

**SADƏ CÜMLƏNİN SİNTAKTİK SEMANTİKASININ FORMALAŞMASINDA CÜMLƏ İLƏ  
BAĞLI XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİN ROLU**  
*THE ROLE OF THE FEATURES CONCERNING THE SENTENCE IN THE FORMATION OF SYNTACTIC  
SEMANTICS OF A SIMPLE SENTENCE*

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**ÖZƏT**

Məqalə doktorluq dissertasiyası üçün nəzərdə tutulmuşdur. Dissertasiyanın məzmununun ifadəsinə xidmət etmək məqsədi ilə yazılmışdır.

Cümlənin mənalar toplusunun diqqətə çatdırılması və azərbaycan dili materialları əsasında şərh edilməsi işində bu məqaləni faydalı hesab edirik.

Cümlənin mənalar toplusu müvafiq dərəcə üçün qrupda müəyyənləşdirilmişdir: leksik, qrammatik və intonasiya. Bu mənə qruplarının hər birinin səciyyəvi əlamətləri və semantik vasitələrinin ayrı-ayrı dil faktları ilə əlaqəli izahı istiqamətində məqalənin xüsusi mövqeyi vardır.

Fonetik, leksik və qrammatik dil hadisələrinin kompleks halda sintaktik semantikanın formalaşmasını təzahür etdirməsi məqalənin əsas ideyalarından sayılır. Modal sintaktik semantika və sintaktik struktur-semantikanın paralel inkişafının inikası da məqalənin qayəsinin göstəricilərindəndir. Ümumiyyətlə, cümlənin istər sintaktik-struktur, istərsə də semantik-struktur cəhətinin formalaşmasında iştirak edən leksik-qrammatik, o cümlədən intonasiya vahidləri bütövlükdə sintaktik semantik sadə cümlənin yeni aspektinin araşdırılması üçün əlverişli zəmin yaradır. Sintaktik semantikanın sadə cümlənin üslub-semantik çalarlarının məzmununu müəyyənləşdirməkdə də kifayət qədər dolğun mövqeyi vardır. Sadə bir cümlənin sintaktik semantikasını təşkil edən ən vacib element cümlə ilə əlaqəli olan xüsusiyyətlərdir.

**Açar sözlər:** sintaktik semantika, semantik quruluş, fono-semantik, leksik-semantik məntiqi cümlə, qrammatik quruluş, sadə cümlə.

**ABSTRACT**

The role of sentencing features in the formation of syntactic semantics of a simple sentence.

The article is intended for doctoral dissertation. Written to serve the testimony of the content of the dissertation.

We consider this article useful in drawing attention to the sentence collection of sentences and interpretation of the Azerbaijani language material.

The set of sentences in the sentence is defined in the group for the corresponding comb: lexical, grammatical and intonational. There is a special position in the article to describe the specific language of each of these meaning groups and their specific semantic means.

The phenomenon of phonetic, lexic, and grammatical language can be regarded as a complex expression of syntactic semantics. The proof of the parallel development of modal syntactic semantics and syntactic structure-semantics is also one of the indications of the article. As a whole, syntactic semantics creates favorable ground for the research of the new aspect of a simple sentence. Syntactic semantics also has a sufficient position in determining the content of the style-semantic shades of a simple sentence.

**Key words:** syntactic semantics, semantic-structure, phono-semantics, lexical-semantic logical sentence, grammatical structure, simple sentence.

## **Introduction**

Syntactic semantics or semantic-structural features of a simple sentence are generally considered to be one of the most urgent problems of Azerbaijani linguistics, especially modern linguistics. Linguistic literature comprehensively deals with phono-semantic and lexical-semantic features of the language. Despite the extensive research of the formal-grammatical features of the sentence in our linguistics, there is no sufficient research on its semantics, entirely syntactic semantics. Syntactic semantics is of great importance for determining the activity scope of separate types of a simple sentence in the language, using quantity, position in proportion to each other, active and partly passive ones.

As a whole, syntactic semantics creates favorable ground for the study of the new aspect of a simple sentence. At the same time, syntactic semantics has a sufficient position in identifying the content of the simple sentence stylistic-semantic shades and the differentiation criteria according to the developmental point.

