Akhundova K. B.
Baku Slavic University

TEXT AS A LINGUISTIC OBJECT AND THE PRODUCT OF SPEECH COMMUNITY

In linguistic research proper, communication is as if taken out of brackets, the text in this case appears as a kind of linguistic superunit. As a means of communication the text is characterized by functional and stylistic properties. Style is a relevant feature of any objectively given specific text. As a means of communication, the text must have such features as integrity, coherence. Without these features, communication could not be carried out, and the text could not be the object of study of linguistics.

The problem of means of connection between sentences occupies a special place in the doctrine of the semantic structure of the text and makes it necessary to develop new criteria of approach to the analysis of the structure of the sentence and its role in the composition of a complex syntactic whole. Here the decisive meaning is acquired by the correlation of structures of the united sentences, it expresses the specificity of the connection between the sentences. For syntax, first of all, structural, grammatical, grammatical means of combining sentences into a micro-text, means of combining micro-texts into even larger speech segments – fragments, chapters, parts, complete verbal works – are important.

The language has developed a broad understanding of the text. Scientific views of different scientists-researchers reveals the degree of study of the text. From the works of scientists-researchers I. A. Figurovsky, O. I. Moskalskaya, N. S. Pospelov, A. A. Potebnya, L. A. Bulakhovsky, L. M. Loseva, G. O. Vinokur, M. A. Karpenko, A. I. Mamalyga, I. R. Galperin, S. G. Ilyenko, K. Boost, Z. Harris, P. Hartman and others, who prove that the text is primarily a product of speech communication. And the linguistic organization of a text is a categorical feature that allows us to distinguish a text from a simple collection of linguistic units.

Key words: *text, structure, communication, speech, linguistics.*

Introduction. A wide understanding of the text has been formed in the language. Scientific views of different scientists-researchers reveals the degree of text study. From the works of research scientists I. A. Figurovsky, O. I. Moskalskaya, N. S. Pospelov, A. A. Potebnya, L. A. Bulakhovsky, L. M. Loseva, G. O. Vinokur, M. A. Karpenko, A. I. Mamalyga, I. R. Galperin, S. G. Ilyenko, K. Boost, Z. Harris, P. Hartman and others, who prove that the text is primarily a product of speech communication. And the linguistic organization of a text is a categorical feature that allows us to distinguish a text from a simple collection of linguistic units.

The text has an extremely complex multi-aspect and multi-level structure. Therefore, it is natural that the text is studied from different points of view. Accordingly, the literature devoted to the linguistic study of the text is characterized by extreme diversity. "Under the text is understood not just a sequence of some units, for example, sentences, from which the text is built. An obligatory attribute of the text is the organization of these units" [4, p. 135].

The text is a sequence of statements forming a closed communicative system. A sentence consists of words, and a text consists of sentences. Text models include the following levels of text organization: 1) inducement (stimulus); 2) general semantic image; 3) internal prostrate lexico-grammatical design scheme; and 4) external temporal realization.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the text as linguistic object. And the linguistic organization of a text is a categorical feature that allows us to distinguish a text from a simple collection of linguistic units.

The main problem. In the linguistic literature the notions of "connection" and "relation" of a text are not principally differentiated. They are comprehended as correlated interconnected notions. Since the components of syntactic units are with each other in certain semantic connections – syntactic relations, which are formally revealed, objectified by syntactic connection. Therefore, formal, structural relations between the components of syntactic units, revealing semantic connections, and syntactic relations expressed by means of language, constitute the initial and fundamental concepts of text syntax. Syntactic relations represent functional and semantic dependence, interdependence of elements of speech postroen. Since the relations are aimed at uniting the ele-

ments in the whole. And connections are the arising under the influence of system relations – coupling, joining of elements. The connection between the elements of sentences or between the composition of the first sentence and the element of the second sentence in the text, testifies that certain components of the first sentence are subject to consideration in the second.

One of the fundamental features of the text is cohesion, the forms of which manifestation are diverse (logical, psychological, lexical, figurative, syntactic). There is a distinction between local and global cohesion. Local cohesion is understood as the cohesion of linear sequences in the text, global cohesion is "that which provides the unity of the text as a whole, its internal integrity" [3, p. 122]. The most important in the text is the semantic connection between the parts, which is provided by a variety of semantic relations between the components of the text. Global semantic connection and unity of the image determine the integrity of the text, i.e. its internal integrity, unity, indivisibility. Text cohesion is considered in terms of lexical and grammatical relations, there is also a number of studies devoted to the so-called communicative interphrase relations.

