

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ACTUAL ARTICULATION AND TEXT CONDENSATION (COMPRESSION) IN MODERN AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGE

Specialty: 5706.01 – Azerbaijan language

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: **Guliyeva Dilara Rustam**

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of doctor of
philosophy in philology

Sumgayit – 2025

The work was performed at Sumgayit State University, the Department of Azerbaijani language and its teaching methodology.

Scientific supervisor: doctor of science in philology, professor
Ismayil Babash Kazimov

Official opponents: doctor of science in philology, professor
Ilhame Habib Hajiyeva

doctor of science in philology, assoc.prof.
Nargiz Musa Hajiyeva

doctor of science in philology, assoc.prof.
Aynur Famil Pashayeva

Dissertation Council - FD 2.24 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Sumgayit State University

Chairman of the
Dissertation council: doctor of science in philology, assoc. prof.
Nigar Valish Isgandarova

Scientific secretary of
the Dissertation council: doctor of philosophy in philology
Afat İlyas Rafiyeva

Chairman of the
scientific seminar: doctor of science in philology, assoc. prof.
Azamat Murtuza Rustamov

INTRODUCTION

Research issue rationale and development rate. In order to determine the historical development of the language, the richness, comprehensiveness, and stability of its vocabulary and grammatical structure, the need to study it deeply and comprehensively arises. For this purpose, it is necessary to conduct fundamental research in the language.

Today, new perspectives are opening up for the understanding of the Azerbaijani language system. The service of linguistic phenomena and compressed models to communication is determined, and their functional-semantic possibilities are revealed. In this research work, the interaction between actual articulation and text, the condensation that occurs in this context, and the compression of language units in the sentence and text system are involved in research for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics.

The main aspects that determine the relevance of the research work are the interaction between actual articulation, condensation, and text. The contrast between actual articulation and grammatical articulation, the psycholinguistic characteristics of speech units and their role in the syntactic structure of speech, the types of meaning of condensation (semantic, syntactic, syntagmatic, synthetic), and the compactness created in the language form the basis of the research work. Condensation reflects in elliptical and incomplete sentences, in conjunction constructions, in the process of parcellation and morphologizing, as a result of the transformation of complex sentences into simple sentences. Condensation in dialogical, monological, social media and advertising texts, and discourses also manifests itself as a result of compression.

The first use of the term actual articulation in linguistics is connected with the name of the Czech linguist V.O.Matezius¹. The idea that the grammatical structure of the sentence is opposed to the actual structure of the utterance, and at the same time that the grammatical structure is a language, and the actual structure is a

¹Матезиус, В.О. О так называемом актуальном членении предложения // - Москва:Пражский лингвистический кружок.Сборник статей,-1967.-с.239-245.

speech event, is reflected in the works of both world and Azerbaijani linguists.

In the field of global linguistics, numerous research studies have been conducted to analyze the presence of actual articulation both at the sentence level and within textual structures. Notable among these are the dissertations of K.E.Abdurakhmanova², which explore the actualization of textual means, as well as the works of Kh.S.Dzhanibekov, Ch.G.Khismatova, and A.F.Sattarova³, which examine the role of actual articulation within sentences. Additionally, the study of actual articulation application in sentence structures has been reflected in the research of V.E.Shevyakova, I.I.Kovtunova, I.P.Raspopov and N.V.Ivanov.

A.A.Abdullayev, a linguist who has made significant contributions to Azerbaijani linguistics, asserts that actual articulation is categorized into two primary components, each consisting of multiple sentence elements⁴. Furthermore, F.F.Alizadeh emphasizes that actual articulation is structured based on the communicative purpose and semantic significance of sentence components⁵. The concept of affiliation has also been examined by prominent modern linguists, including K.M.Abdullayev, N.K.Abbasova, A.M.Cavadov, G.Sh.Kazimov, and N.S.Novruzova, among others. Additionally, various articles and conference proceedings on this subject have been published by scholars such as K.N.Valiyev, G.A.Maharramova and A.Shahvaladova.

Although the concept of condensation is not explicitly defined in Azerbaijani linguistics, its various types, developmental

²Абдурахманова, К.Э. Актуализация компонентов высказывания в тексте: / Автореф. дис.докт. филол. наук. / - Баку: - 2018. – 77 с

³Саттарова, А.Ф. Изучение актуального членения предложения в русском языке: в сопоставлении с башкирским и французским: / [Электронный ресурс].–URL: <https://www.dissercat.com/content/izuchenie-aktualnogo-chleneniya-predlozheniya-v-russkom-yazyke-v-sopostavlenii-s-bashkirskim>

⁴Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə, mətn və diskurs / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD MMC, - 2011. - 190 s.

⁵ Əlizadə, F.F. Cümlənin aktual üzvlənməsi / F.Əlizadə. - Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, - 1998. - 112 s.

aspects, and linguistic implications have been extensively discussed in international linguistic studies. Scholars in this domain include Sin Yusi, who examines condensation in scientific discourse⁶; L.V.Kopot and I.A.Ustimenko, who explore compression in Russian word combinations; T.V.Kortava, who investigates lexical-semantic and syntactic condensation in historical linguistic monuments⁷; S.I.Litvin, who analyzes compression in literary texts⁸; A.N.Morozova, who studies the compression of lexical units in speech processes; L.L.Prisnaya, who focus on semantic condensation in textual structures⁹; and A.B.Shokina, who highlights the advantages of compression in advertising discourse.

