РОЗДІЛ 1
ЗАГАЛЬНЕ МОВОЗНАВСТВО

TEXT IN DIFFERENT SYSTEMATIC LANGUAGES AND THE ROLE OF THE QUOTATION IN THE TEXT FORMATION SYMBOLS SYSTEM

ТЕКСТ РІЗНИМИ СИСТЕМАТИЧНИМИ МОВАМИ ТА РОЛЬ ЦИТАТИ В СИСТЕМІ СИМВОЛІВ ФОРМУВАННЯ ТЕКСТУ

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The textforming functions of the quotations in the text as well as its functionalism have been investigated in the article. Quotation is a text formation element in the linguistics. It acts as a speech unit that acts as a textual syntactic design. Quotations are also designed to make the text impressive and emotionality. All the necessary tools for text formation, including quotations, are intended to enable the semantic opening of the mind. In this context, not all quotations have the same power. The text formation function of the quotation depends on the author's organization, intent and purpose, assistance, and well-established plan of the text. Quotations are considered to be main means which provide the logical-semantic and formal-structural completeness of the texts. The main characteristic of the text is that it is a full-text speech part. There is a unified relationship between the whole structure of language. This also shows itself in the citation of the text. The quotation in the text is also used as a text formation mark. There are two purposes of the author's use of quotations in the creation of the text: firstly, the author relies on reliable sources to reinforce his point of view; secondly, to reinforce what has been said; to introduce the public and scientists with common ideas, and so on. The quoted text defines the details of the information. The relativeness of the meaning texts and quotations, which we want to use inside the text are also very important. It (the relativeness of the meaning) is balanced between the sentences in the quotations and between the sentences in the main text. For example, the meaning of the text and quotation similarity is observed in the main text and in the quotation text: "A person's daily life, love, motivation, inspiration, ethnography, thinking, activities directly related to the phraseology expressions, as well as being common to all languages, national character, the formation, the formation of the domestic laws of each language and its framework is based on its system".

Key words: quotation, text context, intertextual context, textual aspect, text formation sign.

У статті досліджено текстові функції цитат у тексті, а також їх функціоналізм. Цитата є елементом текстотворення в мовознавстві. Вона є мовною одиницею, яка виступає як текстова синтаксична конструкція. Цитати також покликані зробити текст вражаючим та емоційним. Усі необхідні інструменти для формування тексту, включаючи цитати, покликані забезпечити смислове відкриття розуму. У цьому контексті не всі цитати мають однакову силу. Функція формування тексту цитати залежить від організації, наміру та мети, допомоги та чітко складеного плану тексту. Цитати вважаються основним засобом, що забезпечує логіко-семантичну та формально-структурну повноту текстів. Основна характеристика тексту полягає в тому, що це повнотекстова мовна частина. Є уніфікований зв'язок між усією структурою мови. Це проявляється і в цитуванні тексту. Цитата в тексті також використовується як знак утворення тексту. Наявні дві цілі використання цитат авторами під час створення тексту: по-перше, автор спирається на надійні джерела для посилення своєї точки зору; по-друге, підкріплювати сказане; познайомити громадськість та науковців із загальними ідеями тощо. Цитований текст визначає деталі інформації. Відносність значень текстів і цитат, які ми хочемо використати всередині тексту, також є дуже важливою. Вона (відносність значення) врівноважується між реченнями в цитатах та між реченнями в основному тексті. Наприклад, значення подібності тексту та цитат спостерігається в головному тексті та в тексті цитати: «Повсякденне життя людини, любов, мотивація, натхнення, етнографія, мислення, діяльність безпосередньо пов'язані із фразеологічними виразами, а також будучи загальним для всіх мов, національного характеру, формування побутових законів кожної мови та її основи, базується на її системі».

Ключові слова: цитата, текстовий контекст, інтертекстуальний контекст, текстовий аспект, знак формування тексту.

Introduction. The problem of textual research, including MSB (complex syntactic whole), began in the middle of the twentieth century in linguistics. In general, the syntax of the text has emerged in the ends of the twentieth century as a field of philological science, with all its features. Studies on syntax based on Azerbaijani language materials have been mostly focused on the literary texts of various writers. Its

main reasons are the semantic richness of the literary texts and the presence of more colorful forms of individual text structure in literary works.

Contemporary text linguistics investigates text structure rules with hierarchical integrity and semantic-functional relationships defined in accordance with these rules. Research on text as a field of science is embedded in philology as a whole. "The laws of origin of the text, in fact, must be a special department of linguistics" [1, p. 5]. "For the creation of the text, there must always be some organizational principles that emerge as a very unique, non-divisive, but self-sufficient union" [2, p. 109].