Text as a hierarchical system of three units: sentence – complex syntactic whole – text. The text has different structures, consisting of a number of predicative units, which are in contact and distance relations. The unity and integrity of functioning of predicative units in the text have not absolute, but relative character, because the text consists of a large number of its constituent elements. In the grammatical tradition the predicative unit is considered as the basis for the formation of a sentence. Consequently, the predicative unit serves as the basis for the formation of any message. Predicative unit functioning in free sentences is the main basis for the construction of any text. The text is a whole complex of interconnected and interacting predicative units united by a certain structure.

The connection between predicative units in a text can be contact and distant depending on the semantics of the text, on the composition of the messages that are revealed in it. The absence of common parts does not mean the absence of links between predicative units in the text. This connection is very often expressed in terms of semantic meaning and use of various grammatical and extra-grammatical means of connection between separate predicative units. In any text as a polypredicative unit it is possible to trace a single semantic axis linking all predicative units in one whole. The presence in the text of all necessary means of connection between predicative units, their interaction provides the fulfilment of communicative task in connected speech.

In coherent speech, not only conjunctions of sentences, but also sentences separated by other sentences are connected with each other. The connection of the first kind is called contact, the second – distant, direct and mediated. The real meaning of each sentence is revealed only in the context. For example: The coachman Jonah Potapov is white as a ghost. He bent, as far as possible to bend a living body, sits on the wheelbarrow and will not move. If a whole snowdrift had fallen on him, even then, it seems, he would not have found it necessary to shake off the snow.... His horse is also white and motionless. With its immobility, angularity of forms and stick-like straightness of legs it even close up looks like a penny gingerbread horse. She is probably immersed in thought (A. P. Chekhov).

The linguistic approach to the text is aimed at identifying the typical structure in general of any text, its linguistic, structural and compositional design. The text in this respect is characterized by the following main features: 1) semantic autonomy (the meaning of the text is its content side); 2) linguistic, structural, compositional and stylistic design; 3) communicative orientation of the text, i.e. its correspondence to the goals, conditions and addressee, which define this text. In the text as language means are used: conjunctions, repetition of words (repetition of word combinations, repetition of conjunctions and particles), pronoun-adverbial words. The connection in the text is realized with the help of the conjunctive union and, the indicative particles here, here, here, here, a group of adverbs of pronoun origin. The pronoun-adverbial words unite parts of the text and are divided into: 1) pronoun-adverbial words, which etymologically go back to pronouns, but have lost word-formative links with this class.

These include: then, always, here, there, there, here, so, somewhere, somehow, etc. 2) pronoun-adverbial words that retain semantic and word-formation relations with the corresponding pronoun words. These include: from what, why, therefore, then, because, why, then, now, today, now, etc. For example: This is the eternal truth, illuminated by the blood of Shehids: Karabakh is Azerbaijan! Because the sons of our people gave their lives for the glory of the Fatherland. Because they fell in the glory of the triumph of religious beliefs; Because they laid down their heads for the sake of the highest ideas and thoughts. Heroes do not die. You will always live in the hearts of this nation. Our nation is proud of you! Azerbaijani people will not forget you. You deserve eternal glory, sons of Azerbaijan! Eternal memory and low bow to You, Shehids! Heavenly kingdom, glorious memory to the Heroes! Rest in peace! (From newspapers)

In addition to textual categories (coherence, narrative, continuum) the text includes all other means of communication – inversion, ellipsis, anaphora, epiphora, parabola, comparison, parcellation, incompleteness of parts, multiple conjunction, syntactic paralelism, rhythmic organisation, stylistic expressiveness, cohesion, chiasmus, beginning, period, paragraph, topical partitioning – theme-rematical relation. Without communicative act there is no text, and without text there cannot be an act of linguistic communication. There are two components of topical membership: theme and rhema: the initial communicative part of the sentence, containing the subject of the message, what is reported, is called the theme. The main communicative part of the message, containing what is reported about the subject, is called the rhema. And each statement introduces in the text some rhema, which in the aggregate suppresses the thematic information. In case of sufficiently long linear thematic progression, the actual information is contained only in the rhema of the statement, which closes the text fragment. Both the rhema and the topic of the statement participate in the construction of the text.

The theme fulfils text-binding and text-formative functions, and the rhema – text-developing and text-developing functions. Inversion – This is a stylistic device that consists in changing the usual order of words, which leads to semantic and emotional emphasis of a certain part of the statement. Constructions with inversion of elements are accompanied by emphatic intonation. Inversion also acts as a text-forming factor.

