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COMPLEX SYNTACTICS IN TURKOLOGY LINGUISTICS AND HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF WHOLES

Abstract. Complex syntactic entities are relatively new fields of study in linguistics. Although this field has been touched upon in the researches of various linguists, the problem has been involved in research as a whole, and linguists have become more interested in it since the 20th century.

Keywords: historical syntax, philology, linguistics, syntactic whole.

Initially, researches in this field were carried out in Europe and Russia, and great successes were achieved. In Turkological linguistics, the investigation of the issue of text syntax has become a research object since the 60s and 70s of the 20th century. However, there are still opinions among linguists against the study of a large syntactic unit – a complex syntactic whole – as a separate field. Back in the 19th century, Mirza Kazim Bey, an outstanding scientist, touched upon the issue of text study in his famous work “Grammatika”, albeit in a very early form. Speaking about the study of text linguistics in Turkological and Azerbaijani linguistics, K. Abdulla notes: “Unfortunately, until now, in general, in Azerbaijani linguistics, especially the issues related to text linguistics were not set out in such a broad and comprehensive way. With one minor exception – it is interesting that M. Kazim Bey in his famous grammar approached the idea of super-phraseological combinations in a certain sense, but later he did not develop his idea. M. Kazim Bey talks about the unity formed by various grammatical means, notes the importance and frequent use of this unity in the book language, in other words, in the literary language. This unity, said by the great linguist, is actually a phraseological unity, a complex syntactic whole. M. Kazim Bey noted the existence of such a unit, at least intuitively. And in fact, we can start the history of the study of the text in Turkology, as well as in Azerbaijani Turkic

linguistics, with this sentence” [3, 185–186]. Ninel Hajiyeva, while analyzing the historical grammar of Turkish languages in a comparative way, notes that the work becomes more complicated when studying the history of the syntactic unit within the whole group of related languages, and that there are generally not enough specific and precise methods in this field of research. [12, 320]. K. Abdulla also specially evaluates the ideas of N. Hajiyeva in the study of text linguistics in Azerbaijani linguistics and Turkological linguistics. In 1960, prof. In her monograph dedicated to the study of historical monuments in the Azerbaijani language, N. Hajiyeva writes about “chain verb constructions in the complex period. But unfortunately, her ideas have not attracted the attention of researchers engaged in text linguistics. The main reason for this is that not only in the Azerbaijani Turkish language, but in general, this problem has not been systematically studied in Turkology as a whole” [3, 186]. K. Abdulla’s work was more successful in the study of complex syntactic entities as a separate field of study. In the 1980s, he published many articles on text syntax one after the other, and wrote a doctoral dissertation. K. Abdulla’s monograph “Theoretical problems of Azerbaijani language syntax” provides an opportunity to reconsider the theoretical problems of syntax not only in Azerbaijani linguistics, but also in Turkological linguistics, as well as existing ideas in the field of sentence, complex

sentence and text syntax. In one part of the book, the author talked about complex syntactic entities. K. Abdullayev investigated the most urgent issues of the text, such as defining the boundaries of the text, text and paragraph, text composition, composition, and cohesion, and clarified them. In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, studies on the study of complex syntactic entities in Turkological linguistics increased. Kazan University professor M. Z. Zakiyev is one of the Turkologists who achieved great success in the field of text syntax. His work entitled “Syntax structure of the Tatar language” is considered a fundamental research work. In his work, M. Z. Zakiyev provided detailed information about the volume, boundaries, semantic features, and linking tools of complex syntactic units based on the materials of the Tatar language. According to M. Z. Zakiyev, the components of a complex syntactic unit – those that make it up it is one of the most important issues to learn in detail the means that connect independent, equal sentences together [18, 76]. Mehman Musaoğlu is one of the researchers who gave an extensive interpretation of text linguistics and syntax in Turkological linguistics. The author shows the conceptual-intellectual essence of the text in the textbook “Syntax of Complex Sentences in Turkish Languages”, notes that «examples of oral folk literature based on gopuz and saz, various images of the national language, dialects and dialects are concrete means of expression of that conceptual-intellectual essence», tried to determine the common features of Turkish texts by comparing the texts of «Manas» and “Kitabi-Dade Gorgud” [9, 271]. Another object of his comparison was working on the written and spoken forms of complex syntactic entities. Thus, M. Musaoğlu compared the written and oral forms of those texts while conducting research on the modern Turkish language and folklore texts, and showed their structural and stylistic differences [15, 19]. Expanding his research in the direction of text syntax, M. Musaoğlu made a great contribution to the investigation of complex syntactic entities with nu-

