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SYNTACTICAL SEMANTICS OF SIMPLE SENTENCES IN MODERN AZERBAIJANI LITERARY LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

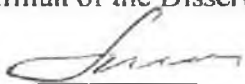**of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Science**

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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work: The study of the set of meanings of a simple sentence is one of the interesting areas of study of syntax. In research works devoted to syntax, certain ideas about this area are occasionally encountered, but so far the problem has not been investigated in a separate systematic way. However, there is a great need for the study of a simple sentence with rich syntactic and semantic features from this aspect.

A sentence that has a certain grammatical form is formed according to the law of internal development of each language. A sentence that does not consist of just a mechanical assembly of words or combinations of words is formed on the basis of certain grammatical rules. A sentence as a basic unit of language consists of the unity of several important components. First of all, the sentence is made up of the unity of the external form – structure and the internal form – meaning. The study of such semantic directions from a single point of view deserves to be evaluated as a manifestation of the relevance of the work. Because such important components are a manifestation of the essence of the sentence, which is universal for all languages. In general, there are categories in syntax in which the structural aspect plays a dominant role in their refinement. There are areas in which the semantic aspect is a priority. There are also a number of divisions in which structural and semantic directions are partially manifested jointly, the systematic study of which is one of the important and urgent issues facing linguistics.

It is important to know that semantics has a certain structure, just as the structure (as well as the simple sentence structure) belonging to various sentence constructions cannot be meaningless. In short, each semantic issue is connected with a specific structure, and the structural aspect is connected with the corresponding semantics. This dialectical unity has always remained relevant, forming the main direction of the theory of linguistics.

The formal-grammatical features of a sentence in Azerbaijani linguistics have been sufficiently investigated and structural features

have been identified thanks to the research of grammar Science in the field of formal grammar. Numerous research works, dissertations, textbooks, teaching aids and monographs have been written on the basis of research carried out within the framework of formal grammar, which does not take into account the meaning at all and deals only with the form of the sentence.

Studying the structure of sentences and the rules of their change in a paradigmatic plan constitutes one of the basic principles of formal grammar. The approach to the study of a sentence, as well as a simple sentence, from a functional-grammatical point of view is one of the urgent issues of our linguistics. Functional grammar, which considers language as a functional system, evaluates it in terms of the function it performs in relation to the components of the sentence. Although synchronous study is preferred here, diachronic study is not denied either. In contrast to Formal grammar, in functional grammar, attention and importance is also given to the meaning aspect of a sentence. *"For structuralists, materially similar or identical does not play a role. The main issue is the differentiation of meaning"*[1].

In the works of Kh.I.Mammadova, A.H.Javadov, "Semantic-grammatical characteristics of complex subordinate sentences", it is written: *"When studying the grammatical structure of any language, it is necessary to approach its different levels from two aspects: the first of which is the set of semantic possibilities that exist in that language, and the second is the grammatical forms that realize those possibilities and express them in different structures. Abstraction of thought, feeling-emotional - in a word, the whole reality perceived by the human mind finds its material form in language"*[2].

In the dissertation, the involvement of all types of simple sentences from the syntactic-semantic, as well as the logical-grammatical aspect in a systematic and extensive study is considered one of the aspects that justify the relevance of the topic.

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[1] Veysəlli, T. Struktur dilçiliyin əsasları./ F.Veysəlli.–Bakı: Təhsil,–2005.– s. 33.
[2] Məmmədova, X.İ. Tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələrin semantik-qrammatik xüsusiyyətləri. / X.İ.Məmmədova, Ə.H.Cavadov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, –2000. – s. 23

As for the level of development of the subject, we can say that in the many years since the formation of the study of syntax, which actually constitutes the highest stage of the language hierarchy, comprehensive studies have been conducted on the simple sentence and its various constructions in world linguistics, Turkology and Azerbaijani linguistics.

The study of the topic in world and Russian linguistics coincides with recent years. In general, if we follow the history of the research of the problem, it can be observed that the research was started in the 70-80s of the XX century. The names of S.D.Kotsnelson, V.B.Kasayevich and others can be mentioned in connection with the study of the problem. This topic has not yet been a special research object in Azerbaijani linguistics. However, these issues have been touched upon in the works written about text linguistics, including actual membership, text semantics, and so on. The researches of A.Z.Abdullayev, A.Gurbanov, A.Javadov, G.Kazimov, N.G.Jafarov, B.Khalilov can be considered the first step in this field. Although G.Kazimov does not have a separate research work dedicated to this field, quite valuable ideas can be found in the scientist's works entitled "History of the Azerbaijani Language" (2017) and "Modern Azerbaijani Language, Syntax", Part IV (2010).

Kh.I.Mammadova and A.H.Javadov's "Semantic-grammatical characteristics of complex sentences with subordinate clauses" (2000), "Syntax of a simple sentence" by I.Kazimov, G.Mashadiyev (2021), "Structural-semantic features of a simple sentence in the Azerbaijani language" by N.G.Jafarov development" (1990), T.Muzeffaroglu's "Structural semantics of a complex sentence in the Azerbaijani language" (2002), A.M.Abbasov's "Simple sentence syntax of the Azerbaijani language (semantic analysis)" (2006) and other works are good examples of the work done in this field. but these are not enough for the work that needs to be done so far.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the research is simple sentences in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, and the subject is the structural-semantic types, types, functions and structural-semantic features of the simple sentence. In

general, in determining a number of issues related to syntax, the investigation of the structural-semantic aspect is of great importance. Although the structural aspect is preferred in relation to the study of a specific problem, the semantic direction is considered leading in the solution of a number of issues. In our opinion, the parallel study of both aspects is considered more suitable for the purpose. Because language is a manifestation of the joint correspondence of form and content, that is, structure and semantics.

Determining the intonation signs related to the construction of a simple sentence and the ways of expressing these signs through fixed intonation forms in the language, systematizing and improving ideas and opinions about the subject-predicate relations in the structural-semantic types of the simple sentence are also among the main directions of the research subject.

The aim and tasks of the research. The purpose of the research is to involve the syntactic meanings of the simple sentence in the study, to study them in a comparative manner with other structural-semantic types of the simple sentence, to visualize the paradigms of the simple sentence - the system of forms of the structural scheme, and to clarify the issues related to the semantic aspect that have been controversial until now. To achieve the specified goal, the following tasks are planned:

– Investigate simple sentence constructions according to their traditional classification from the syntactic-semantic aspect, identify the structural-semantic features of those sentence types and study them in a comparative way;

– To analyze the linguistic features of the set of meanings of a simple sentence, to follow the history of its research;

– Define the role of subject-predicate relations in the formation of syntactic-semantic features of a simple sentence, show the logical-grammatical agreement between the subject-object and the predicate-message;

– Learning the modal and structural-semantic features of a simple sentence based on the materials of the Azerbaijani artistic language;

– To clarify on examples that simple sentences with the same structure have syntactically-semantically different qualities and rich content;

– Clarify development trends and directions by following the evolution process of a simple sentence;

– To determine the most flexible and widespread type of simple sentence in terms of frequency of use and stylistic possibilities;

– To analyze sentences with uncertainty in their content and indefinite personal sentences from the point of view of grammatical and semantic-structural features and clarify their boundaries;

– Comparatively investigate structural and syntactic-semantic features of general personal phrases with sentences with common content;

– Determine the role of means of expression in the formation of syntactic semantics of a simple sentence;

– Determining the breadth of stylistic-semantic possibilities, stylistic richness and elaboration points of simple sentences.

The methods of the research. Traditional research methods of linguistics-descriptive, observational, inductive, deductive, synchronic and historical-comparative methods, as well as systematic analysis methods were used in the dissertation.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended. The main provisions defended are the following:

- The study of syntactic semantics makes it possible to compare the styles of the literary language and determine its stylistic strengths and possibilities.

- The study of a simple sentence from the point of view of syntactic semantics also gives interesting facts to determine the different expression style between the literary language and the common colloquial language.

- Examining a simple sentence from the point of view of syntactic semantics shows that there is a great need to examine a simple sentence with rich syntactic-semantic features from this aspect.

- Syntactic semantics includes the set of meanings of a simple

sentence.

- In the formation of syntactic-semantic features of a simple sentence, the involvement of subject-predicate relations in double sentences plays an important role.

- A certain personal sentence is defined as the most flexible and widespread type of simple sentence in terms of frequency of use and stylistic possibilities in speech.

- The study of syntactic-semantics clarifies the concepts of semantic structure and formal structure on the surface, which indicate the units of meaning inside a simple sentence.

- Involvement of the syntactic-semantic aspect in the research determines the meaning groups of a simple sentence - syntactic structure, syntactic modal and intonation meanings from the point of view of the specificity of each.

- Syntactic-semantic analysis specifies that the historical formation of sentences with indefinite personal and general personal is possible on the basis of a definite personal sentence without a preposition.

- The study of a simple sentence from the syntactic-semantic aspect clarifies the border between sentences with common content and general personal sentences from the point of view of structural-semantic features.

- Syntactic-semantic research solves the problem of ambiguous personal sentences and sentences with ambiguous content in terms of structural-semantic characteristics.

- The research work proves the possibility of semantic transformation based on purposeful structural changes made in the structural-semantic types of simple sentences.

- Syntactic-semantic research distinguishes the concepts of implicit, explicit, logical and psychological meaning in the corresponding structural-semantic types of a simple sentence.

- Throughout the study, the thesis determines with specific stylistic facts that the communicative-stylistic possibilities of the structural-semantic types of the simple sentence are born from their own structure and benefit from their syntactic environment.

- The study interprets the concepts of predicate and predicativeness in double-compound and single-compound sentences in a differentiated manner based on relevant linguistic facts.

- The study of the syntactic-semantic aspect makes a lexical-semantic distinction between the terms "missing member" and "imagining" in simple sentences with one component.

- Syntactic-semantic analysis focuses on the fact that the syntactic semantics of a simple sentence is mainly the subject of functional syntax.

The scientific novelty of the research. In the dissertation, the syntactic semantics of a simple sentence, as an original research object, was involved in comparative and systematic research on a large scale based on the materials of the artistic language for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics. A number of issues that have been solved to a certain extent or have been partially investigated in Azerbaijan, including all-Turkic linguistics, have been completed and systematized on the basis of scientific and artistic sources.

The set of meanings of a simple sentence is classified according to specific relevant groups in all-Turkic, including Azerbaijani linguistics. During the research, it became clear that the three groups of meanings (lexical, grammatical and intonation meanings) defined in sentence semantics are relatively independent and not so related to each other. During the research, it was also determined that syntactic meanings appear mainly during the analysis of intonation semantics.

