

**Shalala A. M.**<https://orcid.org/0009-0006-4456-7254>

Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University

## THE ORDERING OF ANTECEDENTS AND CORRELATIONS IN EXISTENTIAL SENTENCES

*It is written in the article that the fornication of anaphoric and cataphoric relations in the existential sentences is very important to be studied. It is investigated in the article that existential sentences differ from other types of simple sentences semantically and structurally. It is analyzed in the article that the facts influencing the ordering of antecedents in the existential sentences is meant to be very important. It is reported in the article that proceeding from practical and theoretical points of view the author uses materials of different languages.*

*It is written about that anaphoric relation in a text consists of two elements: a) an antecedent; b) correlation – in most cases is achieved by repetition, or by a word close in meaning to the named unit. The article also analyzes that initial reference, or introductory mention is often indefinite, but the second expression is generally known.*

*It is proven in the article that the correlation is expressed with the words having close meaning to its antecedent. The use of the correlation does not take place spontaneously but its use depends on the meaning of the antecedent. It is explained that in other way it is impossible to consider how antecedent and its correlation is combined. The article also finds it unbelievable fact that in existential sentences the new information is concretized with its correlation. It is highlighted in the article that as a result, in the given text the old and new information complete each other.*

*It is reported that language appears to be mutual reflection of relations and relations among the things and events. In other words, language is used to express the reality. So, different denotations are formed in man's consciousness. Summing up what has been said, we may conclude that in anaphoric relation the use of antecedent and its correlation is based on natural association.*

**Keywords:** *anaphora, cataphora, antecedent, correlation, reference, virtual signs.*

**The statement of the problem.** Some linguists in their investigation have tried to reveal the structural-semantic peculiarities of existential sentences. Besides, the existential sentences as a separate type and their role in formation of the text have been the source of analyses for a long time.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Among the most famous researchers of existential sentences and their role in the formation of the text are known to be linguists such as E. Benvenist, K. Abdullayev, S. Abdullayev, A. Məmməmdov, Z. Ziyadov and others. On the bases of their investigation the components of existential sentences have been analyzed. The article reveals, compares and discusses the problems dealing with the stated problems.

**Task statement.** The purpose of the article is to analyze the antecedents and their correlations in the existential sentences. Proceeding from practical and theoretical points of view the author uses materials of different languages.

### Outline of the main material of the study.

The research is devoted to the study of the antecedents and their correlations in the existential sentences in the text. The relevance of the topic is associated with the problems related to the anaphoric and cataphoric relations in the text. Anaphoric relation in a text consists of two elements: a) an antecedent; b) correlation. Introductory mention is often indefinite, but the second expression is generally known. But cataphora is a word signaling a continuation of speech. Generally, anaphoric and cataphoric relations play an important role in the formative of the text.

**Introduction.** Anaphora and cataphora as semantic categories play an important role in the formation of a text. Anaphora is a word used to maintain reference to someone or something mentioned. In other words, anaphora is a word that relates a given sentence to the one that precedes it and semantically complete by itself [5, p.36]. Cataphora is a word to introduce someone or something that is more fully identified



later. In other words, cataphora is a word signaling a continuation of speech [11, p.465]. The sentence containing it is semantically incomplete.

Anaphoric relation in a text consists of two elements: a) an antecedent; b) correlation – in most cases is achieved by repetition, or by a word close in meaning to the named unit. Initial reference, or introductory mention is often indefinite, but the second expression is generally known [18, p.22].

The analysis of linguistic materials show that in most cases the antecedent and its correlation are expressed with the same language unit.

*There was a sixpence on the shelf in the other room ... She looked on the shelf but the sixpence wasn't there. Mabel must have taken it* [13, p.35].

*Urmialı bir tacirin evində bir mücrü qiymətli daş-qaş vardı. Murad yeriyib yük yerindən mücrünü götürmüşdü.*

In the given sentences the antecedents are a sixpence, *bir mücrü* and the correlations are the *sixpence*, *mücrü*.

It must be mentioned that sometimes existential sentences don't begin with the combination "there is /are". They are introduced with the adverbial modifier of place.

*Below the house ran a little stream, and at the place a cluster of willows dipped their fingers into the running water. That had been their happy spot* [13, p.179].

In the given sentence we can easily substitute the combination "below the house" with the combination theirs, and we can substitute the verb "to run" with the verb "to be". Here the verb "to run" is used as a verb of existence. In the text anaphoric relation is realized by connecting to sentences. The given information in the first sentence is concretized with the demonstrative pronoun "that". That shows the place where young people used to visit. In other words, that is the correlation of the antecedent "a little stream".

There is another type of existential sentence where it begins with the indefinite article.