Both international and Azerbaijani linguists have examined compressed speech units and linguistic mechanisms associated with various forms of compression. Relevant studies include A.M.Baylarova's research on ellipsis, H.G.Gadimova's work on ellipsis and conjunction constructions¹⁰, and I.B.Kazimov's analysis of parcellation and conjunction structures¹¹. A.M.Baylarova's ellipsis, H.G.Gadimova's ellipsis and conjunction constructions,

⁶ Син, Юсы. Средства синтаксической конденсации в научном стиле русского языка в зеркало китайского: /Дис.канд.филол.наук. / [Электронный ресурс]. – URL: https://www.philol.msu.ru/~ref/dcx/2016_SinYujsy_diss_10.02.01_19.pdf

⁷Кортава, Т.В. Явления лексико-семантической и синтаксической конденсации в памятниках старообрядческой письменности XVII в. В сборнике Лексикология. Лексикография (русско-славянский цикл). Русская диалектология. История русского языка / [Электронный ресурс]. – URL: <https://www.conference-spbu.ru/conference/13/reports/373/>

⁸Литвин, С.И. Компрессия художественного текста в двуязычной ситуации: (На материале английского и русского языков) / Автореф.дис. канд.филол.наук. / – Москва, – 2003. – 21 с.

⁹Присная, Л.Л. Явление семантической конденсации в современном тексте (некоторые особенности восприятия и порождения) / [Электронный ресурс]. – URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/yavlenie-semanticheskoy-kondensatsii-v-sovremennom-tekste-nekotorye-osobennosti-vospriyatiya-i-porozhdeniya>

¹⁰Qədimoğlu, H.G. Azərbaycan dilində ellipsis və qoşulma konstruksiyalar // –Bakı: Tədqiqatlar, – 2004. №1, – s.129-132.

¹¹Kazimov, İ.B. Azərbaycan dilində parselyasiya hadisəsi və qoşulma konstruksiyalar (Müasir türk dilləri ilə müqayisədə) // Azərbaycan dili müasir mərhələdə. – Bakı: Elm, – 1990. – s. 16-18.

I.B.Kazimov's scientific article on parcellation and conjunction constructions, K.A.Habibova's ellipsis, and R.M.Mammadova's dissertation on phonetic inference can be included here. At the same time, Z.Atajanova's dissertation work on elliptical sentences¹², Y.V.Bogayavlenskaya, O.M.Kalmukhambetova, E.V. Georgieva, R.O.Zelepukin, E.A.Ivanchikova, F.I.Pankov, G.N.Rybakova, N.K.Filonova, O.P. Karkoshko, T.G.Serbina's scientific articles on parcellation, Y.N.Vorobyova, T.A.Starodubova, A.Y.Mamedov and N.M.Makhmudov's scientific articles on ellipsis are also of this type.

The object and subject of research. The object of this study is the phenomenon of actual articulation and text condensation (compression) in the modern Azerbaijani language. The subject of the study encompasses various sentence and text structures in which actual articulation is employed, as well as the compressed syntactic mechanisms through which condensation is realized.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The main aim of this study is to explore the linguistic essence of actual articulation, distinguish between the common and distinctive features of actual articulation and grammatical articulation within the context of Azerbaijani language texts, and clarify the relationship between actual articulation and text cohesion. The study also aims to examine syntax as the section of linguistics that addresses the structural relations of speech, and to consider the text as the primary communicative unit. Furthermore, the research seeks to clarify the essence and significance of condensation (compression) as a linguistic phenomenon, as well as identify its forms of manifestation within sentences and texts.

To achieve this objective, the following tasks are undertaken:

- To define the essence of actual articulation in linguistics and clarify its role and position within the system of text linguistics;
- To distinguish between the common and distinctive features of actual articulation and grammatical articulation, identify

¹²Атажанова, З. Роль конситуативности в образовании эллиптических предложений в казакском и узбекском языках: / Автореф.дис...канд.Филол. наук. / – Баку: – 1992. – 24 с.

the formal means of intonation and word order in actual articulation, and uncover the lexical-grammatical tools that form the theme and rheme;

- To clarify the relationship between actual articulation (meaning articulation) and the text, and determine the interaction of actual articulation within the structure of the text;

- To examine syntax as the branch of linguistics that explores the structural relations of speech;

- To consider the text as the central communicative unit within the realm of actual articulation, explore its connection with the text, and determine its position within the speech process, particularly with respect to its functional-communicative and pragmatic aspects;

- To determine the formal characteristics and essence of condensation as a linguistic phenomenon, and to reveal the functional-stylistic possibilities of compression in live speech, conversation, and literary works;

- To elucidate the essence of implication and establish condensation as the primary factor in its emergence, to determine the relationship between condensation and other forms of compression;

- To examine the sequential organization of theme and rheme in the text and analyze the role of compression within this structure, to identify both specific and general structural-semantic and functional-communicative features of compression;

- To investigate the causes of condensation in simple and complex sentence structures and assess the significance of compression;

- To explore the functional-communicative potential of condensation in the text, to determine reasons forms manifestation of condensation.

Research methods. Descriptive and comparative methods were employed to examine the issues addressed in the research. Additionally, the contextual analysis method was applied to analyze condensed and shortened language units within sentences and texts, while the transformation method was utilized to explore the conversion of complex sentences into simpler ones.