For the first time in the dissertation, the syntactic-semantic features of a simple sentence were determined based on the comparative analysis of its structural-grammatical features. Grammatical tools connecting the components of each of the structural types of a simple sentence were analyzed in a new plan from the syntactic-semantic aspect.

In the research work, generalizations about existing similarities were made based on a number of parallels and comparisons by using rich artistic material related to the syntactic-structural meaning types of a simple sentence. Projection of logical subject and grammatical

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subject, logical predicate and grammatical predicate, and thus mediation function in the formation of syntactic modal and syntactic-structural meanings in simple sentence constructions was investigated.

In the dissertation, the term implicit sentence (imagined in elliptical sentences), logical and psychological sentence, and the term grammatical sentence are broadly interpreted in terms of structure-semantic types of a simple sentence.

The specific features of single-component sentences formed on the basis of predicate - the inability of the subject to find its own expression in the sentence in the form of a separate word, but the completion of this structural-grammatical incompleteness with a syntactic-semantic logical meaning, were revealed as a fact of the existence of those sentence types. The functional-communicative relations between the types of single-component simple sentences formed on the basis of predicate were investigated.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. The dissertation is of high scientific-theoretical importance as it is dedicated to a very relevant topic for our linguistics. Its provisions and results can be considered a useful and reliable source for researches conducted on syntax in general, the study of the syntactic semantics of a simple sentence in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, as well as for those who specialize in this field. The research conducted on the separate features of the syntactic semantics of a simple sentence creates a real opportunity for expanding the scope of theoretical generalizations. On the other hand, this research is a contribution to the definition of linguistic features of individual categories.

As for the practical importance of the dissertation, it should be noted that its results can be used in research on syntax, in the preparation of educational programs, textbooks and teaching aids, and in teaching special courses and elective subjects to dissertation and doctoral students, bachelors and masters.

The approbation and the applying of the work: The main content of the research work is reflected in articles published in

various scientific collections of our republic and foreign countries, as well as in reports at international conferences.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished: The dissertation work was completed at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language of the Faculty of Philology of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign; The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, conclusion, references. The introduction of dissertation consists of 8 pages, the I chapter is 103 pages, the II chapter is 115 pages, the III chapter is 34 pages, the IV chapter is 35 pages, the conclusion is 4 pages, the literature section is 20 pages, schedules 21 pages. The dissertation consists of a total of 345 pages, consists of – 459, 154 symbols.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

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

The first chapter of the dissertation is called *"Syntactic Semantics of two-member Sentences and consists of thirteen half-chapters"*. In the first half-chapter, which is called 'Two-member Sentence about Interpretation of Structural-Semantic Features', the syntactic semantics of certain individual sentences in the modern Azerbaijani literary language have been studied in terms of their richness of meaning and stylistic communicative possibilities. The sentence whose subject and predicate are expressed with separate words and phrases or are imagined according to the text is called

two-member sentence.

For example,

... If you do not move, I will move by myself,

I'll take your fringe with me (M. Mushfig).

In the first verse of the example, the subject is expressed in separate words (II person – you and I person – I pronoun). Although the subject in the second verse is not expressed by specific lexicon, in the first verse it is determined by the pronoun. In two-member sentences, subject, one of the forms of the manifestation of syntactic-semantics conforms to logical subject while a verb corresponds to the predicate, which is considered a meaningful burden. The presence of secondary members in the sentence is not a denial of two-membership, it is a linguistic – semantic process that conditions the expansion of the syntactic-semantic capacity (volume) of such structures. One of the important issues is the internal reconstruction (logical restoration of the missed member) plays an important role in the one-member definite personal sentences whose subject is determined according to the verb .

"In the language of ancient Turkic and Azerbaijani written monuments, two-member sentences seem prevalent, and also they are mostly the same as in our modern literary language. To be precise, the difference here is observed in the endings of the person participating in the realization of verb. For example, in the language of the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments: *Kemka ilig kazğanın men for whom I amass wealth? Kirkin oğoğirmen - I am the son of Oghuz tribe, or in the language of the book: Bən bunun alnına niyə tayaq olurbən? In these sentences, personal pronoun acts as a personal suffix*[3]".

The type of simple sentence in which the syntactic-semantic and structural-semantic criteria of two-member sentences are relevant is a definite personal sentence.

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[3]Tanriverdi,A. Historical grammar of the Azerbaijani language. / A.Tanriverdi.– Bakı: Scientific - education, – p. 425-2012. – 535 p.

In the second half-chapter of first chapter entitled *"Definite personal sentence and its structural-semantic view,"* definite personal sentence is researched thoroughly and its structural features are shown.

Sentences that are either expressed in a separate word, or that are concretely imagined in the mind according to the subject element (personal ending) and can be easily reconstructed, are called definite personal sentences. For example,

I haven't written a poem for a long time,
World of poetry has left me for a long time,
I have never been to the sea of dreams (M. Mushfig)

It should be noted that grammar is taken into account when referring to a person. In linguistic thinking and literature, the term "grammatical person" is the priority structural basis of certain personal sentences. The second meaning of the word of the person is the subject who is a member of the sentence.

The term "specific personal phrase" was first worked out in the work of A.A. Shakhmatov "Syntax of the Russian Language." In Azerbaijani linguistics, it was first described in detail in the book "Grammar of the Azerbaijani Language."

According to the syntactic-semantic and structural-semantic functions, subject has multiple types a) Grammatical subject; b) İnternal subject; c) Explicit subject; e) Implicit subject; e) Logical subject; f) Psychological subject . The listed subjects by us (types of subject) are the most important factors that form the syntax-semantic orientation of definite personal sentences. Among them, the role of the explicit and implicit in strengthening the syntactic-semantic position of definite personal sentences is very large. At the same time, these subjects are of special importance for the formation of the structural-semantic classification of definite personal sentences.

Definite personal sentences are classified in two ways in terms of whether their subject is present in a sentence with a specific lexical unit:

1) A definite personal sentence expressed in the sentence by a separate word

2) A definite personal sentence defined for messaging. For

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example,

a) Ali is preparing for the exam; b) I love my homeland and the state very much.

This type is formed in accordance with the synthactic semantic structure on definite personal structures. In definite personal sentences with a subject structural meaning is much more noticeable because the involvement of internal subject of a specific word reinforces the position of the structural-semantic aspect. However, in definite personal sentences without subject (their subject is defined according to verb) the quality of syntactic semantics (the power of meaning) is expressed effectively. Therefore, in such structural sentences logical subject with psychological one stands in constructive position that is, it implements an increase in the syntactic-semantic feature in the functional unit.

As a result of this study, it was concluded: *"In the structure of a short sentence by a morphological method, the expression of the subject is the subsequent phenomenon in the language. In earlier periods, a simple sentence had a nominative structure. For example, a girl load is a salt load; mountainous terrain is a place of mist.* "[4].

Denying that concise clauses with nominative verbs are more ancient in the language cannot be considered the right approach. This is confirmed by the materials of other Turkic languages: Men altay kiji (the Altay language); Bu men the (Turkmen language); Kini saxa (Yakut) və s.

One of the half-chapters of the first chapter is called ***"The role of subjective-predicate connections in the formation of syntactic semantics of definite personal sentences."***

It is noted in the same half-chapter that one of the main factors that plays a role in the formation of the syntactic - semantic properties of definite personal sentences is subjective-predicate relations. In the interpretation of this problem, first of all, the main solution is based on formal logics. It is known that language and thinking are in dialectic unity. Thinking is formed on the basis of

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[4] Jafarov, N.Q. Selected works [5 volumes], volume I). – Bakı: Science, - p. 24, – 2007. – 315 p.

language material. In terms of substantive linguistic reality, the word as a complex phenomenon is associated with the sphere of various levels (objective world, thinking, language).Therefore, in phenomena at the lexico-semantic level, language is controlled by the complex mechanism that it possesses under the influence of complex factors. " [5].

One of the dialectic aspects of verdict is its interaction with the sentence (language). Since all forms of thinking do not exist without language, the sentence cannot arise and exist outside sentences. Language and thinking adhere to various objective laws, their structure does not coincide with any of the verdicts. This idea concerns the sentence and verdict.

Apparently, the dissertation describes subject-predicate relations in definite personal sentences, general and different points in subject-subject and verb -predicate relations are investigated from the syntactic-semantic aspect. The subject who is a member of verdict is the doer of the action. The predicate, which is the second member of the verdict, together with

The subject mainly explains the relationship of subject and verb. The agreement between subject and verb is one of the means of expression for predicative relationships.

In definite personal sentences, the subject and subject (grammatical person) coincide. The more a predicate encounters a subject, the more it encounters subject, so a predicate is integrated into a verb having both a predicate and grammatical category. For example, I flounder in this picture all my life (Ali Karim). "I" in this sentence is both a subject (person) and a subject. Here, the predicate coincides with the subject (person) and subject. The predicate is also projected onto a verb (I flounder) which is a grammatical category .

The manifestation of two-membership of the construction of the subject-predicate form, in accordance with linguistic details and literary patterns, was clearly taken into account in the corresponding chapter of the dissertation.

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[5]The role of context in the actualization of poly-semantic word . – Bakı: AUL, - 1987. – p. 30 – 41.

In a subject-predicate-subject structure, a morpheme which is used after a verb has passed a long evolutionary path from lexeme to affix. In the early period of time, this lexical unit in terms of syntactic role equated to a subject , but lost its syntactic role in the development process, first semantic and then phonological exposed to deformation and became affix. In addition, morpheme has not lost the function of expressing a subject at any of the stages of the evolutionary path. "[6].

In the half-chapter of the first chapter, called *"Syntactic modal and intonation semantics of a definite personal sentence,"* by researching syntactic semantic features of definite personal sentences, the research of syntactic modal and intonation was paid much attention against the background separate language facts and language phenomena. This is natural when you are engaged in intonation analysis, you have to deal with the issue of syntactic semantics. Intonation expresses modality, serves to differentiate complex and compound sentences as well, simplifies the definition of logical emphasis and parenthesis of sentences. Intonation is rightly called the thermometer of feeling and the barometer of mood. On the basis of such syntax-design characteristics, the syntactic semantics of a simple sentence are formed.

"The reason (factor) for causing different intonations is the purpose given in these sentences. The goal is the basis of intonation, and intonation, in turn, is an indicator that determines the goal. In order to convey to the listener the attitude with which phrases are expressed in his speech, the speaker has to express a phrase with a certain intonation, and there is no other grammatical means as intonation which expresses emotional and expressive content in a language so perfectly.