A slender, small-boned young man with deep brown skin stood in front of him. His skin was smooth [13, p.100].

In this text the verb "to stand" is also used as a verb denoting existence. We can easily use this sentence in the following way: There was a slender, small boned young man with deep brown skin in front of him.

The use of indefinite article shows that the given information is new. Anaphoric relation between two sentences is expressed by means of the noun "a man" and possessive pronoun "his". "A man" is an antecedent, but "his" is a correlation.

Language facts show that the existential sentences beginning with the indefinite article is used rarely.

Not all the sentences beginning with the indefinite article are interpreted as existential sentences. Let's take such a text.

*A young girl took Lanny from Mabel and danced with him. The preacher laughed and turned to Mrs. Swartz. "The young women have eyes only for your son, sister Swartz"* [13, p. 68].

This event takes place at the party which was held for Lanny's returning from Cape Town. The combination "a young girl" though expresses new information doesn't introduce existential sentence. It is clear from the context that there were many young girls at the party. The combination "a young girl" can be transformed into "One of the young girls" took Lanny from Mabel. At the same time we must state that there is no correlation of the combination in the given text.

It must be mentioned that the sentences like "A book is on the table," "A book exists on the table" are not typical for the English language instead of them the sentences like "A dog appeared", "A dog came", "A dog ran" are preferable. In such cases the verbs "to appear", "to come", "to run" and some others are used as existing verbs.

Speaking about the ways of expression of the correlation it is necessary to touch upon the pronouns. In the investigated languages the correlation is widely expressed with different personal pronoun.

1. Inside on a wooden bunk lay a young Indian woman. She had been trying to have her baby for two days [15, p.30].

2. There were only a few patients, and they all knew about [15, p.80].

3. There was one shop still open ... It sold newspapers, sweets postcards, and toys, and an odd assortment of household goods [14, p. 35].

4. Sultan örtüyü qaldırdı. Qızıl nimçədə incilər dövrələnmiş, iri firuzə qaşlı nəfis bir qolbaq vardı. Sultan onu götürdü [2, p. 22].

5. Burada bir Şeyx Güneyd qəbri var, onu bizə nişan verərsiniz? Buyurun. O, bir igid insan idi [2, p. 51].

6. O ata da layiq bir yəhərimiz vardı, onu da gətirmişəm [2, p. 119].

As is seen from the above given examples the correlations are expressed only with the personal pronouns in the third person singular and plural. Logically there arises such question. Why can't the first and second personal as correlations? E. Bevenist gives an answer to this question. He states that from functional point of view third personal pronouns differ from the first and second pronouns. He adds that

first and second person pronouns as virtual sighs don't exist in reality [7, p.289]. They are used only in the concrete speech act, that's why their reference is realized in the speech situation. Unlike first and second personal pronouns third person pronouns are not connected with the speakers. The use of the third person pronouns is always based on the objective situation. So the third person pronoun shows the abject about which. He speakers talk. Third person themselves don't take part in the formation of speech act.

According to Sh. Mahmudova, personal pronouns as deictic units play an important role in the formation of speech act [4, p. 69].

Unlike third person pronouns first and second person pronouns in the speck act may be repeated several times. *I refers to the speaker and you refers to the listener.*

"I believe you. Perhaps I am making a mistake but I believe you. I think you mean well, Lanny Swartz, and I am glad. It means I've met one educated man" she said slowly [13, p. 66].

Here the conversation between Lanny and Fieta takes place. Fieta does not want Lanny to open a school there. She wants Lanny to leave the village. She knows that education will bring him only misfortune.

The repetition of personal pronouns I and you show that they don't form anaphoric relation.

Now let's have a look how the other pronouns are used to form anaphoric relations.

1. There is also *a page of advertisements* for hotels and boarding-houses in Skar. I'll *take* this with me, Angela, if you don't mind [14, p. 6].

2. There're floarts and some sort of procession through the village first. Let's go and watch *that* [14, p. 28].

3. "Look, Lanny, inside me there's a free woman, outside there's a *slave woman*, and *both* are me. I have got to make peace between *these* two. If he had taken me with him I would have found peace because I love him. Now I must find *it* myself and I must to away to find *it* [13, p. 153].

4. Bu vaxt nəşə ağır bir şey Mənsimin başına dəyib xalçanın üstünə düşdü ... Bu, Qarabağ gözəlinin ona tulladığı bürünc şamdan idi [2, p. 57].

5. Köşkün qarşısına balacaboy, qara bir at gətirdilər. ...Sultani əzəm, bu, monqol atıdı. Çingiz xan bunlarla dünyanı fəth eleməmişdirmi? [2, p.155].