Basic theses for defense:

1. Actual articulation is the key to the text. Actual articulation is directly “responsible” for changes in the structure and semantics of the text.
2. Actual articulation (theme and rheme substitution) has a special place and role in sentences and the text system.
3. Actual articulation, which is a speech event, is the main indicator of the utterance function of a sentence.
4. A linguistic unit whose meaning is not explicitly stated, implication arises as a result of the compression of speech elements.
5. Condensation (compression) is a universal linguistic phenomenon. This phenomenon plays an important role in the formation of syntactic structure in a new direction.
6. Condensation (compression) reveals lost parts of the text in a new composition (with compressed language units).
7. Condensation (compression) is an important means of economy of language. It eliminates repetition and redundancy in language and speech.
8. In simple sentences, condensation occurs as a result of the reduction of one or more of the sentence members.
9. Complex sentences are condensed by compressing their constituent elements transforming into simple sentences.
10. The composition of syntactic units in the text is reduced due to syntactic phenomena.

The scientific novelty of the research. For the first time, this thesis studies the phenomenon of syntactic-semantic condensation (compression) based on theme-rheme structure in Azerbaijani language texts. Sentence and text tools that implement the compression process are used to ensure the relevance and conciseness of speech and text; the manifestation of compression in parcellated, elliptical, incomplete and compound sentences, monological, dialogical, social media, advertising texts and discourse is determined. As a result of compression, both the structure and volume of sentences within the text are altered: complex sentences are replaced by simpler ones, and language units that add unnecessary weight to speech are shortened or eliminated.

Consequently, a monopredicative structure emerges in the sentences. Although the transformation of language forms leads to structural changes in the sentence and text, reducing their volume, it does not diminish the content or informational density conveyed in the text.

The theoretical and practical essence of the research. The compression of theme and rheme within a text, along with the concise, clear, and succinct presentation of information, facilitates the reader's and listener's comprehension and perception. In this context, the theoretical framework of the dissertation can contribute significantly to the study of speech syntax, actual articulation, text compression mechanisms, and the syntactic and semantic structures of speech.

The findings of this study may be utilized in the teaching of subjects such as Syntax and Text Linguistics, Modern Azerbaijani Language, and Main Language Studies (specifically in the sections on syntax and text syntax), as well as Business and Academic Communication in Azerbaijani (within the section on speech requirements) and other related educational programs.

Approbation and implementation. The theme of the dissertation was approved by the Scientific Council of Sumgayit State University (03.02.2016, protocol No.06), and also approved by the Scientific Council on Philological Problems under the Republican Scientific Research Coordination Council (April 28, 2016, protocol No.03). The core findings of this research have been published in various scientific journals of national significance, registered with the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in articles and theses disseminated internationally. The author has actively participated in national and international scientific and theoretical conferences addressing various issues in Azerbaijani linguistics, as well as in webinars, training sessions, and forums organized by Sumgayit State University and other academic institutions. In total, 7 articles, 9 conference papers, and 3 theses have been published in connection with this research.

The name of the organization conducting the research work. The dissertation work was completed at the department of Azerbaijani language and its teaching methodology of Sumgayit State University.

The total volume of the dissertation with the volume of structural parts of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. Introduction 6 pages (10406 characters), I Chapter 46 pages (83947 characters), II Chapter 35 pages (61480 characters), III Chapter 37 pages (60734 characters), Conclusion 2 pages (3153 characters), List of references 18 pages. The dissertation consists of 146 pages and 219720 characters in total.

DISSERTATION CONTENT

Information about the relevance and degree of development of the topic, the purpose and tasks of the research, the methods of the research, the main propositions defended, the scientific novelty of the research, the theoretical and practical significance of the research, its approbation and application, and the name of the organization where the dissertation work was performed were given in the "**Introduction**" part of the dissertation.

The first chapter was named "**Actual articulation and text**". This chapter consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph of the first chapter was named "**Actual and grammatical articulation**". Here, the main indicator of the speech function of the sentence, actual articulation, which is a speech phenomenon, is contrasted with the grammatical articulation, which is a linguistic phenomenon. Grammatical subjunctive has 5 members, actual subjunctive has 2 (Theme-rhyme determines actual subjunctive). The actual parting defines a sentence with a certain intonation, while the grammatical parting does not have such a relationship with the intonation in oral speech, it cannot establish a relationship. Potential syntax, sentence members cannot change their content and essence in syntax. In the actual articulation, depending on which word the logical-dynamic stress falls on, it can change the states of theme and rhyme. Grammatical classification cannot fully reveal the character of the sentence it is unable to explain the semantic-functional features of the sentence in the speech process. Differentiation of the informational components that determine the communicative meaning of the sentence in the sentence is not based on the

grammatical division, but on the basis of the actual division of the sentence.

From the point of view of the Czech linguist V.Matezius, who first brought the term actual articulation to the linguistic field, actual articulation is one of the supra-syntactic events of the language, which reveals the general and differential features of actual articulation. So, in a number of cases, different affiliations in linguistics are opposed to each other. That is why both articulations differ from each other in the mentioned aspects.¹³

F.Alizade writes that the actual articulation is opposed to the communicative direction of the sentence as a special level of analysis. The essence of actual composition consists of the grammatical, lexical and intonation organization of the sentence, and it depends on the speaker's compilation based on the communicative purpose and meaning of the parts of the sentence.¹⁴

Comparing with actual grammar, the teaching of traditional grammar about the syntactic structure of the sentence is relatively simple. Because it takes only the formal aspect of the structural organization of the sentence, but does not take into account all the variations of its real functions in the process of communication. Grammar should also take into account the flow of thought. Actual articulation can be considered an integral part of the syntactic unit, as it emerges from the nature of the sentence and expresses its communicative essence.

The actual composition of the sentence is related to the sequence of words. The present subjunctive has two components in each sentence. It integrates (combines) the previously known expression, theme and known information, which depends on the situation and circumstances, that is, the purpose of communication of the theme, while new information unknown to the listener is transmitted.