Taking into account such qualities, the dissertation describes in detail - question, affirmative, imperative types of the syntactic modal semantics of definite personal sentences   dealt with grammatical means involved in the formation of this syntactic-modal

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[6] Jafarov. N.Q. Selected works [5 volumes],volume I,/N.Q.Jafarov. – Baki: Science , – p. 26 – 2007. – 315 p.

situation.

While the narrative, question and imperative sentences have a structural-semantic character, the discovery of the stylistic-semantic nature of the exclamation point during the research was also mentioned in the dissertation.

The fifth sub-chapter, titled as *"Stylistic and semantic features of certain personal sentences"*, deals extensively with stylistic syntax, which is a special area of syntax that deals with the study of simple sentences and stylistic features of sentences in general. The study of the use of syntactic units for stylistic purposes can in fact be considered as a basis for the study of syntactic semantics. From this point of view, the stylistic and semantic issue attracts attention as one of the important points of the dissertation.

Definite personal sentences in the Azerbaijani language have an ancient history, a large frequency of development and a wide range of stylistic possibilities. The structural features of these sentences determine its active position in communication. In terms of syntactic organization, the function of multiplicity gives an active rhetorical status to the increase of its stylistic possibilities and diversity.

"The Azerbaijani language, as well as a number of Turkic languages, are often omitted in the first, second and third person pronouns in order to prevent repetition in two-member sentences, to save speech from load. In the prose structure of the Azerbaijani language, a simple short sentence model is formed on the basis of anaphor abbreviation in definite personal sentences, as subject usually comes first that represents the subject (person) in
a simple sentence"[7].

The second chapter of the dissertation is called *"Syntactic semantics of One-member sentences"* and consists of twenty-three subchapters. The first half of the chapter, entitled

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[7] Abbasov, A.M. Stylistic - semantic features of definite personal sentences // - Baki: Language and Literature. International scientific-theoretical journal Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, - 2018, № 3(107) – p. 9-14

"A brief summary of the history of the study of one-member sentences in the Azerbaijani language", emphasizes that the history of the study of one-member sentences is a special stage in general linguistics. Against the background of these chronological facts, the study of impersonal sentences attracts more attention, so statistics on works written on such sentences are given.

The seriousness and pluralism observed in other categories in the Turk logical literature are superficially and weakly reflected in the study of one-member sentences.

When looking at the existing works devoted to the solution of the problem, it seems that the one-member sentences are explained vaguely and confusingly, both structurally and structurally-semantically. One of the most striking paradoxical approaches is the misinterpretation of the concept of grammatical person.

In the second half of the second chapter, titled as *"Syntactic-Semantic Classification of One-member Sentences,"* in simple sentence types, the members of the sentence - the subject and the predicate - express their expressions in grammatical terms and in the form of subject and verb (two-member sentences), while in other simple sentence types it is clearly defined by literary examples, which are reflected in only one main member (either subject tor verb).

In this half-chapter, the theoretical classification of one-member sentences is illustrated on the basis of a graphic scheme as follows:
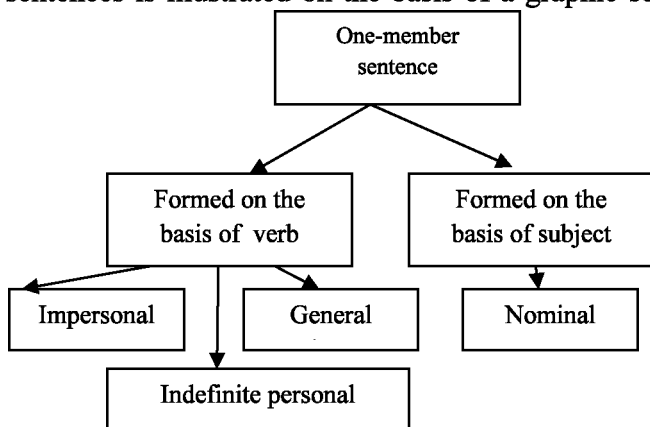
In the third sub-chapter of the second chapter, entitled *"Syntactic semantics of impersonal sentences"*, impersonal sentences, the features that form their syntactic semantics, are similar in grammatical structure of certain personal sentences and impersonal sentences, but their comparative interpretation is studied. parameters are highlighted.

In the half-chapter, the syntactic poly - semanticity of impersonal sentences and the explanation of the true manifestation of structural-semantic features through language materials taken from works of art are highlighted as a successful study of the work. One of the successful attempts to achieve a comprehensive solution to the problem is to determine in the dissertation the degree of existence of the subject's relationship with the logical principle in the syntactic-semantic capacity of the impersonal sentence construction.

"The term impersonal sentence is a conditional term. In fact, some of the sentences without clauses are called so. The subject in an impersonal sentence is logical, and the subject in a definite sentence is a grammatical subject. In logic, a subject also means an object or event in question. In addition to the fact that the sentence is always an object and an event, it is also necessary that it be in the nominative case. However, such a condition cannot be set for the subject"[8].

In the fourth half of the second chapter, *entitled "Syntactic semantics of indefinite personal sentences"*, indefinite personal sentences are studied from a new perspective, its syntactic-semantic quality, semantic situation, etc. identified. The influence of stylistic functions of indefinite personal sentence construction on the formation of its syntactic semantics has been clarified.

"The speaker does not want to name the person (executor) for any objective and subjective reason, and in this case he expresses his opinion in an indefinite way, in an indefinite personal sentence.

For example: They say that it would be better if you leave here

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[8] Abbasov,A.M. Syntactics of simple sentence (semantyc analysis) in the Azerbaijani language./A.M.Abbasov. - Baki: Baki University, - p. 8, - 2006.- 80 p.

(I say that it would be better if you leave here, as in the structure) "[9].

Thus, the speaker uses the phrase "they say," that is, "I say." Hence, it turns out that the point is not who said it, but the point itself (it would be better if you get out of here).

"The use of indefinite personal pronouns in order to conceal one's identity, not to mention one's name, has taken the form of a certain trick in satirical work"[10].

For example:

They say, ashamed, do not say a word to anyone -
I can not be ashamed to say the truth! (M.A. Sabir).

As a stylistic variant, indefinite personal sentences are used in fiction instead of sentences in which the subject is known. This stylistic approach is mainly used by the first person (speaker). Because this rhetorical style corresponds to the purpose of communication of the speaker, who is the carrier of information. The idea expressed by the speaker is conveyed to the attention through such stylistic points that it belongs to indefinite persons, not to the speaker.

These and other issues, which serve to resolve the leading topic of the case, are expressed in detail in the sub-chapter we are discussing.

The fifth half of the second chapter is called *"Syntactic semantics of general personal sentences."* The fifth half deals with the emergence of the concepts of uncertainty in indefinite personal sentences and generality in general personal sentences by grammatical expression and the position of this morphological expression in the formation of syntactic semantics of these sentence types. The distinctive features of general personal sentences in terms of syntactic-semantic features are explained by concrete literary examples, the direct connection of one (general sentences) with constructive-semantic and the other (general personal sentences) with

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[9] Abbasov, A.M. Stylistic features of indefinite personal sentences // - Baki: The works of young researchers, thematic corpus, AUL, - 1997 – p. 37

[10] Abdullayev, A.Z. Contemporary Azerbaijani language, syntactics, Part IV. Textbook. / Y.M.Seyidov, A.Q.Hasanov, - Bakı: Maarif, - 1972. – 422 p.

syntactic-semantic aspect is highlighted as the object of research. *"Such sentences often consist of proverbs and problems, constructions full of wise words, and their messages are usually morphologically expressive, usually in the second person singular and in the third person singular."* [11]

According to the existing morphological means of expression of general personal sentences and the active position of speech-folklore patterns in speech, their correspondence to the grammatical forms mentioned above has been confirmed by linguistic facts in the dissertation.

"Most general personal sentences have a semantic network of content, consisting of semantic aphorisms, wise thoughts and advice. For this reason, general personal sentences are usually expressed in proverbs. Because in terms of content, proverbs, which are rich in instructive, instructive ideas, have a social character, which corresponds to the concept of generality in general personal sentences with all the syntactic-semantic parameters"[12].

There are also general personal sentences that are semantically factual but formal in nature. The formation of such sentences is based on ethical-psychological criteria, as they are euphemistic in terms of their internal semantic quality. For example, it is formed as an expression that does not offend a person for every little thing, and has taken the form of a general personal sentence.

"In other sub-chapters of the second chapter, issues related to other important semantic aspects of one-sentence sentences are: a) semantic comparison according to their external structure; b) the set of meanings of simple sentence types of the same constructive type are analyzed separately as priority directions of syntactic-semantics.

The involvement of one of the sub-chapters of the second chapter, *"Syntactic semantics of nominal sentences "* in the

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[11] Abbasov, A.M. Practicum on the syntax of simple sentence./ A.M.Abbasov. Textbook: – Bakı: Mutarjim, - s. 50-2011. – 100 s.

[12] Abbasov, A.M. The role of morphological means of expression in the formation of syntactic semantics of general personal sentences / - Bakı National Aviation Academy, The journal of scientific corpus – 2018 . – s. 80-83

research, deserves to be evaluated as a manifestation of the productive quality of the work. In the mentioned sub-chapter, in terms of structural-semantic features, the noun sentence is compared with the incomplete sentence. It is shown that if the grammatical base, i.e. the verb , is not used for stylistic purposes in the elliptical sentences, which are a special type of incomplete sentences, such a structural presence in the noun sentences is considered a structural feature of the sentence. The syntactic-semantic tone in both sentences is a feature arising from the syntactic structural model of those sentences.

"In nominal sentences, the members of verdict comprise combination of two in one word." In such sentences, it is impossible to imagine the subject in isolation. Nominal sentences do not provide additional information, only the named object, event, etc. the subject of sentences, and their expression with a certain intonation is considered its predicative"[13].

A nominal sentence is closely related to the sentences in the text in terms of semantic content. In any text, depending on the conditions of the work and the process, its current state, there may be more than one quantitative sentence. From the point of view of the idea expressed in the text,

The noun sentence acts as a subject, and from the point of view of the content of the idea as an object. From the structural point of view, the semantics of two-part sentences is constructive, one-component sentences, as well as noun sentences, which are one of their types, are considered constructive semantics.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called *"Syntactic semantics of incomplete sentences"*. In this chapter, which consists of three sub-chapters and five small sections of the third sub-chapter, the classification of a simple sentence according to its structural integrity is involved in the study. The history of the study of both simple sentence constructions was clarified in the dissertation, and

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[13] Abbasov, A.M. On the comparison of noun sentences with other simple sentence types in terms of syntactic semantics (№15): / "– Bakı: Philology issues – 2019 – s. 19-24.

the chronology of the research was followed and it was determined that the opinions expressed were mainly episodic. Therefore, these syntactic categories have been promoted from the same aspect - in terms of syntactic semantics - as a necessary direction of research.