The analysis of linguistic facts shows that in investigated languages the use of pronouns as correlations dominate. First of all, we must mention the use of demonstrative pronouns in the formation of a text. As a formal unit of a text is used in two cases: 1) the ana-

phoric use, which is based on the meaning of the text; 2) deictic use, which is not based on presupposition.

*Could this be my son? Yəni bu mənim oğlumdur?*

*Open that window, please! O pəncərəni açın, zəhmət olmasa.*

In the a given examples the following antecedent-correlation oppositions may be distinguished:

- A page of advertisements: this
- some sort of procession: that
- a free woman, a slave woman: both
- bir sey: bu: bürünc şamdan
- bir at: bu

Generally, the pronouns play an important role in the formation of the text [10, p. 81].

There are cases where the anaphoric relation is formed not by repeating the same language unit. In such combinations correlation is expressed with the unit the meaning of which is close to its antecedent.

Then there was an old, lady, the most extraordinary case... and this, old woman way lying on a sort of litter [15, p. 114].

There were great holes all down the sidewalks. Buildings were smashed and we had to walk around a heap of rubble [15, p.309].

There were rooms on each side of the front door ... The house was thick through ... [15, p. 33].

There was no name of any kind. A decent-looking man, sir, but rough-like. A sort of sailor, we think [17, p. 202].

On a heap of sacking in the far corner was lying the dead body of a man dressed in a coarse shirt and a pair of blue trousers. A spotted handkerchief had been placed over the face [17, p. 202].

Gəldi bunun bir, oğlu oldu. Bir müddətdən sonra bu uşaq üzə gülən oldu [1, p.61].

Onda atamın çoxlu qaramalı var, naxırçı ola bilərsənmi? [1, p. 74]

Gördülər, şəhərin böyüründə də bir qalaça var. Girdilər bu qalaçaya, gördülər burda hər şey var, yağ, düyü, kişmiş [1, p. 126].

Padşahın da bir oğlu vardı, adı İbrahim idi [1, p. 147].

Bir gün oğlan bir bağa çatır, görür ki, burada yaxşı alma ağacları var [1, p. 157].

Günlərin bir günü iki yoldaş olur. Birinin adı Mərd, o birinin adı Namərd [1, p. 174].

Lakin bağın içində çox imaratlar var. Getdi otağa sarı, gördü bu otaqda bir qız var, bunu saçından asıblar [4, p. 182].

Bir padşah vardı. Padşahın üç oğlu vardı: Məhəmməd, Əhməd, Səməd [1, p. 221].

In the given sentences the correlation is expressed with the words having close meaning to its anteced-

ent. The use of the correlation does not take place spontaneously but its use depends on the meaning of the antecedent. In other way it is impossible to consider how antecedent and its correlation is combined. It is an unbelievable fact that in existential sentences the new information is concretized with its correlation. As a result, in the given text the old and new information complete each other. So, association takes place. Under the association we understand the combinations of different language units on the losses of logico-semantic signs [6, p. 58].

We approach the problem from cognitive linguistic we see that different imaginations connective with each other reflects in consciousness [9, p. 13]. So, in any case the relation between antecedent and its correlation is based the back ground knowledge of the speaker and listener.

There is a saying that communicative activity is very useful for man's life. As is known, language appears to be mutual reflection of relations and relations among the things and events. In other words, language is used to express the reality. So, different denotations are formed in man's consciousness [5, p. 193]. Summing up what has been said, we may conclude that in anaphoric relation the use of antecedent and its correlation is based on natural association.

1. an old lady-this old woman – bir qoca xanım-bu qoca qadın
2. holes-buildings – daxma-bina
3. room-house – otaq-ev
4. name-man – ad-kişi
5. body-face – bədən-sifət
6. bir oğul-bu uşaq – a son-this child
7. qaramal-naxırçı -
8. bir qalaça-burda -
9. bir oğul-ad – a son-name
10. bir bağ-alma ağacı – a garden-an apple tree
11. iki yoldaş-mərd və namərd – two friends-
12. imarat-otaq – building-room
13. üç oğul-Məhəmməd, Əhməd, Səməd – three sons-Mahammad, Ahmad, Samad

Language facts show that the use of such anaphoric relations are wildly used in the investigated languages.

At the same time, it must be mentioned that there are cases where the correlation is expressed not by separate words but it can be expressed by a whole sentence.

– Şərtlərini de. Mənim bir şərtim var. Buyurun məni azad edin, öz evimizə gedim [2, p. 60].

– Tell me your conditions. I have a condition. Please. Free me, I'll go home.

In this text the meaning of to the antecedent “have a condition” is concretized with a whole sentence “Free me, I'll go home”.