¹³Матезиус,В. О так называемом актуальном членении предложения // - Москва:Пражский лингвистический кружок.Сборник статей,-1967.-с.239-245.

¹⁴Əlizadə, F. Cümlənin aktual üzvlənməsi / F.Əlizadə. - Bakı: "Bakı Universiteti" nəşriyyatı, - 1998. - 112 s.

A.Abdullayev also notes that a sentence with one grammatical structure expresses more than one sentence. It determines the number of actual members of the same sentence by the number of sentences which expressed by that sentence. At the same time, it also means that a sentence with a grammatical structure has different topical members.¹⁵

K. Valiyev notes that the traditional grammatical structure cannot reveal the informative load of the sentence, and the question of the semantic-functional expression of the sentence in the speech experience remains open. In fact, actual articulation cannot negate grammatical articulation. Because these are separate perspectives and each language has richness according to its specifics and emerges as expression-content plans.¹⁶

According to the determination of the sentence, its grammatical members carry different meaning. However, the formal-syntactic relationship between grammatical members remains unchanged. Grammatical structure cannot fully reveal the character of the sentence it is not able to explain the semantic-functional features of the sentence in the speech process. Differentiation of the information components that determine the communicative meaning of the sentence in the sentence that is not based on grammatical articulation, but on the basis of the actual articulation of the sentence. If the purposefulness of the expressed idea is revealed in the actual articulation, then in the grammatical articulation, the objective relations between the object, sign and action are determined based on the constructive relationship of the sentence members with each other. It is as if grammatical organization is purposefully organized, shaped thought, speech material thanks to actual organization. Although both members have the same reality, they play the role of different semantic-functional structures in the sentence.

The second paragraphs of the first chapter is called "**The role of actual articulation in text construction**". It is mentioned that

¹⁵Abdullayev, Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə və mətn / Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Xəzər Universiteti Nəşriyyatı, - 1998. - 173 s.

¹⁶Vəliyev, K. Cümlənin semantik üzvlənməsi // - Bakı: “Azərbaycan dilçiliyi məsələləri” elmi əsərlərin tematik məcmusu, - 1981. - s. 45-51.

actual articulation has an important role in the formation of the text, as well as in text creation, along with the formal-grammatical means, as well as the relations defining the text.

The syntactical interdependence of the sentences in the text is not enough to create a correct text. The semantic connection between the sentences that make up the text is also the main characteristic of the text, because the semantic indicator of the text does not consist of a random collection of sentences but of their semantic connection. As a result of semantic connection, texts should be structured in such a way that the chain connection of sentences is not broken. That is, it is not possible to divide the sentences into two parts or to change the place of the sentences each sentence should be connected with the preceding and following sentences.

*Küçənin üstü də parkdır. Şəhərin ən səfalı istirahət guşəsi sayılan Dağüstü park. Parkın ətəyi evlərin damına düşür. Buradan Nargin adası aydın seçilir. Dəniz ilin hər fəslində öz rəngi, havası ilə görünür.*¹⁷

There is also a park across the street. Dağüstü park, which is considered the most pleasant recreation corner of the city. Dawn part of the park falls on the roofs of the houses. Nargin Island is clearly visible from here. The sea appears with its own color and air in every season of the year.

The first sentence in the text is the introductory sentence it carries the main meaning of the syntactic whole. It acts as a key clause for the other sentences that follow and each sentence seems based from it. Structurally, it is impossible to use the second sentence in place of the first sentence, because in this case the meaning will be mixed and the sequence will be broken.

The logical connection between the components of the text is the main character of the text. It is through this connection that a simple sequence of sentences becomes a text. That connection can be realized with two sentences or with more sentences. The structure,

¹⁷ Əhmədov, S. Seçilmiş əsərləri [2 cildə] / S.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Nəşriyyatı, -c.2. –1990. –352 s.

sequence, and relevance of the parts that serve to create the text form the basis of the connection, the core of the text.

The actual articulation of the components of each text is important in the study of the semantics of the text. If the theme creates a semantic connection between the sentences, it creates conditions for the generation of the next sentences. In this sequence, sentences which provide new information can organize a rhyme.

Studying the syntactic structure of speech, the main indicator of the actual syntax, the actual articulation not only within the sentence, but also regulates the relations between the sentences. Also, actual articulation is an issue related to the text, so it helps to open the information in the text and to explain the individual elements. From this point of view, actual articulation has a great role in the creation of the text. Since the semantic structure is the main factor in the actual linking, the sequence of the sentences in the text is also based on it. Actual conjunction is very important in determining which sentence should be used at the beginning of the text and which sentence should be used at the end of the text or not.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is called "**Actual articulation and the process of speech creation**". Differing from tradition, that syntax is not a language here, but a study of the structural relations of speech, the interaction of language, speech and the differences between them were discussed.

Although the concepts of language and speech interact and complement each other, their fields of application are different. Language is the main means of expressing acquired knowledge and information in words and sentences, exchange of ideas in social life. The relationship between language and speech arises from objective necessity, because language finds its textual existence in speech, and speech takes its source from language. People express their thoughts in speech and form them in speech. General and public language is more stable than speech, and individual and special speech is more dynamic than language.

The famous linguist Ferdinand de Saussure touched on the issue of language and speech and calls it language a system and speech a process. He notes that the system can be imagined without

the process, but the process cannot live without the system. F. de Saussure separated language from the content of speech activity and viewed it as a system of signs. He considers language to be an abstract system, and speech to be a concrete, speaking process.¹⁸

Actual articulation confirms the important fact that a sentence (speech) cannot exist in isolation. Each sentence (utterance) is a continuation or beginning of something. When taken apart from the text the formal-grammatical aspect of the sentence can be analyzed, but since the utterance is a unit of communication, it is known and required to be analyzed only and only at the border of the text. The actual voice is considered to be an indicator of the speech function of the sentence. Speech is a communicative unit. In the language, the terms sentence and speech are used.