The analysis of research in the context of functional grammar in this chapter is more prominent than in previous chapters. This is a manifestation of the fact that complete and incomplete sentence constructions resonate with the sign of communicative function of a simple sentence.

In oral speech, the most appropriate form of expression is usually dialogic speech. Dialogic speech is typical for oral speech. The lexical-semantics of the whole word in the expression of the whole sentence should not be structurally complicated. This lexical unit corresponds to the concept of complete, whole in its semantic content. As can be seen from the above-mentioned features, the main condition for the full delivery of the idea is not the structural complexity of the sentence, but the need for the participation of the necessary members.

So, the main criterion for the syntactic-semantic feature of the whole sentence is not the form, but the content. Whole sentences are more typical of written speech. Expression of thought in a broad semantic context is the most suitable communicative method for written speech.

If we change the syntactic-semantic theoretical features of the whole sentence into a practical description, the following scheme is obtained.
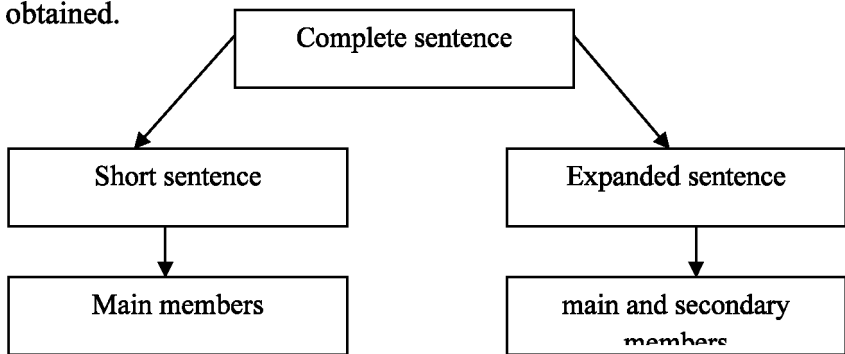
As we can see in the diagram, all sentence types (concise, broad, definite, impersonal, indefinite, general, etc.) correspond to the concept of the whole sentence in terms of their syntactic-semantic criteria.

In the sub-chapter of this chapter entitled *"The role of its characteristic features in the formation of syntactic-semantic features of incomplete sentences"*, the position of the term "incompleteness" in the syntactic semantic situation is clarified.

"An incomplete sentence is related to the actualization of the idea. In order to avoid repetition, to make the idea simple, clear and fluent, the speaker shortens many members in the process of speech, retains the members who express new rational ideas"[14].

The syntactic-semantic characterization of the elliptical type construction, which is a special type of incomplete sentences, also shows that it is of great importance in revealing the content of the dissertation of the mentioned subsection.

The difference between this type of incomplete sentence and other types is clearly explained on the basis of linguistik facts and literary examples.
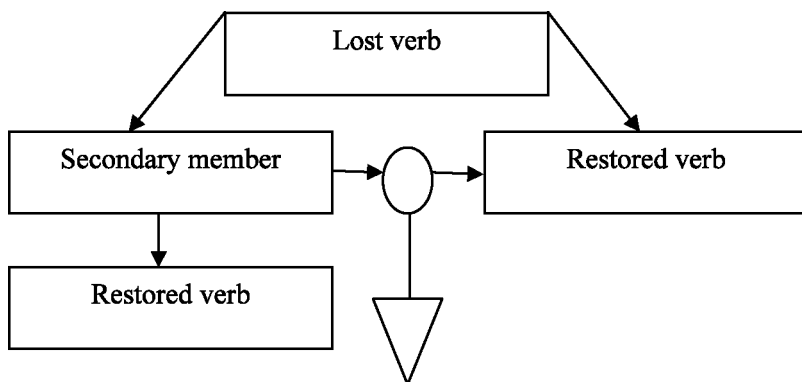
[14] Khalilov, B. Moden Syntax of the Azerbaijanian language, syntax. Part IV. Textbook, / B.Khalilov. – Bakı: - s. 203. – 2017. – 439 s.

It is observed that the following scheme can be considered acceptable to give a clear idea of the structural-semantic features of elliptical sentences:

Where there is a will, there is a way.

The third chapter of the third chapter, entitled "Syntactically and semantically different from incomplete sentences from other sentences with a similar structure", deals with structurally and semantically similar nouns, impersonal, indefinite, and so on.

The comparative analysis of incomplete sentences with simple sentence constructions is vividly reflected. Consider the interpretation of this study in the following simple sentences:

1) Incomplete sentences and noun sentences are explained in some linguistic literature in terms of structural features. In order to eliminate this confusion and clarify certain points with the right approach, the dissertation approaches a number of problems from a new perspective:

a) An incomplete sentence corresponds to all sentence types (both single-syllable and double-syllable sentences, as well as definite and indefinite sentences, etc.). A noun sentence is, first of all, a kind of one-sentence sentence formed on the basis of a principle. Constructions with such a structure, as incomplete sentences, are mainly stylistic and semantic.

Speech laconism, simplicity, etc. Noun phrases that bring elements of expressiveness such as are used as a kind of description and embodiment method for the author. Through the syntactic and semantic content of such sentences, it is as if you are traveling to a distant place, witnessing the circumstances, time and place of the event (or events).

For example:

1907 Baku. Bibiheybat mines, House of Khans. The house looks pretty poor. Barbecue in a corner, next to the pot.

Incomplete sentences refer to various works and events. Although the scope of that work and event is structurally incomplete, the context of the general context fills that semantic gap.

For example:

- As soon as her father received support, Rena:

"Don't be afraid."

- What happened?

- Nothing.

- I am going.

- Hara?

- To see Taleh (Suleymanli M. from "Three enemies").

b) The presence of secondary members is the normal syntactic structure for incomplete sentences.

For instance,

- "Where?", "Below", "In the New Neighborhood", "More", etc.

The participation of secondary members in nominal sentences is very limited. In such sentences, completeness and envelope are almost impossible to participate, they are mostly determined.

For example:

Deputy and Khurshudbanu, who came to Tbilisi. A culturally decorated artist's house and so on.

In some cases, incomplete sentences consisting of nouns with news suffixes are similar in structure to noun sentences.

For example:

- Was it like answering this question?

- Teacher.

Or?

- Who called you?

- My brother and so on.

c) The incomplete sentence is connected with the previous sentence, semantically completes it. The idea expressed in the title sentence is semantically closely related to the following sentences. In this sense, the noun phrase is mainly used in the remark part of plays.

For example:

Officers, soldiers, people of different nationalities, boys. Beautiful historical monuments, statues of the Kiev Academy of Sciences, the headquarters of the German Army Command, etc.

d) While incomplete sentences do not express any opinion

outside the text, noun sentences express an independent opinion because they are developed independently. For example, the XVIII century. Shusha fortress, etc. These examples, whether part of the remark or independent, that is, developed separately from the remark, retain their independent semantics in each situation.

2) Syntactic-semantic comparison of incomplete sentences with whole sentences is one of the interesting issues. Let's pay attention to the idea under study episodically:

Comparing incomplete sentences with whole sentences is very important to coordinate. These two sentence types are structurally semantically antonymous. Because whole sentences contain all the members necessary for the semantic situation of the thought.

Incomplete sentences include one or more of the members involved in the expression of the idea.

Such sentences are considered complete if they contain all the members of a single-sentence, double-sentence, or short, broad sentence type.

Such sentences are called incomplete sentences if one or more of the members of one-member, two-member, or short, broad sentence type are omitted, but the members of that sentence are easily restored.

I. Let's comment on the same text:

- Who is J. Mammadguluzade?

- J. Mammadguluzadeh is a Great Democratic Writer.

- In what year and where was J. Mammadguluzadeh born?

- J.Mammadguluzadeh was born in 1869 in Nakhchivan city, Shahab neighborhood.

II. - Who is J. Mammadguluzade?

- Writer.

In what year and where was J. Mammadguluzadeh born?

- In 1869, in Nakhchivan.

As can be seen, the structural change in these sentences is observed in the response sentences: 1) In the first, the answer is a whole sentence. In these sentence types, all members are involved to fully convey the idea.

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In the second sentence, the answer sentences are incomplete. However, this answer is a structural shortcoming. The general text situation restores the semantic gap, ie the missing syntactic-semantic content is restored through internal reconstruction.

Syntactically and semantically comparing incomplete sentences with impersonal sentences in the context of comparative research is also an interesting part of the work.

a) The main feature that distinguishes an impersonal sentence from an incomplete sentence is that not only does the grammatical person (principle) not participate in impersonal sentence constructions, it is impossible to determine it with the help of the text, in general, before the sentences.

In the second (incomplete sentence), the subject can be easily found and restored.

For example:

I. 1) It was the roar of the crowd sitting in the hall.

2) It is the message of the blind supervisor.

3) It is a story that happened many years ago.

4) Now there was a need to create a public court as a sign for a great nation (from the story of Rahman S. "The Great National Court").

II. 1) As soon as he saw me, he stood up and ran towards me.

The first question was:

- Do you read?

- What?

- The legal basis

- What is the legal basis?

- Our own government

- I have read .... (Rahman S. Selected works, first volume).

In impersonal sentences, the grammatical person (in subject) participates not only in any lexical unit or its alternative morphological feature, but also in the perception of cognition in the mind.

b) If impersonal sentences are constructed from the structural-semantic point of view with the participation of only one (based on

the message), incomplete sentences may consist of the participation of one or both of the main members.

For example:

I. 1) The first good deed he did in the neighbor's yard was work.

2) It is the last month of spring

II. - Sister, where is "Novbahar"?

- Here it is.

c) While impersonal sentences express an independent syntactic semantic idea with both the presence within the text and the structure outside the text, the syntactic semantics becomes passive and completely incomprehensible when incomplete sentences are used outside the text.

d) Thus, in terms of grammatical structure and form, incomplete sentences at first glance resemble one-syllable sentences, but they consist of a new set of semantic qualities in terms of development, semantic quality, communicative function and stylistic ability. Such sentence types differ primarily in the variety of meanings in their names. Thus, the term "incompleteness" and the term "monolithic" are terms that express different meanings.

e) The above comparative research is summarized in the dissertation and the following results are obtained:

1. Irrespective of the absence of one of the main members in one-member sentences, the semantic volume it expresses corresponds to the whole sentence.