The most important element forming the syntactic semantics of a simple sentence is the features concerning the sentence. The features, which each of them is described below in detail, is connected with the grammatical structure of the sentence. The grammatical structure is the essence of the sentence. So, if there is a grammatical structure, there is a sentence corresponding to its structural type.

Undoubtedly, intercourse means of the language can not be accomplished only by means of lexical and morphological categories. However, in order to fulfill the task of being means of intercourse, combining the words is necessary to express an idea in the sentence. By getting detailed information and knowledge about the sentence, everyone can express more accurate idea about various issues.

The research of the topic in the world and Russian linguistics falls to recent years' share. In general, the intensive research of sentence semantics was started in the 60s of the XX century. S.D.Kotnelson, V.K.Kasaevich, B.Serebrennikov and others were involved in the research of the problem.

Having one or several grammatical combinations of words, the biggest speech unit being completed according to the content and intonation is the unit of expression and formation of ideas so that, the unity of language and thinking appears here. The sentence is interconnected with the logical judgment, but it is not the same with it. Each judgment is expressed as a sentence, but not each sentence is considered a judgment. On the other hand, being connected with human feelings and will, the sentence serves them to be expressed.

### **Syntactic-semantic function of the features concerning the sentence.**

The features of the sentence in linguistics have been explained in different ways. Some scholars - M.N.Peterson considers two features of the sentence to be important:

- a) completeness of meaning
- b) intonation expressing the completeness of thought.

N.A.Baskakov proposes that the structure of the sentence in Turkic languages consists of two elements: subject and predicate. (1, p, 247)

Y.V.Krotevich states that the sentence has three main features: intonation, completeness and predicativity.

In the literature of the Turkic linguistics, several works were written about theoretical issues along with concrete practical issues of the simple sentence (N.K. Dmitriyev, "Details of the simple sentence, N.A.Baskakov, "The structure of the simple sentence, etc.) In these works a great deal of attention is given to the explanation of the features concerning the sentence and play a specific role in its formation.

Each sentence must have completed data intonation, predicativity and modality. Professor Mirza Kazımbay, who is the author of the first scientific grammar of the Azerbaijan language, refers the Arabic linguistics in his work "General grammar of Turkic-Tatar language": "The sentence or word is derived from the combination of two or more words with a independent and completed meaning. For example, Truth is

salvation, the one who tries a lot succeeds . It's important for the sentence to have two elements: composition (expression, word combination) and an independent completed meaning". (3,8, 679).

Predicativity not only has a special position among the features related to the sentence, but also is considered one of the beneficial conditions for the formation of syntactic semantics. Predicativity being the main grammatical condition for the sentence has been sufficiently dealt with in linguists' works. The purpose of the predication, which carries out the function of a complete relationship between the two essential components of the sentence, is to transmit the idea to logical thinking expression and communication carriers. If the issue is approached from certainty aspect, turning subject-predicate relation to the main means for itself, predicativity transmits its function to concrete plane in order to reach its goal.

From this point of view, considering the main parts of the sentence to be major criterion of predicativity has rightly been proved in linguistics. We can logically conclude that the relationship between the main parts from person and quantitative point of view is means of formation and agreement of predicativity.

Thus, predicativity is measured by the ability of each word or words to provide information about the matter. Here, something is either confirmed, or negated, it is commented on, it is intended to get or give information about a specific event. From the expression point of view of the subject and predicate with parts of speech, predicativity is divided into two poles,: a) noun pole b) verb pole.

According to the mediation degree in the process of establishing this relationship, the noun function is of active and leading importance. This can be clearly seen in the noun function of the subject and predicate.

Let's consider the following text:

Kabla Israfil did not believe his eyes when approaching the car in the morning!

- Mahar! Weren't you the night watchman!

- Mahar quickly ran toward him:

"Yes, bey, it was me, your servant!"

- Whose deed is it? ("Where is our way going to" M.Calal)

In the given prose part, the nouns "it was your servant", " deed is" has been used in the function of both the subject and predicate with its subject-predicate morphological features.