The language, which is mental and concrete in its essence, organized by a system of signs, is formed by the combination of meaning and acoustic image. It is possible to show language signs in text with conventional signs. It is impossible to reflect the speech act in this form. Language and speech are not only related to each other, but also condition each other. So, if the language is necessary for the speech to be understood, the speech is also necessary for the formation and development of the language. While language as a means of communication is the research object of linguistics, speech as a communication process is the main research object of psycholinguistics. If psychology focuses more on the characteristics of the mental functions of consciousness during the process of creation, understanding and formation of speech, psycholinguistics also tries to take into account the means of expression of these functions in the speech activity and speech behavior of people.

According to V.P.Belyani, who stated that the common theme of linguistics and psycholinguistics is the language system, both linguistics and psycholinguistics refer to words and texts. Linguistics is studied appropriately in the linguistic laws of speech. But it is known that speech is included in the communication system of

¹⁸ Ferdinand de Sössür. Ümumi dilçilik kursu / Ferdinand de Sössür. – Bakı: BDU nəşriyyatı, - 2003. - 407 s.

people, it is created by people and is important for human interaction.¹⁹

The second chapter of the dissertation was called "**Condensation (compression) as a language phenomenon**". The chapter consists of two paragraphs. The first paragraph of the second chapter was named "**Role of implication and condensation (compression) in language**". It is noted here that the implication is related to the lack of expression of meaning in the superstructure of the utterance and its determination. Implication is a language unit that arises from the context of language units that are used together and does not have a direct meaning. If the meaning is not expressly stated or implied, as a result, a hidden meaning will emerge. The speaker can convey his/her opinion to the other party by means of implicit expressions that do not express the meaning and content clearly. For example:

- *Sənin işin nə haldadır?*

- *Yazmır. Yaman dirəşib.*²⁰

- *How is your work?*

- *He doesn't write. It is not going.*

In the above-mentioned parts of the dialogue, the speaker conveys his idea to the other way explanation indirectly, not directly.

Condensation is a linguistic phenomenon derived from the Latin word "condenses", which means condensed. The nature of this process is related to the actuality of speech. Ensuring quick delivery of speech, brevity, economy are the main factors that determine the nature of this process. Linguistic condensation, in turn, is divided into a number of types:

1. Semantic condensation: Compression of information in the text, saving information is related to semantic condensation.

2. Syntactic condensation: According to the criterion of substitution, the syntactic structure changes, the branch sentence turns into a simple sentence.

¹⁹Белянин, В.П. Психолингвистика: Учебник (2-е изд) / В.П.Белянин. - Москва: Флинта: Московский психолого-социальный институт, -2004. - 232с.

²⁰ Əhmədov, S. Seçilmiş əsərləri [2 cilddə] / S.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Nəşriyyatı, - c. 1. – 1989. – 462 s.

3. Syntagmatic condensation: Syntagmatic condensation that occurs due to the non-processing of the addition: Eg: *Nazim texniki nəzarətçi oturduğu yerdən dəzgahların necə işlədiyini izləyir.*²¹ - *Texniki nəzarətçi oturduğu yerdən dəzgahların necə işləndiyini izləyir.* (*Nazim watches how the machines work from the seat of technical supervisor. - The technical supervisor watches how the machines are processed from his seat.*)

One type of compression is synthetic compression. This compression is an abbreviation of words and names. E.g.: *YAP* - *New Azerbaijan Party*, *SDU (SSU)* - *Sumgayit State University*, *BDU (BSU)* - *Baku State University*, *TEC(SSS)* - *Student Scientific Society*.

S.K.Levinson points out that the meaning of a word is not based on direct assumptions about the speaker's intentions, but on generalized assumptions about how language is usually used.²²

The second paragraph of the second chapter was named "**Condensation (compression) and actual articulation**". It is noted here that condensation manifests itself at the level of text as well as at all levels of language. This compression is directly related to actual articulation. One of the main characteristics of the text is its tendency to compression, laconicism, compactness. The criterion of the compressed text is to have a minimum size. Condensed texts convey the expressed idea quickly, and at the same time increase the emotionality of the text.

The connection of compression with actual articulation occurs in theme-rhyme relations. Theme (topic) and rhyme (predicate) can be compressed in the text. That is, the topic of the text is semantically condensed the elements and constructions are discarded. Therefore, the actual organization of the components of the text, i.e. theme-rhyme replacement, has a great role in the study of the semantics of the text. A theme creates a semantic connection between sentences, so that what is uncertain in one sentence becomes

²¹Əhmədov, S. Seçilmiş əsərləri [2 cildə] / S.Əhmədov. – Bakı:Azərbaycan Dövlət Nəşriyyatı, - c.1.–1989. –462 s.

²²Levinson, S.K. Presumptive meaning: The Theory of Generalized Conversational Implicature / S.K.Levinson. – Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press, - 2000. – 186 p.

definite in the next sentence. In this sequence, new information is given in each sentence constitutes as a rhyme.²³

According to linguistic principles, most news (or news zone, mainly in elliptical sentences) in literary texts are condensed. Rhyme (predicate) conveys the "new" to the reader in an incomplete form. "New information" is delivered to the reader not only in a complete form, but also in a condensed form. Compressed rhyme leads to the development, advancement, deepening of the thought, providing the listener, reader with new information, and as a result, depending on the situation, the intention of the speaker, the writer, the topic is in a state where new features are revealed.