merous articles one after the other. Dogan Gunay’s researches in the field of complex syntactic entities in Turkish linguistics are worthy of appreciation. In his book “Knowledge of Text”, he investigated the concept of text, text and sentence, time differences in the text, the tone of the text, the main features of the text, text types [4, 67]. “The text is a meaningful whole that the reader wants to read”, says Dogan Gunay, emphasizing that the text is addressed to the reader as a meaningful whole [14, 55]. A. Abdullayev, who studied text linguistics, investigated text syntax in his candidacy and doctoral studies, and for the first time based on the materials of two languages – Azerbaijani and English, he analyzed the factors determining the text, the compositional structure of the text, and the meaning relationships between the components of the text in a fundamental comparative manner [1]. A. Mammadov also compared macrotext and microtext concepts in his doctoral dissertation entitled “System of formal means of communication in the creation of a text”, what is a text as a whole? Around the question, he extensively studied the place of complex syntactic entities in the syntactic system, the formal means of communication and the semantic meaning relations in the connection of the components of the text. While investigating the place of complex syntactic units in the syntactic system, including the presence of a large syntactic unit, A. Mammadov, who comparatively analyzes the opinions of linguistics researchers in this direction, ultimately shows the syntactic section and the hierarchical arrangement of its units in this form:

1. The expression;
2. Simple sentence;
3. Complex sentence (in the example of the subordinate type only);
4. Complex syntactic whole [8, 67].

And the study of complex syntactic entities by Azerbaijani linguists dates back to the 60s and 70s of the 20th century. Speaking about the need to study complex syntactic entities, Kamal Abdullayev writes that the text in Azerbaijani Turkish linguistics has not

become the object of systematic and comprehensive analysis until recently. Of course, there are no general specific works related to text linguistics as well as text syntax. At the same time, the internal logic of the syntactic sequence dictates that the urgent study of the problem is necessary. Thus, speech practice as a whole is built on the fundamental category derived from this theory [3, 191]. A. Javadov is one of the first to conduct research on text syntax in Azerbaijani linguistics. A. Javadov separates complex syntactic units as an independent unit of our speech and tries to examine it in detail and defines such a definition: "The part formed by several sentences connected by content and structure, rhythm and intonation should be considered a syntactic unit" [6, 66]. Taking complex syntactic units as linguistic units with independent boundaries, the author manages to reveal a number of their characteristic features. It is clear from his studies that "the syntactic whole develops from uncertainty to certainty, and the determination of uncertainty is related to the sentences that are arranged one after the other in the text like links of a chain. Such a thinking process also affects the structure of the sentence" [6, 67]. In fact, this work of A. Javadov can be considered a novelty for Azerbaijani linguistics, the author here takes complex syntactic units as an independent language unit with its own boundaries. Although his work does not yet answer all the questions that arise about the text, it reveals a number of characteristic features. managed to get out. In the 70s of the 20th century, A. Khalilov, one of the researchers who did great work in the study of texts in Azerbaijani linguistics, tried to determine the boundaries of complex syntactic units based on the materials of the "Azerbaijani language: and as a syntactic whole must have a beginning and an end" [13, 65–67]. In our opinion, if a complex syntactic whole is considered an independent language unit, then, of course, as an indicator of independence, the unit should have a beginning and an end point, and as a result, the complex syntactic whole should be different from other speech units and show its indepen-

dence. A. Khalilov considers the central sentence in complex syntactic wholes to be the main criterion for determining its boundaries. In addition, the author notes that sign pronouns have a special role in creating a connection between the components, both in terms of meaning and grammar. Among the studies conducted in the 80s in the study of complex syntactic entities in Azerbaijani linguistics, the studies of K. Abdullayev, F. Alizade, A. Mammadov, N. Abbasova and others can be mentioned. Currently, the study of complex syntactic entities in Azerbaijani linguistics is experiencing its period of growth. Thus, various books and textbooks are written in this field, a large number of research works are prepared, candidacy and doctoral theses are written. One of such achievements is the textbook "Complex syntactic units in the Azerbaijani language" published in 2012. In this textbook published under the leadership of Baku Slavic University, a number of prominent researchers presented their research here. K. Abdullayev, Sh. Huseynov, N. Novruzova, A. Mammadov, K. Hajiyeva and others can be mentioned. This textbook is one of the most magnificent works dedicated to complex syntactic entities in Azerbaijani linguistics. The introduction to the book rightly states that this book is in the format of "Encyclopedia of Text Syntax". This format shows itself not only in the volume of funds. The main point is that the considered problem – the multi-level complex-systemic analysis of the complex syntactic whole, which is the central unit of text syntax – has been thoroughly explained in this book at the level of text linguistics, and a large number of tactical issues have found their solution or serious scientific-theoretical formulation [4, 10].

When looking at the history of the study of text linguistics, such a point attracts more attention that the determination of the boundaries of the text has been one of the issues that all researchers think about. While some researchers consider the boundaries of a complex syntactic entity to be equal to a paragraph, others have defended the idea that it is wrong to limit it within a paragraph.

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