In incomplete sentences, semantic scarcity (failure) is regulated semantically by the text situation. Thus, incomplete sentences are similar to whole sentences only in their semantic volume, but there is no structural similarity.

In the sub-chapter of the third chapter entitled "Syntactic-semantic types of incomplete sentences", the classification of incomplete sentences is highlighted as one of the leading directions of the research work. The dissertation analyzes the classification-categorical chronological researches of incomplete sentences, at the same time brings to the attention new, original classification

principles from the syntactic-semantic aspect. Let's pay attention to a number of points of research identified in this direction:

a) Incomplete sentences correspond to the rhetorical nature of oral speech in terms of their structural features. It is true that in written speech, the elements of oral speech are used in accordance with the purpose of the author.

It is known that the syntactic-semantic meaning of a sentence is determined not only by the lexical-syntactic content of the lexical units in it, but also by the text, in terms of the situational function of the text.

The communicative function manifests itself in accordance with the conditions of speech. The diversity of the speech situation leads to the structural-semantic diversity of the incomplete sentence, the diversity of the syntactic-semantic classification.

b) In our opinion, it may be more appropriate to classify the types of incomplete sentences according to the existing text form generated by the speech environment. So, since this principle is determined by the context, it should be called a contextual incomplete sentence.

Incomplete sentences that are known from the undeveloped and missing touched text and text conditions are called contextual incomplete sentences.

For example:

- Don't those who have a son like Safar get married?
- He is getting married.
- There is another fruit of this season.
- Who is the girl from?
- Gullu, the daughter of Garajali Kabla Rasul?
- It's him. (Rehman S. Selected works).

c) One of the context-determined incomplete sentences is a stationary incomplete sentence.

Since a template or cliché is always used in connection with the same condition, a stationary incomplete sentence is called a stationary incomplete sentence.

For example:

- What's up, Mashadi?
- Your health
- More or less again.
- Haji Ahmad also bought a newspaper
- Pah! Boy, why? From the satire (Sabir MA "Mood request").

d) When studying incomplete sentences according to their genre (form) and content, it is expedient to talk about them under the name of two major divisions:

1) Incomplete sentences of monologue language
2) Incomplete sentences of dialogue language

When we say incomplete sentences of a monologue speech, the author's eloquence comes to mind in the first sentence. In such incomplete sentences, the completeness of the syntactic meaning is regulated by the text and the conditions arising from it. Based on such semantic features, these sentences are called contextual-situational incomplete sentences.

In general, a situational-incomplete sentence is an incomplete sentence in which a member that is clear from the situation is not used.

For example:
- Do I buy as I know?
"Know."
- This is the custom, enjoy.
- You too.
- It is said that an orphan is happy.
- That's right. (M. Jalal "Our way is a dream").

When you look at the passage, it is clear from the text situation that it is designated and complete as an unprocessed member. That is, "the girl you married, of course, you should know that the answer is not processed. However, at the request of the question content of the first sentence of the text, we imagine it in our minds. If necessary, we can restore it (the definition of the adjective you received and the completeness expressed by the name of the daughter).

There are three main syntactic-semantic types of contextual-situational incomplete sentences which are shown below:

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1) Contextual-situational incomplete sentences with omitted subject.

For example,

- Sister, where did Mirza go?

- I do not know!

"Aren't you his wife?"

- That's right.

- Is he late?

- What can I say, brother (from M.Jalal's "Guest of my friend").

2) Contextual-situational incomplete sentences with omitted verb

"God, God!" Where are you? How are you?

- What are you up to?

- Don't blink.

- How can we meet?

- Maybe.

- You will be at home.

- Promising (from Mir Jalal "The Kamtarovs")

If we pay attention to the text, we can see that the message ("I'm fine") is not designed for stylistic purposes. From the point of view of the possibilities of general contextual-situational semantics, this message is concretely imagined in the mind.

3) Incomplete contextual-situational sentence with omitted object.

For example,

Jamil Imanli shook his head carelessly:

- Remember that not every kneaded dough makes fatty carrots.

- I know.

- I know.

- Everybody knows.

- I repeat.

- Let's talk concretely (from Babanli V. "Man of the time").

Except for the first sentence, none of them is complete in the example. Missed completions are evident from the content of the

question pertaining to those words ("I know" - what; as "I know" ?; I repeat - what?); "Let's talk specifically" - what?).

The most common type of incomplete sentence is a type of dialogue consisting of reciprocal replicas. Incomplete sentences with dialogic speech, which is an interesting structural type, have rich semantic-structural features.

We consider it expedient to mention an interesting aspect. Thus, riddles from the genres of the epic type also correspond to the unstructured, incomplete sentence structure in terms of their structural features. In terms of general semantic content, the riddle, which serves to activate cognitive activity, is concretized in the imagination and performs the function of restoration.

For example,

It comes from the mountain, it comes from the stone,

A mad lion is coming.

Or

They reap the fields,

They drink six springs.

One of the units that needs to be clarified in the riddles calculated for the identification of overlapping issues and signs is the subject.

Opinions among research scholars about the structural features of this genre are ambiguous. Thus, in terms of the lack of a clause, A.Javadov's riddles are like an impersonal type of one-sentence sentences.

We believe that such constructions belong to certain personal one-member sentences. Because in both, the semantic structure is restored as a result of the subject's cognitive activity.

"Stylistic-semantic position of incomplete sentences" as one of the important objects of research work draws attention in the dissertation.

"If we always express our thoughts in whole sentences, the language becomes more difficult and the repetition increases. There is no place for speaking in the Azerbaijani language. The principle of maximum savings is followed here. The potential of morphemes and

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sentences is used more"[15].

Therefore, we have to mention that in both our oral and written speech, incomplete sentences are used to make the speech concise, the expression harmonious, the style beautiful, and to prevent repetition. Such syntactic-semantic and stylistic-semantic potential of incomplete sentences is actively manifested in the rhetorical environment of oral speech, both dialogic and monologue. The frequency of development of such Fridays is observed in the stylistic sphere (in both stylistic situations). From this stylistic point of view, it is possible to say that an incomplete sentence does not express any idea outside the context. The clause and the omitted sentence are incomplete only due to the lack of a member and the structure of the existing sentence. The semantic power of the general text easily fills that gap.

Therefore, when interpreting incomplete sentences, the initial research should focus on the text, its semantic relationship with each other, its syntactic-semantic relationship, and so on. approach is acceptable.

Our spoken language consists of sentences of different features and structures. If a member of a speech component is mentioned in the previous sentence, it is omitted in the second sentence because there is no need to repeat it. In other words, the reduction of members is easily possible in the names mentioned and, if necessary, through various factors (context, situation, dialogue). Sentences that show this event, that is, the event of reduction, are incomplete.

For example,

Oruj bey stood up and wanted to lift his friend. Mr. Bunyad did not want to go:

- Hara?
- Home.

He pointed up with Ali and said:

- The house is here (Rasul R. Selected works)

Or:

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[15] Jafarova, Z. The functional stylistic load of the word // – Bakı: Works of young researchers, collection. – 1998. – s. 25

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The spectacle stood up to Afsun's fight:

- Oh, why are you late?
- It is not late.
- I was very bored.
- God forbid!

The spell was whimsical with the same appetite:

- Show visually.
- I just showed it.
- When?
- Kiss you.
- I love you.

The show is a mysterious battle:

- Me too! "... (Babanli IV." The Man of the time ").

The stylistic and semantic possibilities of incomplete sentences are used at the following points and for specific purposes:

a) In some speech environments, the points that require the subject to express himself quickly are:

For example,

Alibaba teacher came in:

- Hello.
- What's going on?
- Your health.
- I don't know.
- I will defend Khosrov.
- Wait a minute.
- What's going on?
- You are learning (from Hasanzadeh N. "Nabat aunt's bread").

b) On the points during the conversation that the conversation is confidential or required to be covered up:

For example,

- Didn't you know me, my daughter?
- You didn't recognize me.
- Who are you?
- Dad.
- Do you study at the institute?

- I read (Abdullayev Ch. From "Ali and Nino").

It is clear from the reply of the text that the opinion is expressed by the subject in a cautious, secret manner in a way that is not recommended.

c) Corresponding to the situation in which the subject is required to express the opinion in an indefinite form:

For example,

- The sooner we find the key to this riddle, the easier our work will be.

- But what kind?

- I don't know.

- The door was closed.

- Yes, it is.

- They are still writing.

- It was very thoughtful (Abdullayev J. from "Ali and Nino").

As can be seen, in such rhetorical moments of stylistic expression, incomplete sentences consist of indefinite and impersonal sentence replicas. The general syntactic-semantic stylistic conditions themselves require the same sentence structure.

d) In some cases, the speaker uses aphoristic remarks to present himself or herself to the interviewer in an experienced and wise manner. At such points, elliptical incomplete sentence types are usually actively developed.

For example,

- He will be admitted to the university.

- Where is your intention, there is your apartment. (from live talk)

e) Incomplete sentences required to be worked out when the subject speaks openly and in detail about the case and the content of the event:

For example,

- Two men's shirts, a suitcase of candy, a pair of camel wool scarves ...

- Why are you staring?

- You brought them.

- I?
- You.
- When?
- This evening (Hasanzadeh N. from "Aunt Nabat's bread").

Thus, in addition to the solution of other important issues mentioned above in the dissertation, the stylistic possibilities and development points of incomplete sentences are analyzed in a very clear way. The transformation of stylistic communication of sentence constructions into a factor in the organization of its syntactic semantics and semantic-structural shades is also reflected in the work.

Summarizing the ideas aimed at solving the object of research, we can substantiate our conclusion as follows: incomplete sentences are close to whole sentences not in terms of syntactic structure, but in terms of syntactic volume, stylistic and semantic features of such sentences become a stylistic possibility due to its syntactic-structural model, etc. The comparative method is clarified by means of the relevant language fact.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation is called "Simple sentence without parts: Syntactic semantics of a sentence" and consists of nine sub-chapters. In the first half of the title "Some notes on the study of words and sentences" the history of the study of sentences, the principles of classification, etc. for the first time in detail, its place in the syntactic semantic aspect of a simple sentence has been determined.

The dissertation shows that the observations and analyzes in the linguistic literature, their scope and content, give grounds to say that in comparison with the simple sentences that are parted, the part that is not part-sentence was not the object of extensive and special research. Some issues related to the solution of the problem have been touched upon in order to help identify some of the features of the members of the sentence, and this direction has been partially discussed.