The following features are evident in the syntactic condensation type:

1. Condensation of linguistic signs in the process of ellipticization: *İlhamla irəli (gedək)! Karonavirusla mübarizə (aparaq)! - Forward with inspiration (let's go)! Fight against coronavirus (lead)! In these sentences, the effect of condensation on the actual articulation is observed by the reduction of the rheme part.*

2. Grammatical incompleteness: *Evlənmək məhək daşı (Evlənmək məhək daşı imiş). - Getting married was a touchstone (Getting married was a touchstone)*

3. Forms without conjunctions: *Lal Hüseyn bu sözləri o zaman dedi, onda Rüstəm kişi maşından düşüb onlara tərəf gəlirdi. - Lal Huseyn said these words at that time, then Rustam the man got out of the car and came towards them.*

4. Syntactic asymmetry: This also includes syntactic synonymy. Basically, the equality of meaning between two identical sentences is syntactic synonymy. One of these forms is compressed. E.g.: *Bacım nə zaman məni görədisə, hal-əhval tutardı - Bacım məni görəndə hal-əhval tutardı. - Whenever my sister saw me, she would feel bad - My sister would feel bad when she saw me.*

From this it becomes clear that the study of the problem of actual organization and compressed text helps to understand the state

²³Kazımov, Q.Ş. Azərbaycan dilinin qrammatikası, Morfologiya, Sintaksis / Q.Ş.Kazımov. – Bakı: "Elm və təhsil", - 2017. - 888 s.

of the known and new idea in the text, as well as to express the information block of the text with a small number of language units.

As means of compression in the text, a wide place is given to abbreviation, univerbalization, ellipsis, parcellation, connection, expressiveness, etc. phenomena. Various extralinguistic factors affect text discourses. As a result of this influence, the text is compressed and the content in the text is presented with short language means.

The third chapter of the research work was named "**Forms of condensation (compression) in language**". The chapter consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph of the third chapter was named "**Forms of condensation (compression) in a sentence**". It is noted here that since the text is created from the unity of sentences, compression is displayed in the structure of those constructions. First of all, it talks about the compression that occurs in the text through the *elliptical sentences*, which are the result of the ellipsis phenomenon. As the language develops, new traditions and events appear in it. By preserving the meaning load, a certain part of the information falls into a potential (hidden) state, compression in the syntactic unit - omission of a certain member, that is, an ellipsis event occurs. Ellipsis appears in all language units, especially in syntactic units - simple and complex sentences, text. The occurrence of ellipsis leads to compression in a dialogue setting.

Elliptical sentences that create condensation are not only significant communicative units, but also play a key role in the exchange of ideas, as well as in expressing human emotions, internal conflicts, and other personal experiences. These elliptical structures, which facilitate the accumulation of ideas by compressing complex sentences, also serve as effective means of communication. For instance:

Sən çörəyi ellərdən, suyu göllərdən... (atalar sözü); Ağ ayran ağaclar dibində..., Qara kişmiş bəylər çibində... (atalar sözü)

You get your bread from the countries, your water from the lakes... (proverb); White buttermilk is at the bottom of the trees...; Black raisins are at the feet of the gentlemen... (proverb)

K. Habibova writes that the phenomenon of semantic ellipsis occupies a large place in dialogue speech. During the dialogue, it

depends on the level of development of the intellectual levels of the informant and the addressee in the process of mutual communication.²⁴

One of the problems that studies actual articulation and compressed text is as *parcellation*. "Parcellation" is a French word derived from "parseller". It means "separation of a sentence into parts, pieces, parcels" in Azerbaijani. A parcellation event is a means of grouping text. As for this feature, parcellation, in addition to creating compression in the text, is included in the field of expressive syntax. Intermittent forms are created by interrupting complete sentences, and the order of intonation makes fragmented sentences special. Each speech unit is reduced compared to the previous sentence, the connected parcels are re-added to the basic sentence. Structures parceled out in the text become functional. The collapsing syntactic structure performs the communicative task in an expressive tone in a compressed state. Parselyat forms the rheme of the utterance.

Cəbonun da gözü gəzirdi. Qulağı səsdə idi.

Qız çox acıqlanmışdı. Özünə də, briqadirə də.

Jabo's eyes were also wandering. His ear was on the sound.

The girl was very angry. Both to himself and to the brigadier.

Parcellation is the division between utterances; interruption of syntactic connection during a special intonation that occurs after a long pause; intonation and an attempt to convey lively spoken speech; predicative feature; to ensure economy of language means and also brevity of speech; is the formation of expressiveness of speech by means of artistic representation.²⁵

Connections appear mainly on the basis of special consideration of the signs of speech that express the "new" and determine the rational development of events. Connections are a

²⁴ Həbibova, K.Ə. "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud" dastanlarının dilində qənaət prinsipinin psixolinqvistik şərhli // Türkologiya, - 2014. № 4, - s.75-84

²⁵ Калмухамбетова, О.М. Парцеллированные конструкции в розе постмедерна в свете тенденции современного синтаксиса русского языка // Известия ЮФУ. Филологические науки, - 2018. № 2, - с.145-152.

syntactic unit that is separated from the main sentence and shows itself in a colorful way in the text.

- *Çörək yeməyəcəyik... O vaxt gələ bilməmişik. Gərək bağışlayasanız.*²⁶ - *We will not eat... We could not come at that time. You must forgive me.*

In sentence, the idea seems to be incomplete, but after certain pause, new abbreviated sentences are added (after three dots) and the idea is completed..