Thus, the relation between the topic and the rheme includes two content processes: the generation of the rheme on the basis of the topic (topic rhematisation) and the transformation of the rheme of the previous communicative unit into the topic of the following one (rhematisation). In their totality, both processes form the theme/rheme interchanges.

At consideration of interphrase connections researchers have paid attention to their contact and distant character, but, naturally, at objective revealing of the form of offers, taking into account intra-phrase and superphrase its borders, significant divergences between interphrase contact and distant connections and corresponding kinds of connection between offers are found out. Thus, the contact connection of sentences can be observed in a phrase, on the border of the superphrase unity, in the form of which the sentence is expressed, at the same time the connection between two adjacent phrases can be distant. Thus, under the contact connection of sentences we understand the connection of sentences which are directly next to each other. In the same cases, when related sentences are separated by other sentences, it is necessary to mark the disjoint connection. This is a common connection in speech posts. It makes it possible after the development of one semantic line of the sentence to return to the development of another, in those cases when it is necessary to achieve greater detail, completeness in the disclosure of this or that topic.

As it is known, means of chain connection in the text are repetitions of elements of the previous sentence, use of synonyms to these elements, indicative-substitutive words, generic concepts. However it is not difficult to notice that any correctly organised text is a semantic and structural unity, the parts of which are closely interconnected both semantically and syntactically [7, p. 19].

The components of the text can be linked unilaterally or sequentially. It also describes the style of the text – monologue and dialogue, rhetorical question (an emotional statement in the form of a question, the answer to which has already been formulated. Rhetorical question is used to attract attention, to increase the emotionality of the statement). Rhetorical question as an element of the text – an emotional statement in the form of a question, the answer to which has already been formulated. A rhetorical question unobtrusively leads the audience to the necessary conclusion.

Under the direct connection we understand a direct connection between two sentences. The indirect connection is an indirect connection arising between sentences as a result of successive connection of pairs of sentences that are in direct connection. The unity of the composition of sentences, thus, is determined not only by the indirect connection, but also by the length of indirect connections. Text fragment: In the text the main role belongs to lexical-syntactic repetitions, providing semantic unity of the text unit. In this case on lexical repetition is given an example, where the word "language" fulfilling its function, is repeated in syntactic meaning. For example: "Language is a great, unlimited element, regular as life itself. Language is the totality of speech. Language – thousands of designations. Language – people, language – style – everyday, solemn, official, book, school, soldier, diplomatic. Language – all-covering concept, language – nature, elements, music. Language – a number of conventional technical designations. Language – a system standing on the edge of thinking, and at times going beyond this boundary. Language is a mobile great means, connecting, associating millions of denotations, representations, meanings. Language is a struggle and symbiosis of

119

classes, races, nations, tribes, corporations, sects, individuals – normal, abnormal, healthy. Language is an infinite wealth of rhythms, meanings, colours, intonations, textures, up to the difference of individual voices of each person. Language is a magnificent creative organism". (V. Vishnevsky. Our Language)

In addition to the above-mentioned means of connection, there are also those that are used between the parts of a complex sentence. These include words with temporal and spatial, subject and procedural meanings. They fulfil the same syntactic function within the text. The lower boundary of the text is one sentence, the upper boundary is an indefinite number of sentences. The specificity of all these units of speech consists in their structural and relative semantic completeness. The pronouns, which are characterised by specific semantic and stylistic functions in the organisation of speech, are also used as means of text communication. Some of them link only contact sentences, others can refer to a large part of the text, link a number of sentences with a common meaning. Separately formed sentences in the flow of speech can be connected by the same service words as parts of complex sentences, although their functions are different.

Between the sentences of the text there are relations determined by the tasks of communication, i.e. semantic connection. This connection is revealed thanks to lexico-grammatical means expressing it. As not all words can be combined into one sentence, so not all sentences can be combined into one coherent text. For example, sentences Stranger side – dremuch boron. Alien side lives on the nahvahalom, and our haikoyu stands. Stranger side without wind dries, without winter chills. A foreign country is unyielding – it will add to your mind, but it will also add to your grief. A stranger's side will teach you grief. On the foreign side and spring is not red; On the praised foreign land there are no relatives, but on the native side the heart sings (V. Dahl. The Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language) – it is impossible to unite them in the text. They are heterogeneous and cannot be united by any relations.