For this reason, our scientists, who are engaged in the study of non-member sentences, in their research on the solution of the

problem, have identified vague, contradictory and controversial issues, which have not yet been resolved.

To substantiate our view, let's look at some of the considerations we observed in this aspect of the study:

1) In addition to the word-sentence under the title of non-member sentences, the term "addressed sentence" should also be used to refer to the address.

Address sentences are words and phrases that are not grammatically related to a sentence member. In some linguistic works, speeches, especially its structurally complex types, are referred to as "non-member sentences", while in some linguistic literatures, speeches are presented as "single-sentence sentences".

In our opinion, it is wrong to consider the address as a sentence. Because the address is connected with the sentence only in terms of meaning. Thus, speeches are a component of a sentence in terms of meaning, not in terms of syntactic connection[16].

2) The idea that a "non-member sentence" refers to a single-sentence or double-sentence sentence structure also remains incomplete. They explain and try to substantiate the question of the conformity of a word-sentence to the structure of a one-syllable sentence due to its features similar to the noun sentence. Here, too, the main object of comparison is a short noun phrase.

As for other features, the predicative complementary role of intonation performs a similar function of completeness in a word with the same structure,

I. - There is a tractor driver in that village, and he must be a teacher - he teaches mechanical engineering.

- Yes Yes! (Gasimov A. from "The Fate of Justice").

II. Forest. This time, Eldar's gang is more visible than before. Eldar looks at the support from the top of the rock. (From S. Vurgun "Vagif").

However, the similarity of the features we have listed does not identify these two syntactic categories.

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[16] Zemskiy, A.M. Russkiy yazık /A.M.Zemskiy, C.C.Kryyskov, M.B.Svetlov. – Moskva: – 1955 – s. 38. – 158 s.

Given that the differences between these categories will be discussed in more detail later, we consider it appropriate to pause the comment.

3) There is such a linguistic literature on word research that, as in other compound sentences, the conclusion that a sentence is formed on the basis of a main clause is correct. "It is difficult to distinguish the main members in nouns and sentences. In our opinion, it would be correct to call both the title and the word a sentence formed on the basis of the main clause.

We believe that the idea has a paradoxical content. Because here the non-member, inseparable feature of the word-sentence is forgotten. It is absurd to think that an indefinite sentence is formed not only among the main clauses, but also in general, with the notion of a clause.

M. Jahangirov's article "Sentences that are not members of the modern Azerbaijani language" is also devoted to one-sentence sentences. In this article, the author protests against the term "single-sentence" and therefore calls them non-compound sentences. According to the author, sentences that have one of the main clauses are included in the definition of "monosyllabic", but in this article are not divided into clauses, i.e. sentences that are not divided into any members, including the main clauses or are not intended for this purpose.

In the above-mentioned article, M. Jahangirov speaks about two types of non-member sentences - address and sentence. We have already stated our position on the speech.

Incomplete sentences are formed not on the basis of their internal members, but on the basis of their own mass, their own "whole staff". It is impossible to break down its mass, to look for the parts of a sentence, and thus to imagine on the basis of which part it is formed.

In the second half of the fourth chapter, entitled "Syntactic-semantic types of words and sentences", the syntactic-semantic types of words, which are more interesting and semantically rich in terms of each other, were studied from a new perspective, and their

characteristics were analyzed broadly and clearly.

It is important to say that the richness of the semantic content of the sentence was studied in the dissertation, first and most importantly, in terms of the diversity of the subject's attitude to the object:

1) An emotional evaluator is a word-sentence that reflects the speaker's attitude to the expressed idea, situation, event and object. These types of sentences usually consist of exclamations and exclamation points.

For example:

- So you were writing?

- I was writing.

- To whom?

- People came and asked, and I wrote.

- Well done! Good for you! (From Shikhli S. "My Dead World").

2) A negative sentence is a sentence that is either used as a negative answer to a question, or expresses disagreement with the opinion of the interviewee, or denies the opinion of the speaker.

A negative sentence is mainly used to deny the habits of denial: "no", "good", as well as "never", "absolutely", "never".

For example,

"You've lost your mind," said Harry Hedman.

- No, it is not! Drango interrupted him sharply.

"Remember, Commissar," Drango came to life, "well, well, remember: he didn't have a small gray key, did he?" Approximately the same size, said Drango, pointing with his finger - very small.

- No, it's not. (Abdullayev Ch. From "Ali and Nino").

- This was the Hamazan camp.

- Don't they have men?

- No, it's not.

- After this conversation, Alpagay asked how many fights he had.

- Not at all.

- Are you afraid of death? He asked and smiled.

- Never!

At some points, the "of course" modal, which confirms before the negative sentences, is used on its own. This seemingly structural rhetorical form at first glance suggests the parallel processing of affirmative and negative sentences. Logically, the affirmative and negative relationship cannot be expressed in the same syntactic-semantic context. Such cases are excluded only in stylistic moments that express the content of the choice.

For example,

- Think and decide:

- Either yes or no!

In addition to the negative answer to the question posed at the same time as the above-mentioned affirmative and negative statements, the expression of one's own opinion, disagreement with the opinion of another, and the expression of its content are emphasized.

For example,

- Are you serious about that? - Stephen Ross said in astonishment:

- - Of course not. (Abdullayev Ch. From "Rules of logic").

Or:

- If satisfaction is a good thing, keeping a promise is not a bad thing.

- What a promise!

- Did you forget the promise you made to me?

"Of course not!" (From Babanli V. "The Man of the time").

As can be seen from the examples, the speaker's attitude to the expressed idea is processed in parallel with the negative response.

3) Question-word-sentence is developed at the moment of modal-reaction to the opinion of the interviewer, the habit of "yes", "no" or "no", "good", "so", "so", which expresses a positive and negative answer, is clear and s. expressed in words - is called a word-sentence.

For example,

- When I come in from outside, I wish I had someone run

noisily towards me. I wish I had someone to embrace my neck...

Qumash's forehead wrinkles tightened:

- Yes?

- It is profitable for me to go. I forget the disgusting face of the villain once and for all, I haven't set foot in public for a long time. Need to go!

- Good?

- If I know that this action is the last, it will not be repeated, I will forgive, although it is difficult for me.

-Be sure him! - Efsun begged - I promise: it was the last!

- Well, I forgived.

"So you're sorry, aren't you?" (From Babanli V. "The Man of the time").

4) "Affirmative sentence is a sentence that either answers the question, or agrees with the speaker, or confirms the speaker's opinion."

5) This type of one-member sentence is formed with the help of the following words and combinations: "yes", "of course (ki)", "undoubted (ki)", "wordless (ki)", "good", "natural (ki), "Probably", "very beautiful", "very good", "very clean", "yes", "everything", "everything", "yes" and so on.

For example:

A philosopher sees a woodcutter when he was walking on the road. Like my mother's wood pile, he gathered wood in an orderly way , and the philosopher stopped him. Who gathered these firewood so neatly? He asks.

"Myself," he answers.

"Can you open it again?"

- Of course. (Hasanzadeh N. from "Nabat aunt's bread").

It is worth noting the semantic subtleties of the affirmative phrase:

a) Affirmative word - a certain part of the sentence ("yes", "yes", "of course", "no doubt", "good") gives a sharp complementary answer to the previous statement, not enabling the development of explanatory words.

Let strangers see that there are many people who take care of my grandmother ... What is the word like, Mara Abramova? You are a wise woman (who has seen a lot of things in the world, is it so good or not?

Efsun looked at her watch:

- Then let him sleep a little, he suffered a lot, he was completely exhausted.

- Yeah.

b) Affirmative word-sentence - does not express a relatively definitive and complete answer in relation to the previous opinion. Therefore, some complementary lexical units, which are synonymous in terms of semantic capacity, are needed, at least in part. These expressions are either used on the spot, or are thought out according to the context of the text, depending on the content of the answer to the question.

From the point of view of such perception, the affirmation of this type of sentence is similar to the one-member sentences imagined in the mind. This is a geno - syntactic analogous structure of one-member sentences.

For example,

- Raise both hands. "He's probably joking with me," I said, raising my hands.

- Do not move.

- Well, I won't move (from Hasanzadeh N. "Nabat aunt's bread").

Or:

"Did Serge come up to your room?" Drango asked.

- Yeah. I first met him in the park. He fell to the ground twice.

"You brought him to your room, didn't you?"

- Yes, I brought it to my room. (Abdullayev Ch. From "Rules of logic").

As can be seen from the examples, the content of a sentence does not complete the previous consideration from a purely semantic point of view. For this reason, there is a need to develop additional explanatory words.

The diversity of its expressive style plays an important role in the diversity of syntactic and semantic meanings of affirmative and negative word-sentences.

"The affirmative and negative statements are expressed in different ways:

1. By repeating the same sentence.

2. By using several words and sentences together.

3. Through the development of modal words, some exclamations, persisent, limiting particles together with words.

In the mentioned sub-chapter, the characteristic features of the provocative sentence are clearly expressed. An inciting word is a word that expresses the speaker's attitude to the idea and the situation that arose at the beginning and encourages an action. Such sentences consist of exclamations with a sense of action and words with exclamations. Those words are:

March! Come on! War! Urra! Yeah!

For example,

Edar,

Ha ... ha ... ha ... look at that,

Look at this Arshak!

Come on! Take out your sword, baby! (From Vurgun S. "Vagif").

Or:

"Durna with the same whisper:

"We'll talk later," he said.

Efsun's tongue was hurting:

- So you say let's wait?

- Yeah! (From Babanli V. "The Man of the time") ".

Such words are divided into two parts according to the degree of determination of encouragement their syntactic semantics: a) direct encouragement of another to one action; b) Partial encouragement to do something.

Thus, the richness of syntactic-semantic types of words depends on the content of the subject's attitude to objective reality. This or that semantic diversity can be considered as a manifestation

of the innovative direction of the dissertation work.

In the sub-chapter of the fourth chapter entitled "Syntactic modal meanings of word-sentence types", the dissertation has a special position in solving the problem in terms of syntactic modal semantics of word-types.

In the first place, the subjective attitude of the speaker to the idea and the current situation can be expressed in a variety of intonations. Word types have different rhetorical-semantic shades according to the intonation in the expression of the communicative function.

The fact that this semantic nuance is a stimulus for the formation of syntactic-semantic sign in word-sentence types is shown in the dissertation as literary features:

1) word-sentence in the information content that expresses the narrative nature of the first idea or the speaker's opinion about the real situation.

For example,

- When the power comes, it seems that you do not love me.

Ninni tried to convince by swearing:

- A guest came to the house. I was late for him.