At the same time, it must be mentioned that generally, existential sentences. are used as introductory sentences. Mainly, they are used to develop the text. But there cases where existential sentences are formed by means of the meaning of the previous sentences. As a result, existential sentences stand at the end of the paragraph.

1. İsbala Çənlibeldə bir gece yuxuda gördü ki, Koroğlu qan dəryasında üzür. Yuxudan dik atılıb öz-özünə dedi: “Yəqin Koroğlunun başında bir iş var” [3, p. 198].

2. Dona xanım ürəyində deyirdi: “Bəlkə Koroğlu özünü sındırmamaq üçün belə deyir ki, guya Bolu bəy məni zorla tutmayıb, mən öz ayağımla bura gəlmişəm. Dona xanımın ürəyində belə bir şübhə var idi [3, p. 203].

3. “He's dead, Lanny. Of course you don't know. He's been dead for four years now. He was a very good man. There are few like him in the world today” [15, 34].

4. Sarie studied Mabel carefully. This was Lanny Swartz's sister. But there was nothing of Lanny Swartz about her. There was no family likeness. Not even a single mannerism. Nothing [13, p. 120].

5. Mabel looked anxiously at him.

“You go?”

He nodded. Blast this language difficulty!

“Me too?”

“No, Mabel”

A string of words flowed from her lips. She clutched his hands. There was pleading in her voice, in the very ring of those words he could not understand [13, p.127].

In the given sentences the direction of the information is directed from the correlation to its antecedent. That's why it is impossible to change the order of the sentences. Now let's have a book with the changing the order of the sentences.

There are few like him in the world today. He is dear, Lanny. Of course, you don't know. He's dead for four years now. He was a very good man.

As is seen the changing of the order of the sentences makes the paragraph unclear because it doesn't reflect the given speech situation correctly.

Summing up what has been said above we way come to such a conclusion that the formation of anaphoric and cataphoric relations are, first of all, based on background knowledge of speakers. In other words, in the formation of different relations a pre-existing knowledge structure in memory plays an

important role. The division of the information in the text takes place according to the succession of the action which reflects the reality. Anaphoric and cataphoric relations complete each other in the given text. Other use, the meaning of the text will be unclear.

**Conclusions.** Summing up what has been said above we may come to such a conclusion that the formation of anaphoric and cataphoric relations are, first of all, based on background knowledge of speakers. In other words, in the formation of different relations a pre-existing knowledge structure in memory plays an important role. The division of the information in

the text takes place according to the succession of the action which reflects the reality. In most cases the antecedent and its correlation is expressed with the same language unit. Generally, pronouns are widely used as correlations. There are cases where the correlation is expressed with the unit the meaning of which is close to its antecedent. In existential sentences, the new information is concretized with its correlation. As a result, in the given text the old and new information complete each other. We may conclude that in anaphoric relation the use of antecedent and its correlation is based on natural association.

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### Шалала А. М. ПОРЯДОК АНТЕЦЕДЕНТІВ ТА КОРЕЛЯЦІЙ В ЕКЗИСТЕНЦІЙНИХ РЕЧЕННЯХ

*У статті йдеться про те, що вивчення блудності анафоричних та катафоричних відношень в екзистенційних реченнях є дуже важливим. У статті досліджується, що екзистенційні речення відрізняються від інших типів простих речень семантично та структурно. У статті аналізується, що факти, що впливають на порядок антецедентів в екзистенційних реченнях, вважаються дуже важливими. У статті повідомляється, що, виходячи з практичної та теоретичної точок зору, автор використовує матеріали різних мов.*

*Пишеться про те, що анафоричне відношення в тексті складається з двох елементів: а) антецедента; б) кореляції – у більшості випадків досягається повторенням або словом, близьким за значенням до названої одиниці. У статті також аналізується, що початкове посилання, або вступна згадка, часто є невизначеним, але другий вираз загальновідомий.*

*У статті доведено, що кореляція виражається словами, близькими за значенням до її антецедента. Використання кореляції не відбувається спонтанно, а залежить від значення антецедента. Пояснюється, що інакше неможливо розглянути, як поєднуються антецедент та його кореляція. У статті також визнається неймовірним той факт, що в екзистенційних реченнях нова інформація конкретизується її співвідношенням. У статті підкреслюється, що в результаті в даному тексті стара та нова інформація доповнюють одна одну.*

*Повідомляється, що мова постає як взаємне відображення зв'язків та відносин між речами та подіями. Іншими словами, мова використовується для вираження реальності. Таким чином, у свідомості людини формуються різні денотати. Підсумовуючи сказане, можна зробити висновок, що в анафоричному відношенні використання антецедента та його співвідношення базується на природній асоціації.*

**Ключові слова:** анафора, катафора, антецедент, кореляція, референція, віртуальні знаки.

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