Analysis of recent research and publications. In recent years, the role of text-based tools in linguistics has been researched and their characteristics are increasingly being considered. Researches show that various linguistic units take part in the formation of the text, along with lexical-terminological and syntactic language tools are used. Quotations with a stimulating potential are important in this context in language. Quotations are precise speeches delivered by someone else's speech to clarify, or prove their point. Human thinking develops in the language base and is reflected in the speech. As a result, the expressive function of language is the ability of the speaker to express his/her emotional state, subjective attitude to the objects and the reality shown.

There are some factors to investigate this topic. First, the problem of quotation and citation in Azerbaijani linguistics has not been properly examined, and secondly, the textual and argumentative features of quotation and the features created in the text have been ignored. There are textual aspects of the quotation. "It is formed by the unity of meaning and certain structural patterns" the author's speech and other speeches in the text act as a text-closing device. In the context of "metatext, intertextuality", quotations from various texts, anagrams, and so on. In linguistics are identified as special literary textual symbols [3].

As it seems, the quotation also draws attention as a private fiction-maker, and can also be an object of science. In the Semiotics, quotations are also learned as a private sign – a text constructor. The quotation presents itself as a tool to ensure the text integrity of texts. Marks in text are boundary lines. The sign consists of grammatical means, word order, pronoun, anaphor, and cataphor, also quotation. The content of the quotations is of great importance in the language system.

The necessity to show the reasons for the passage of these quotations in the text is one of the important issues that base on how current this issue is. The urgency of the subject is conditioned by the study of typological status of literary and scientific texts, the research of taxonomic features of texts in mass – information sentences. As texts are not studied in a structurally-communicative aspect, a more in-depth study of these issues also confirms the relevance of the topic. At the same time, the urgency of the theme is the use of quotations in the texts. In the study, the intercultural importance of quotations in both languages was taken into consideration and typological signs were made on this subject.

The main purpose of the investigation of the quotation's role in the textual structure is to provide a comprehensive characterization of citation in the selected texts (literary, scientific, publicist, etc.) as objects. For this purpose, it is planned to perform the following tasks:

– to determine the scope and boundaries of the quotation in the main text, as well as the similarities and differences from the related categories;

– to characterize the structural and syntactic properties of the quotation;

– to study the mechanism of pragmatic effect realization of a quotation from a pragma linguistic position;

– to determine the function of the main text effect of the quotation;

– to determine the functions of a foreign sign in the opinion position;

– to determine to the general system, genre-specific characteristic of texts (define);

– to determine to the function of citation, the location and role of quotations in the creation of text;

– to give the basic interpretation (comment, explanation) of the quotation based on texts;

– to clarify the formal nature of the citation by comparing to Azerbaijan and English texts.

Discussion (Presenting main material). Text is an independent field of linguistics. The text is the fact both of language and speech. Content for the text is a prerequisite. The main feature of the text is that it is a full-text speech part. There is a unity relationship between the whole structure of language. Text, which is an complete part of the speech process, incorporates various characters and qualities. There are 4 plans for link the text to quotations: 1) semantic plan, 2) syntactic plan, 3) pragmatic plan, 4) functional plan.

The text is primarily formed as a communicative and informative unit through unique characters. These are consistent with language symbols according to the expression plan. The meaning and function of both marking systems in the text is so different that

they are essentially separate from one another in a literary and artistic context. Special symbols that make up literary text are formally different from other text symbols. These include, as far as possible, the openness, clarity and understanding in the literary text, and the specific artistic position. For example;

In English: *"Going downward via the of the deep virgin valleys leading to the village of Balahassanlı I was reading with great interest these fragile, languis-hous and frozen inscriptions on the stones. I remembered those times I spent in these steppes. My grandfather used to say thpt the inhabitans of Balahassanli are shia kurds moved here from Iraq. Our family tree belongs to Babali kurds. The inhabitants of Balahassanli never break from their nomadie traditons. When summer comes the inhabitants of the village move to the summer pasture in mountains. Only four-five people stayed in the village in order to look after the garden and partere"* [4, p. 20–21].