- No, it's not.

Or:

Elijah with a mocking smile:

- Is the harmonious body or the soul more complete? He asked.

- Kaves without thinking much:

- Of course, the spirit! - said (Y.V. Chamanzaminli from "Girls' spring").

The ideas expressed on the basis of examples are informative in content. This is evident from the pronunciation of the sentence and the requirements of the semantic purpose.

2) The sentence expresses the answer to the required answer about the unknown case in the form of a question.

For example,

- Hatem, a person speaks as much as you do - does the poison not affect him?

- Yeah? Yeah? (Hasanzadeh N. from "Nabat aunt's bread").

3) A sentence that expresses the attitude to the preconceived notion and the real situation in the form of an order.

For example,

- The chair answered? - I asked jokingly.

- Your chair looked like yours. He did not listen to me. But at least he listened.

"No!"

Or:

He dismounted and came straight to me. He also asked the question of the girl:

- Did you know me?

- Surely. (Hasanzadeh N. from "Nabat aunt's bread").

Opinions, expressed in the style of commanding the previous thought, depend more on the pronunciation of the intonation.

4) In fact, the exclamation mark, which asserts itself not only structurally, but also semantically as a syntactic unit, does not change its specific meaning as a word-sentence. Colorful feelings, emotional spirit, etc. to the previous idea or the current situation. thus expressing the formation of a figurative attitude to reasoning. This expressiveness is manifested in the same semantic mass, both in works of art and in live speech.

For example: Eldar:

"Come on, come on, I'm a torn peasant, too."

I fight with Shah when the time comes

Qacar:

- I need Koroglu to fight me!

Eldar:

(with irony)

- Well ... Well ... what is the word that you are a tiger (from Vurgun S. "Vagif").

Or:

The child gladly told his father:

- Dad, I won the knowledge contest.

Father:

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- Well done!

The mother joined in this joy with the same feeling:

- Applause! (From live talk).

Such emotional-emotional, spiritual expressions form a special category.

As a result, we can conclude that the expression of a word-sentence in different intonations not only forms the syntactic modal meanings of that type of simple one-sentence sentence, but also enriches the communicative function.

The proximity to the revival and solution of the problem in the dissertation is more actively observed in the sub-chapter of the fourth chapter called "The Comparative characterization of word-sentence with several structural-semantic types of one-member simple sentence , which is noteworthy in terms of scientific criteria and quality of content. Our language consists of rich sentence types in terms of content and structure.

In order to differentiate these sentence types from the structural-semantic and syntactic-semantic point of view, the comparative method is considered to be the most correct research method.

Sentence structures that are close to words can be grouped as follows:

1) Nominal sentences

2) Incomplete sentences

Each of these sentence types has its own comparison criteria. Thus, noun sentences according to the structural-semantic feature - the execution of the predicative through intonation and syntactic quantity; the position of incomplete sentences in the context of dialogic speech; in terms of processing impersonal sentences in the news function.

The aforementioned sub-chapter more vividly reflects the research directions aimed at solving the problems at the center of the dissertation in two sub-sections:

a) In the first half-chapter, "Syntactic-semantic comparison of noun-sentence with noun-sentence", the similarity of noun-sentences

with words-sentences due to their external structural features and position in the text is explained in the dissertation on the basis of relevant linguistic facts and examples.

I. Shahbaz's house. There was no change in the house. Tatiana is about to finish painting a picture of old Shahbaz (from Vurgun S. "Insan")

II. You wanted to look at Harrison's room, the commissioner reminded him.

"Then we'll see," Drongo waved, "let's go for a walk first."

- Good.

As we have seen, the syntactic category, which is the object of both studies, has the effect of having a similar structural structure to each other at first sight. Both appear in the form of a unit isolated from the text because they are pronounced with a tired intonation. However, both categories are closely related to the text and its semantic line. These or other similar features, which we have not mentioned, should not mean that they are both the same, single category.

In addition to the similarities in the first subsection, the differences between word-for-word and noun-sentences are also analyzed on the basis of relevant criteria:

1) A noun sentence is considered to be a member because it is based on the main clause. Sentences, on the other hand, refer to simple sentences that are inseparable from their members.

"Noun sentences are not formed grammatically as sentences. Noun phrases cannot accept special features of predicative. However, noun sentences have exhaustion and intonation, which are considered to be signs of a simple sentence.

2) Nominal sentences indicate the place, time and circumstances of the events that will take place later. Thus, noun phrases are directly related to the text. Explanatory words and phrases used after such sentences serve to strengthen their connection with the text. There is a semantic density between the title sentence and the content of the text. At some points, there is a tendency for independent development in noun sentences. For example, Shusha

fortress, Gazakh district, etc. These types of noun phrases from Samad Vurgun's play "Vagif" retain their lexical meaning even when expressed in isolation from the text.

Word- Sentences are used without explanatory words. When used outside the text, it sounds trivial and completely loses its semantic support.

3) Nominal sentences are structurally and semantically concise and extensive when used with additional expressions.

Word-sentences, on the other hand, cannot form such a structure because they are isolated from explanatory and clarifying words.

If we visualize the comparative theoretical ideas we have mentioned, we get such a graphical scheme
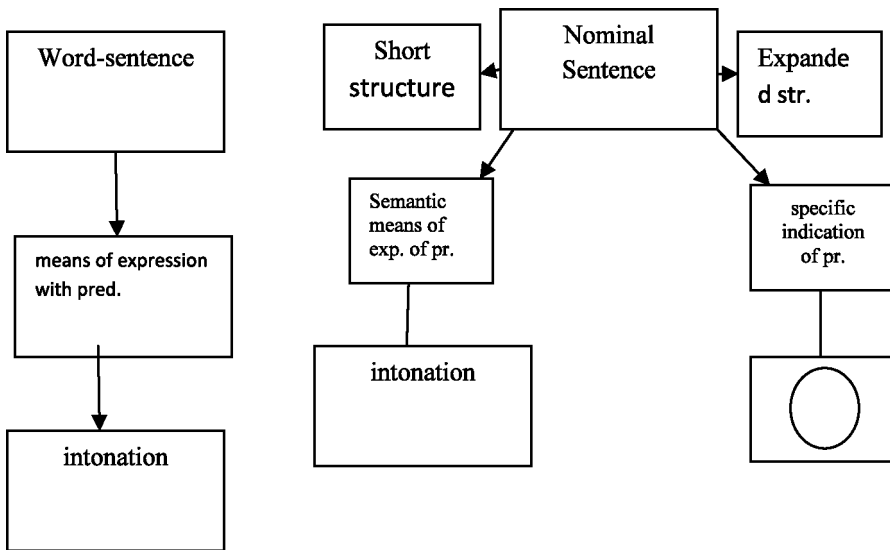
In the second sub-chapter of the first half of the chapter, entitled "Syntactic-semantic comparison of incomplete sentences and sentences", a comparative analysis based on both parameters (similar and different) can be considered as a factor in the study of the dissertation in new directions:

1. similar syntactic-semantic features:

a) Both are close to each other in terms of their position, ie they take a communicative-functional position in the dialogic speech environment.

For example:

I. - It seems that a taxi has arrived. Who called the taxi?

-I:

-Stay healthy.

-Thank you.

- I.

II. - It will be necessary to check all of them.

Is your house too far from the garage?

- Yeah.

- Is your house too big?

- No, it's not.

- Do you have a basement?

- Yes. (Abdullayev Ch. From "Rules of logic").

In both sentence structures, the communicative function takes place in the context of dialogic speech.

b) In both cases, the required answer is expressed quantitatively in individual words.

c) Both incomplete sentences and words do not express any meaning (idea) outside the context.

However, such close features do not make syntactic-semantic equality between them. There are significant differences between these two simple sentence constructions:

a) Incomplete sentences belong to the system of compound sentences, which can be expressed by all members of the sentence. A word sentence belongs to a group of simple sentences that are not members.

b) If a missing part of a sentence can be reconstructed according to the text, it is not necessary because the word-sentence expresses a structurally-semantically direct-precise attitude to the previous idea, despite its semantic diversity.

For example:

I. - What about the job of our bride?

-Still reading.

- Where.

- At the university.

II. - So you mean you got married in pairs?

- No, it's not.

- I broke up.

- From the girl's parents?

- No, it's not.

The members omitted in the first group of sentences - "our bride", "reads" (clause and news) can be restored if necessary.

In the second group, the answer to the previous idea is given in words and is complementary.

c) Incomplete sentences are more stylistically active. If the name of a member of the speech is mentioned in the previous sentence, it is omitted in the second sentence because there is no need to repeat it.

In word-sentences, the situation is slightly different. Thus, the answer is answered once in accordance with the requirements of the previous idea. This is not a "missed word".

One of the simple sentence types selected as the object of comparison with word-sentence in this half of the dissertation is "Syntactic-semantic comparison of word-sentence and impersonal sentence".

The similarities and differences between both of these sentence types have been explored, the most important of which are:

1) Similarities:

a) Both are structurally predicative from a communicative-functional point of view.

I. There is calm in the region.

II. - Do you want to apologize?

-Yeah.

b) Both categories fall into the category of simple sentences with one component.

2) Differences:

a) First of all, impersonal and sentences differ in whether they are members or not.

b) In impersonal sentences, the grammatical person does not participate in the subject and it is impossible to imagine it. In sentences, however, a word that serves as a means of expression or response for a specific purpose is not used in exceptional cases, but can be expressed by intonation.

For example:

- Sister, is Aunt Badam here?

-...

-Don't know when it will come?

-...

As we can see, instead of the answer, the word to be processed was omitted. It is possible to think about it ("yes" or "no") through the conditions of speech.

c) While impersonal sentences are concise and extensive due to the presence of secondary members, the sentences take the position of a mono-lexical unit without explanatory words.

Thus, the common and different position of a word-sentence with the simple sentence types in which it is compared plays a special role in the formation of its syntactic semantics. The diversity of the modal meaning of a word is a manifestation of the richness of its syntactic semantics.

In the fourth chapter, the role of means of expression and stylistic-semantic shades in the formation of the syntactic semantics of words and sentences are discussed in detail in the dissertation. In this regard, a number of considerations aimed at solving the problem are considered important aspects of the work. Consider some of these points:

The specific feature of sentences is that, although they are not in one word, in terms of syntactic-semantic mass (potential) they correspond to the whole idea expressed by the sentence.

Sentences that consist of a single word (or a fixed combination of words) that are not syntactically organized, that is, not divided into parts, are not expanded by explanatory words. If in the answer

sentences any modal word, custom and exclamation point (news, completeness, envelope) is added, then that answer sentence is not considered a sentence.

