, it is important to note the idea that *"complex sentences have derived from simple sentences."*

6. The findings related to syntactic norm violations on internet portals show that, since internet linguistics is a newly emerging field, more norm violations occur here. To prevent such instances, certain measures can be taken to partially address this issue. The main reason is that there is currently no mechanism to prevent language norm violations on the internet.

7. The research also examined the syntactic problems of language on television and concluded that fewer norm violations are observed here compared to internet portals. However, these violations are relatively more common in show-type programs. In some cases, hosts commit these violations, but more often, guests on the programs violate the norms. To prevent this, it is advisable to appoint language editors for each program and require adherence to norms based on legislation.

The main points of the dissertation are reflected in the author's published articles and theses:

1. Azərbaycan dilinin xarici dil kimi tədrisi zamanı sintaktik norma pozuntularının qarşısının alınması //"Xarici Dillərin Tədrisinin Aktual Problemləri" Respublika Elmi-Praktiki Konfransının materialları, -Bakı: 6-7 dekabr 2018-ci il, -s.62-63

2. Söz birləşməsi səviyyəsində norma məsələləri //-Bakı: Mədəniyyət. AZ. Azərbaycan Respublikası Mədəniyyət və Turizm Nazirliyi, -2016. ¹9(307). -s. 78-81

3. İnternet portallarında sintaktik norma pozuntuları //- Bakı: Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi Bakı Qızlar Universiteti. "Elmi Əsərlər", 2018. N3. -s. 21-27.

4. Azərbaycan ədbi dilində sintaktik normanın təşəkkülü // Bakı: "Dil və Ədəbiyyat" Beynəlxalq Elmi-Nəzəri Jurnal, 2017. № 4(104) -s. 169-172.

5. Ədəbi dil normalarının formalaşmasında dialekt faktorunun rolu // -Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası, Məhəmməd Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu. "Filologiya Məsələləri" jurnalı, "Elm və Təhsil", 2017. №10. –s. 222-230.

6. Yazılı nitqdə norma // -Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası, Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu. "Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri. 2017. №2. –s. 245-253.

7. Источники формирования и сохранения синтаксической нормы современного Азербайджанского литературного языка "IX Международой научной конференции молодых ученых, посвященной 90-летнему юбилею кафедры иностранных языков. Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации Уральский Федералньй Университет" –Екатеринбург УМЦ-УПИ. 7 феврал 2020 г. -c. 172-176.

8. Понятие нормы и ее варианивность в литературном языке. На материале Азербайджанского языка // -Тольятти: Журналь ВЕКТОР НАУКИ. Тольяттинского Государственного Университет, 2018. №- 1(43). -c. 125-129.

9. Formation norms of simple sentences and examination of issues related to word order in the sentence // -Praha.Czech Republic: Journal "Scientific discussion", 2020. №47-vol2. – p.4-7

10. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində sintaksis normaların formlaşma və qorunma mənbələri. // AEM. "Elmi araşdırmalar – XIX Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfrans" Respublikadaxili Beynəlxalq Elmi-Praktiki Konfransının materialları, - Bakı: 07 iyul 2024, - s. 28-32 (DOI: https//doi.org/10.36719/2663-4619//2024/XIX)

The defence of dissertation defense on t will be held at the meeting of the ED 1.06 Dissertation Council operating under the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences on 11 February 2025 , at 13:00 .

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It is possible to get acquainted with the dissertation in the library of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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

The abstract was sent to the necessary addresses on 27 December 2024.