In order to avoid repetition, to save time, to convey the idea more clearly and emotionally, to ensure the naturalness and relevance of the speech, some parts of the sentence are abbreviated. **Partial sentences** are formed by retaining the members that carry the main meaning and express the necessary and rational idea. The meaning of omitted members can be understood through existing members, according to situational and textual conditions. Missing members in incomplete sentences can be easily restored, which facilitates the communication process. Without the context of the text, if incomplete sentences are excluded from the text and the situation is not taken into account, the meaning of incomplete sentences will not be understood.

- *Nişanladıkları oğlan kimdir?*
- *Kolxozda mühasibdir.*²⁷
- *Who is the boy they are engaged to?*
- *He is an accountant at the collective farm.*

In the second sentence, the definite article is omitted. In an incomplete sentence, the omitted clauses and the omitted form are usually imagined in context. The volume of the text changes without affecting the meaning.

Under the influence of the trend of paradigmatic development, the process of **morphologization** takes place. A universal regularity manifests itself here. Consecutively, syntactic categories pass into morphological categories, compression occurs.

²⁶Əhmədov, S. Seçilmiş əsərləri [2 cildə] / S.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Nəşriyyatı, - c. 1. – 1989. – 462 s.

²⁷Yenə orada. s. 92.

The process of morphologization has local qualities in different areas of the context of grammatical structure, but there is one common aspect that this process must necessarily go within the sentence boundary, that is, it cannot go beyond the control of the function.

Ex.:

1. *Elə sandı ki; sandı ki; san ki; sanki;*
2. *Onun üçün; onunçün; çünki və s.*
1. *He thought; he thought; as if; as if;*
2. *For him; for him; because etc.*

*O elə sandı ki, bu saat bibisinin ardınca şenliyin camaatı bura töküləcək, hamı onları daşqalaq edəcək; Birgə dolanışıq sanki məktəblə bağlı olan bütün əhvalatları, müəllimlər otağında və siniflərdə baş verən hadisələri unudurmuşdu; Bu mühit onun üçün yoxsulun pis günündə pul tapmağı kimi oldu; Çünki şəhərdə onlardan az adam qalmışdı, qalanlarının da başı qarışıq idi.*²⁸

- He thought that this hour, following his aunt, the people of the festival would pour here, everyone would throw stone them; The common life forget all the stories related to the school, the events that took place in the teachers' room and classrooms; This environment was like finding money for a poor man on his bad day; Because there were few of them left in the city, and the rest were confused.

The law of morphologization of syntactic categories is a concrete form of the paradigmatic evolution law, which is universal for the compression system, colored by the specificity of grammar; autonomy is limited by this. The transformation of syntactic categories into morphological categories is such a development law of the grammatical system that expresses the conditions for the emergence of not only normative units, but also anomalies.²⁹

The second paragraph of the third chapter was named **"Condensation (compression) in the process of transforming a complex sentence into a simple sentence"**. As a result of

²⁸Əhmədov, S.M. Seçilmiş əsərləri [2 cilddə] / S.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Nəşriyyatı, - c. 1. – 1989. – 462 s.

²⁹ Джафаров, Н.К. Структурно-семантическое развитие простых предложений на азербайджанском языке: /Автореф.дис.канд.филол.наук. /-Баку, 1985.- 17с.

conversion, the volume of complex sentences is compressed, but the idea is expressed in a complete way is noted in this part. This issue is called "*syntactic condensation*" in research works.

Syntactic transformation has an important place and position in the structure of language. One of the issues related to syntactic transformation is the problem of syntactic synonymy. At the simple and complex sentence levels, transformation causes, as they say, compression. At the same time, the study of subordinate transformations, the transformation of verbs into branch sentences, the transformation of subordinate complex sentences into subordinate clauses, the features of the structure of simple and complex sentences, their complex members, the boundaries of various syntactic units, also causes the phenomenon of compression.

The term "**conversion**" has equal rights with the term "**transformation**". That is, it is a terminological difference of the same concepts. The definition of conversion is possible as a result of checking the simple and complex sentences that are compared. As a result of the check, the process of conversion is centered in two output sentences.

1. Form before conversion: *Elə ki oğlan qəbul otağının astanasında dayanırdı, qadın çaşır, özünü itirir, boğazı quruyurdu*³⁰. - *As the boy stood on the threshold of the reception room, the woman was confused, lost, and her throat was dry.*

2. Form after conversion: *Oğlan qəbul otağının astanasında dayananda qadın çaşır, özünü itirir və boğazı quruyurdu.* - *As the boy stood on the threshold of the reception room, the woman was confused, lost, and her throat was dry.*

Simplifying complex subordinate clauses leads to compression. One of the pressing points is the stylistic meaning shade. At this point, one of the variants of the two sentences belongs to the literary language, and the other to the colloquial language and style.

³⁰Əhmədov, S.M. Seçilmiş əsərləri [2 cilddə] / S.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Nəşriyyatı, - c. 1. – 1989. – 462 s.

Syntactic condensation is evident in modern Azerbaijani language through the transformation of complex sentences into simple ones, especially when expressing temporal relationships. Subordinate clauses that indicate time relations are often replaced by simple sentences conveying the same temporal meaning. For example:

*Elə ki mina partladıcıdan xilas edilir, bundan sonra təhlükə yox olur*³¹. - *Mina partladıcıdan xilas ediləndən sonra təhlükə də yox olur.* (As soon as the Mina is saved, the danger disappears. - After the Mina is saved, the danger disappears).