For example,

- Kebab and noodle lavash have a different taste.

- Yes, it will be delicious!

In these examples, the verb should be considered an incomplete sentence, not a sentence, because it is a member.

It is also important to say that such a syntactic feature of a word-sentence is that sometimes a word-sentence is followed by an address.

For example,

- You did not see anything suspicious.

"No, Robert."

Or:

As soon as he saw Stephen Ross, the commissioner approached him:

- Professor, are you here too?

- Yes, the Commissioner (Abdullayev Ch. From the "Rules of Logic").

The words "yes" and "no" in the examples remain words, despite the fact that they are addressed later. It should be noted that the address itself belongs to a group of words that are not syntactically members.

Although the word is not active according to the degree of processing, in some speech situations it is used simultaneously with several auxiliary parts of speech.

For example,

- As you wish. By any name. Mr. Harrison is an uncomplicated man.

- Do they all speak English?

- Of course, yes.

Or:

- Then let's take the French name. For example, Henri Leyvr. Appropriate, you will introduce me to him by this name.

- Well, yes (Abdullayev Ch. From "Ali and Nino").

At some points, the word that is considered the answer sentence is observed as a repetition of the same word-sentence.

For example,

Ahmed Bey, Mursal Bey's most respected man and the support of his arm, woke up to this sound and nodded his head in agreement.

- Of course, of course! (From "Selected works" by Rahman S.).

The classification of words and sentences is explained in the dissertation on the basis of the division given in the linguistic literature so far:

1) Yes, yes, no, no, not at all, not at all, not with particles

2) Ah, aha, oho, ey, alas, ahsan, ura, march, haydi, well done, applause and so on. with exclamations.

3) Of course, definitely, all right, righto, surely , and so on. with modal words.

The characteristic syntactic-semantic features of this classification, which are considered acceptable, are explained and substantiated from a new aspect, and these features are manifested in literary examples.

The sub-chapter entitled "Stylistic-semantic shades of words" clearly states in the above-mentioned sub-chapter of the dissertation that the stylistic features of a word and, in general, the structure of each sentence are closely related to their scope and activity levels. Within the individual stylistic context of simple sentence types, where all stylistic possibilities arise from communicative conditions, they have been systematically explored in all chapters of the work, becoming the object of research."In this sense, we can say that the scope of word processing is limited. Because there is no need to use words everywhere and at any time. The speaker may use different sentence structures, depending on the purpose for which the point is being made.

There is a need to use phrases in the following cases:

a) Depending on the communication conditions

b) Depending on the purpose of expression

c) Depending on the situation of the form of speech (poetry,

narration and dialogue).

The word-sentence is used in question-and-answer remarks in the text, usually in the context of dialogic speech.

In order to show the stylistic features of the sentence more clearly, the stylistic features of the incomplete sentence are compared in the dissertation and the following conclusion is drawn: The stylistic features of the incomplete sentences are used in the expression of a similar stylistic function in the sentence. In other words, if we express the idea in all cases in a whole sentence,

it will be a waste of time. Sometimes it is necessary to express an opinion quickly, to approach the word sparingly. In such cases, the question-answer becomes the manager of the verbal-communicative function.

Thus, this or that diversity of words is widely and openly expressed in the dissertation as one of the main factors that play an important role in enriching its syntactic semantics.

This dissertation also changed (updated) the point of view of the problem for the first time, and syntactic semantics was chosen as its main goal. From the context of functional grammar, syntactic-semantic views have gained very interesting and new results after defining their innovative directions.

As a result of the work done to solve the problem, which is the research goal of the fourth chapter, it can be said that the structural-semantic features of the word-sentence with other sentence constructions of similar structure were determined by comparative method. Syntactic-semantic types, means of expression and stylistic possibilities of words and sentences based on literary texts and examples have been widely studied.

The study of the syntactic semantics of a simple sentence in the modern literary language of Azerbaijan allows us to generalize the following scientific results:

1. Syntactic-semantics in a simple sentence can be divided into two groups in terms of its system of meanings: 1) Syntactic modal meanings (declarative, question, imperative, conditional and exclamation meanings); 2) Syntactic-structural meanings

(comparative, object, subject, sign meanings, etc.). Based on the rich artistic materials of both of them, a number of parallels and comparisons, generalizations were made about the existing similarities. The same similarities are observed not only in the study of the simple sentence from the structural-semantic point of view, but also in the study of other formal grammatical aspects.

2. Subject-predicate relations in a simple sentence were investigated in a logical direction in a multi-aspect plan. The broad interpretation of the terms implicit sentence (imagined in elliptical sentences), logical sentence and psychological sentence, and the term grammatical sentence on the structure-semantic types of a simple sentence can be evaluated as a result of the research.

3. In compound sentences, subject-subject relations, as well as predicate-predicate relations, are defined on the basis of texts. During the research, it was concluded that the subject (doer) and object (grammatical person) mostly coincide in two-member sentences. To the extent that the subject agrees with the predicate, it also agrees with the predicate. That is, the subject is projected ontoteh predicate, which is also a grammatical category.

4. It is not possible to restore the missing member in single-member sentences according to the present member. Because this kind of reconstructive operation can result in changing the structure of the sentence. However, the vague and general conception of the non-participating member in the mind as an intellectual norm is one of the psychologically tested methods. From this point of view, terms such as "omitted member", "missing member", "imagining" are also used in conditional sentences.

5. In a group of simple sentences - a member omitted in a certain personal sentence construction is restored based on the semantic content of the context. This characteristic feature of two-member sentences is related to its stylistic character. In one-member sentences, the omission of any member is not related to the stylistic aspect. Because one-member sentences are asymmetric sentences, and the language needs it.

6. The non-recognition of person, space and time limitations of

general personal sentences is shown by rich artistic examples. Those sentence constructions differ from each other according to the content expressed by the questions. Thus, the question expressing the content of indefinite personal sentences is a grammatical question. The question in general personal sentences has a logical characteristic corresponding to the structural-semantic harmony of its content. At the same time, the degree of relevance of work and action to the subject performs the stimulating function for the generalization of structural content. To put it more clearly, in such a sentence construction, the subject corresponds to the implicitly-imagined subject. For example: Nə əkərsən, onu da biçərsən.

7. Although the grammatical clause is not actually present in general personal sentences, it is equally imagined in the "coalitional form" in the cognitive process with the logical clause. When we look at the relationship of the work and process to the subject in the content of the sentence, we have to face such a situation of syntactic-semantic thinking: a) Work, the process is equally relevant to the speaker himself. This is a manifestation of the expression of a specific subject in the function of an implicit messenger; b) It is stated that the work and action pertain to all persons (singular and plural). This can be considered an indicator of the fact of imagining the general subject, that is, the logical prophet.

8. Determining the stylistic functions of the structural-semantic types of a simple sentence is one of the research goals of the research work. As a result of the research, it was concluded that the syntactic semantics of a simple sentence is directly related to the culture of speech. The role of the syntactic-semantic aspect is great in expanding the communicative-functional capabilities of the language. The study of the syntactic semantics of a simple sentence, along with its informative and communicative advantages, also stimulates the strengthening of the poetic-expressive expression of thought.

9. The rich structural-semantic types of a simple sentence, its syntactic-semantic features are widely used in fiction as well as in our oral speech. Poetic wordsmiths, our poets and writers intensively

use such simple sentence constructions in their descriptions and evocations and in the rhetoric of images in order to present an emotional, harmonious form of speech.

10. The use of clauses such as "missing member" and "imagining" in single-component sentences is conditional. This kind of reconstructive method is typical for a two-part sentence structure. It is no longer considered acceptable to use the term "imagination" in the interpretation of a single sentence construction.

11. The grammatical structure of a simple sentence is considered the first base in the formation of the syntactic meaning aspect of that construction. The structural-semantic aspect of the language is a single system that interacts with each other and plays the role of a base for determining one of the other. A language has no linguistic elements outside of that system.

12. In the simple sentence category, the content is the main one in the relation of form and content. Throughout the development period, the content requires a new form according to its structure. In general, in determining a number of issues related to syntax, the investigation of the structural-semantic aspect is of great importance. Although the structural aspect is preferred in relation to the study of a specific problem, the semantic direction is considered leading in the solution of a number of issues. In our opinion, the parallel study of both aspects is considered more suitable for the purpose. Because language is a manifestation of the joint correspondence of form and content, that is, structure and semantics.

13. Among the rich structural-semantic types of simple sentences, personal sentences differ in terms of communicative flexibility, breadth of processing experience and richness of stylistic possibilities for both forms of the language. As a result, we can say that personal sentences have a more active position in terms of communicative function than the structural-semantic types of simple sentences for oral or written speech.

14. Indefinite personal sentences are accompanied by less processing for the classic-book style than for the oral-folklore style. The conducted observation and analysis show that this type of

sentence construction is passive in terms of microstylistic functionality. In the language sphere, the prose environment is more productive than the poetry environment in the formation of indefinite personal sentences.

15. The morphological expression of the subject in a concise sentence structure is a later event in the language. In earlier times, the predicate of a simple sentence was characterized by having a nominative structure (For example, *Saz ağası-söz ağası. Qız yükü-duz yükü. Dağ yeri-duman yeri. Yurd yeri- güman yeri* (proverb).

16. The historical manifestation of the concept of uncertainty is possible precisely on the basis of certainty - these two forms of existence constantly operate in dialectical unity. Indefinite personal sentences were formed after the definite personal sentences went through a complex evolutionary process and gained extensive expression experience.

17. A large part of impersonal sentences is formed as a result of the metamorphosis of the semantic relationship between the etymological subject and the predicate (For example, *Bölgədə sakitlikdir. Bayırda vurhavurdur*). A certain part of impersonal sentence structures, which are the most typical examples of single-component sentences, appear as a result of lexical-grammatical deformation of independent verbs.

18. During the study of the syntactic-semantic aspect of a simple sentence, a number of semantic laws such as polysemanticization, metaphoricization, homonymization, synonymization, and meaning enrichment were also determined. Thus, the subject and the predicate materialize directly in the main members of concise sentences and are projected onto those members.

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

Books:

1. Azərbaycan dilinin sadə cümlə sintaksisi (semantik təhlil), dərs vəsaiti./ – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, – 2006. – 80 s.

2. Sadə cümlə sintaksisinə dair praktikum, dərs vəsaiti. / - Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2011. – 100 s.

3. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində qarışıq tipli mürəkkəb cümlələrin sxematik strukturu metodik vəsait./-Bak; Mütərcim,-20012,-68s.

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