In Azerbaijan: *"It has been two weeks since Elshan teacher was teaching us. I was doing my best not to be the object of his laughter. But I understood that it was late. Finally, the day had come. Elshan teacher distributed the worksheets and gave individual tasks. He sat behind the teacher's desk and started to read the book. He always does this, like the other teachers, he doesn't go through the rows and control the students. In the first lessons, some children wanted to use this to help each other. As it turned out, Elshan teacher eyes are on the book, but she sees everyone in the classroom and even knows what's going on under the desks* (Fazil İskandar. Herakl's thirteenth dullness).

Unlike other language symbols, the text is both communicative and informative. Both texts contain the communicative and informative structure as well as the language symbols that make up it. Today, principles of creative and individual understanding of literary text and its writing according to other texts (quotations) have been determined.

M. Musayev answers the question "What is the meaning of signs?": First of all, the free language described by Ferdinand de Saussure, the founder of modern linguistics, is mentioned here (Sossör, 1977). *"Road signs, smoke (fire burning), sound, smell"* and other signs are also present in the semiosphere. Various systematic, consistent and meaningful symbols in semiotics have been extensively studied in the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic aspects since the late 19th century [5, p. 305].

The mechanism of text organization is distinguished by its complexity. This installation technique is possible in several ways. Conjuctions, repeats do the same function. Quotations are also one of these tools. Quotations are related with time

unit, spatial unit and motion unit as a text constructor tool. N.M. Orlova and S.A. Semenovskaya has written a book on the possibilities of textualization of language units. The authors have identified the role of specific vocabulary in the textualization as an important point [6, p. 60]. Not only language units, but also functional-semantic categories play a special role in the formation of texts [7].

A.Y. Mammadov shows that the following formal means of communication are involved in the creation of the text:

1) phonetic repetition (which includes alliteration, artistic methods such as assonance);

2) morphological repetition (sex, time, repetition of condition category symptoms);

3) lexical repetition (full and incomplete words, i.e. repetition of different grammatical forms and zero repetition);

4) syntactic repetition (complete and incomplete word repetition, xiazm etc.)

5) lexical-grammatical means (conjuctions, prefixes, determinants, etc.);

6) dexterous elements (various types pronouns, articles, etc.) [8, p. 26–27].

The role of lexical and textual units in word formation has been emphasized in the studies [9, p. 41–44].

In general, there are very few studies on the textual potential of sentences.

Studies also discussed the possibilities of text formation phonemes and morphemes. Studies show that these small units are actualizing text and creating associations among events in the text. Creative beginning and word play in the text also appear in the "circulation" of phonemes and morphemes. The different phonemes in the national poet S. Rustam's "Chapayev" poem succeeded in this task.

Chapayev is galloping crushed stone rivers

Let's look at a text from the poem "Crow" from Edgar in English:

The Raven

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary,

Oven many a quanit and curious volume of forgotten lore. While I podded, nearly narrinq, suddenly there came a tapping, As of some oe gently

Rappinq, rappinq at my chamber door…

Phoneme is the subject of functional phonology. The author uses phonetic means to form text. The phoneme enriches its rhythm and melody while creating text as a functional unit. This feature is a repetition of vowel phonemes that give the text, this is called assonance. In the text, the repetition of the consonants is called alliteration. The occurrence of these events in the text creates an imitation.

The morpheme is functional in the lexical units (figurative morphs) when text formation. The text is formed as a result of recurrent actualization of morphemes. Also, synonyms in the text lead to the creation of the text. Palendroms are also active in text formation. It is local character. Research shows that quotations are mostly used in scientific style texts. The researcher uses examples from previous studies and folk literature to consolidate his point of view. The pragmatic potential of quotation provides the semantics of language signs. In addition, the pragmatic status of the quotation also regulates the communicative status.

Conclusion. The article explores the inter-textual creative features of the temporal (time) category. This category creates interconnected links.

Quotations are also included in the textual structure of the main text, and not only in terms of emotionally enhanced styles, but also in terms of structure, as the main texting tool. As you know that, text covers both a speech activity and a language. As being language act, it includes invariant content, but the speech act also includes invariant content too. The completeness of the content, the relationship among its components all are created by the use of quotations in it. The language scinery is related to the semantic, structural, and communicative principles and these aspects have importance not only from their linguistic point, but also from semantic, philosophical-ontological point. The text includes quotation; logical-poetic completeness includes cognition, and all of these are related to the levels of the quotations such as a) the syntactical level, b) the pragmatic level, and c) the semantic level. There are four plans of the relationship of the text with the quotation. They are the semantic plan, the syntactic plan, the pragmatic plan, and the functional plan. All of these plans take part in forming the completeness inside the text.

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