The verb acting as an expression means of predicativity is only the predicate in the sentence. As it is seen from its title, the predicate depends on the subject as it refers it . This predicative view can easily be seen in the following example:

... The ones in the class stood up. Inspector released pupils:

- Children! Go home. You will not have a lesson today ... ("Where is our way going to" M.Calal).

One of the factors that contribute to the formation of the syntactic semantics of the simple sentence, which is considered to be one of the essential features of the sentence, is subject-predicate relations. As the concept of predicativity finds its broad expression in the context of the grammatical category, i.e. the subject and predicate, it is expedient in the relationship of the subject and predicate, the main parts of the sentence.

"Being the main part of the sentence, the subject is the doer of the action, and when it comes to predicativity, we have to say that it is the key to forming a sentence. Predicative attitude means the relationship between the main parts of the sentence. Predicative relationship is not available beforehand. It is formed during the speech process." (4,8,82). Thus, subject-predicate agreement is considered one of the means of predicative attitudes. In finite sentences the subject (the doer of the action) and the subject (grammatical person) coincide with each other. "The predicate agrees with the subject, and hence the predicate is projected in a grammatical category. For example,

Do attack, existence, non-existence that you feel!

Do attack, dismantled dawn houses!

The feeling, the wave in your head

Let enter the beach without looking back  
(“Cultural Attack” M. Mushfig)

In this example logical subject is present. The compound verb (do attack) formed by the auxiliary verb “do” is the sign of the logical subject – the second person singular. Here, the predicate and subject is are factual in the predicate “Do attack”.

The grammatical expression of predicativity is also the category of time, person and modality. It is known that any event occurs within specific time and the text available on the content of that event is understood from time point of view. Regarding the category of person considered expression means of predicativity, we can say that any statement (text) is related to one of three persons. According to the tendency related to modality, each person approaches the opinion that he/she expresses regardless of the content and the object.

The role of intonation in the formation of a simple sentence in terms of syntactic semantics is quite high.

In fact, intonation is one of the priorities in completing the predicativity. Intonation has a leading position in the formation of sentences and, in general, the realization of the communication. By means of the intonation, separate words can also be formed as sentences.

“Intonation means modality, it provides the correct grouping of sentences, serves to distinguish between simple and complex sentences, as well as subordinate and coordination relations, and enables to define the logical emphasis of the sentence and parenthesis.” (2, p, 120) The classification of the intonation is varied: a) intonation of comparison b) intonation of explanation c) intonation of enumeration and so on.

The intonation, which is a rhythmic-methodical component of the speech, serves to the expression of syntactic semantics (meanings) in the sentence, as well as emphasizes figurativeness effect and emotional – expressive power.

Black doubts! Leave my head,  
The thoughts are incomprehensible!  
You, misty work that I started;  
What does the future say to us?  
Will the intelligence win in the world?  
(“Human” S. Vurghun)

If we investigate the hemistiches in the example in terms of intonation, we would have come to the conclusion that the idea above-mentioned is right.

The intonation arises from the demand of the goal. Therefore, as the speaker’s aim is related to his wishes and desires, the intonation, along with the specific features we have mentioned, also expresses modality. According to the modality, information is differentiated by questioning and ordering intonations. Moreover, intonation of call and paranthesis are differentiated. Intonation of exclamation is characterized by emotional shades. The communicative function of the intonation is the general function of intonation, and in fact all other special functions depend on this communicative function. The essence of the communicative function of the intonation is that it differentiates the sentence from word and word combinations and forms it as an independent communicative unit.

The features concerning the sentence being the main aspect in the formation of the sentence and its meaning system, performing their functions in unity are one of unambiguously confirmed ideas in the linguistic literature.

**Conclusion:**

The emphasis on semantic research of syntactic units is natural. Because the grammatical structure can not be fully understood without semantics. This article can be a significant contribution to the research of the

meaning aspect of the simple sentence on the basis of the Azerbaijani language materials and the study of its structural and semantic types.

This work, aimed at studying the syntactic semantics problem of a simple sentence both in synchronous and diachronic directions, will namely serve this purpose.

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