Under the direct connection we understand a direct connection between two sentences. The indirect connection is an indirect connection that arises between sentences as a result of the successive connection of pairs of sentences that are in direct connection. The unity of the composition of sentences, thus, is determined not only by the direct connection, but also by the length of the indirect connection. For example: The youngest, the largest and the most popular after the second Karabakh war newly restored district of Azerbaijan is Khojaly. Every day old residents – families are sent there. And for new residents in Khojaly, which continues to be built, and already today all necessary cultural and living conditions are created – shops and cafes, nurseries and kindergartens, schools, restaurants, sports grounds, various enterprises of consumer services. This year there are created squares, flower beds, children's playgrounds ... (From newspapers).

Conclusion. Syntactic relations represent functional and meaningful dependence, interdependence of elements of speech post-roen. Since the relations are aimed at uniting the elements into a whole. And relations are arising under the influence of system relations coupling, joining of elements. The connection between the elements of sentences or between the composition of the first sentence and the element of the second sentence in the text, testifies that certain components of the first sentence are subject to consideration in the second. The cohesion of text components is achieved by lexical, semantic, morphological, syntactic and stylistic means. This is the main feature of the text. Components of the text can be connected bilaterally – with the preceding phrase (regressively) and with the following one (progresively), as well as unilaterally or sequentially.

Of course, the more complex the text, the more complex and diverse its structure. However, there is a common pattern for all texts. The sentences of any text, as a rule, are grouped, united thematically. These groups of independently formed sentences are characterised by certain lexico-grammatical and rhythmic-melodic features and represent a special kind of syntactic units of the text – complex syntactic whole and paragraph.

Bibliography:
1. Abdullayev K.M. Actual partitioning of a sentence in the Azerbaijani language // Baku: Soviet Turkology, № 1, pp. 61–75, 1983.
2. Ahmadov G.M. Sketches of history of schools and pedagogical thought in Azerbaijan. Baku, 1990.
3. Babayev S.M. To the question of the functional aspect of prosody of the text //Actual problems of studying the syntax of the modern Russian language. Baku, 1990, 148 p.
4. Hamidov I.G. Some features of linguo-cognitive system in the speeches of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic H.A. Aliyev. // Heydar Aliyev and Russian culture. Baku, 1998.
5. Російська мова та сучасність: Суспільні функції, розвиток, вивчення та викладання / За ред. М.А. Карпенко та К. Бутке. К.: Вища школа, 1989, 205 с.
6. Мамалига А.І. Структура газетного тексту. К.: Вища школа, 1983, 137 с.

Ахундова К. Б. ТЕКСТ ЯК ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ ОБ'ЄКТ І ПРОДУКТ МОВНОЇ СПІЛЬНОТИ

У власне лінгвістичних дослідженнях комунікація як би виноситься за дужки, текст в даному випадку постає як свого роду лінгвістична сверхединиця. Як засіб комунікації текст характеризується функціональними і стилістичними властивостями. Стиль-це важлива характеристика будь-якого об'єктивно заданого конкретного тексту. Як засіб комунікації, текст повинен володіти такими характеристиками, як цілісність, зв'язність. Без цих особливостей комунікація не могла б здійснюватися, і текст не міг би бути об'єктом вивчення лінгвістики.

Проблема засобів зв'язку між пропозиціями займає особливе місце в навчанні про семантичну структуру тексту і обумовлює необхідність розробки нових критеріїв підходу до аналізу структури пропозиції і його ролі в складі складного синтаксичного цілого. Тут вирішальне значення набуває співвідношення структур об'єднаних пропозицій, воно виражає специфіку зв'язку між пропозиціями. Для синтаксису важливі, перш за все, структурні, граматичні засоби об'єднання пропозицій в мікротекст, засоби об'єднання мікротекстів в ще більші мовні сегменти – фрагменти, глави, частини, закінчені словесні твори.

Мова розвинула широке розуміння тексту. Наукові погляди різних вчених-дослідників розкривають ступінь вивченості тексту. З робіт вчених-дослідників І.А. Фігуровського, О. І. Москальської, А. А. Потебні, Г. О. Винокура, М. А. Карпенко, А. І. Мамалиги, І. Р. Гальперіна, С. Г. Іллєнка, К. Буста, З. Харріса, П. Хартмана та інших, які доводять, що текст є насамперед продуктом мовне спілкування. А лінгвістична організація тексту-це категорична ознака, яка дозволяє нам відрізнити текст від простого набору мовних одиниць.

Ключові слова: текст, структура, комунікація, мова, лінгвістика.