I.Sizova refers to this syntactic transformation as the 'substitution type.' She identifies three types of syntactic transformations that contribute to compression: remutation, adjunction, and ellipsis³².

The process of transforming a complex sentence into a simple one leads to condensation. Transformation, reduction, ellipsis, changes in word order, and other processes contribute to the compression of large, complex sentences into shorter ones. In this process, elements such as meaning, intonation, multiple predicative centers, grammatically unified components, and the components of a complex sentence are compressed into a concise form. The compressed parts retain the meaning they convey.

The third subchapter of the third chapter was named "**Forms of condensation (compression) in the text**". This chapter deals with the results of the condensation that occurs in dialogic, monologist and advertising texts. Dialogical relations between people are realized through dialogue, and participating subjects influence each other and exchange ideas.

One of the main possibilities of dialogic speech is to present information in a compressed manner, besides, it is to give information quickly, concretely and concisely, in a simple form that can be clearly understood by the addressee (listener). Providing information in a known form has its effect on the lexical-semantic

³¹Əhmədov, S.M. Seçilmiş əsərləri [2 cilddə] / S.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Nəşriyyatı, - c. 1. – 1989. – 462 s.

³²Сизова, И.А. Что такое синтаксис / И.А.Сизова. –Москва: Наука, -1966.-71с.

aspects of dialogue speech. Language units used in a compressed manner in the context of dialogue and their meanings are understood by both the addresser (speaker) and the addressee. Replicas between two interlocutors are built through dialogue. Ex.:

- *Qarajdan dünən axşam maşın çıxıb?*
- *Xeyr, çıxmayıb.* (mübtədanın, zərfliyin ixtisarı)
- *Gecə harada yatmışan?*
- *Evimizdə* (xəbərin, zərfliyin ixtisarı)
- *Siz məni tanıvorsunuz?*
- *Xatırlaya bilmirəm*³³ (tamamlığın ixtisarı)
- *Did the car leave the garage last night?*
- *No, it didn't.* (abbreviation of the verb, adverb)
- *Where did you sleep last night?*
- *At our house* (abbreviation of the news, adverb)
- *You don't know me?*
- *I can't remember* (abbreviation of the completeness)

A very common and popular form of dialogue text is the question-answer structure. Question and answer is the main unit of dialogue, replica. The question replica of the dialogue is generally one of the tools that creates the text, expands and enriches the thinking. Response units are usually constructed from new sentences. These are often composed of incomplete sentences. The nature of the expected answer varies depending on the opinion and purpose of the interlocutor.

Dialogue is a form of speech in which each utterance is directed towards the interlocutor. The dialogue is characterized by its relative brevity and laconicism and provides the syntactic structure of the text and replicas.³⁴

Incomplete sentences renew the function of complete sentences with two components they play a big role in the communication process. Complex incomplete sentences are mostly

³³ Şıxlı, İ. Dəli Kür / İ.Şıxlı. – Bakı: Yazıçı, - 1983. – 435 s.

³⁴Ахманова,О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов (Изд-во 4-е, стереотипное) / О.С.Ахманова. - Москва: КомКнига, - 2007. - 576 с.

realized in dialogues, they transmit information in a compressed state as a communicative unit in the language.³⁵

First of all, the **monologue** is related to the internal stimulus, because the speaker determines the volume and nature of the thought to be expressed, chooses the form and language material to address a certain individual and audience, visualizes whom to address and their level, as well as how his speech will affect the audience.³⁶

In a monologue, the speaker expresses any idea or information in a consistent, coherent, broad or short way. In monologue speech, incomplete sentences are used in order to save words, avoid repetition, ensure the naturalness and relevance of the speech, and inevitably the text is compressed. Text compression occurs as a result of the reduction of suffixes, words and word combinations. Ex: - *İndi qalmışam qara damın altında tək. Bilmirəm dulam, yoxsa gəlin.*³⁷ - *Now I am alone under the black roof. I don't know if it's a dowry or a bride.* In the second part of the second sentence, the dropping of the news suffix created the compression.

Monologues are used in written speech, especially in fiction. A monologue reveals the character's inner world, his purpose, and his attitude to events. A monologue is mostly addressed to its author. However, there are also many monologues addressed to others³⁸.

In social media texts, the title should be written briefly and concisely, as it reflects the main content of the text. The main message of the text, the main idea that attracts the reader's attention, should be given concisely in the introductory sentence of the text so as to arouse the interest of the viewer (reader). The main part of the text presents information in more detail. It contains specific facts, figures, experiences, analyses, or other information. The main

³⁵ Ахманова, О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов (Изд-во 4-е, стереотипное) / О.С.Ахманова. - Москва: КомКнига, - 2007. - 576 с.

³⁶ Bayramov, A. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti / A.Bayramov, Ə.Rüstəmli. - Sumqayıt: "Zəka Print" Mətbəəsi, - 2016. - 360 s.

³⁷ Şıxlı, İ. Dəli Kür / İ.Şıxlı. - Bakı: Yazıçı, - 1983. - 435 s.

³⁸ Avilova, Z.İ., Məmmədova, Z.B. Monoloji nitqin öyrənilməsinin əsas aspektləri // Elmi iş (beynəlxalq elmi jurnal), - 2020. № 02/51, - s. 27-30.

content should be written in clear, short sentences and presented in an easily understandable way.

Emotional tone is very important for social media texts. Because people usually like and follow posts that affect them, make them laugh, cry or think more:

“Success formula (title)

Uğur qazanmaq üçün atduğunuz ilk addım sizə çətin gələ bilər. Amma qətiyyənlə geri addım atmayın. Xəyallarınızın arxasınca gedin. Heç nədən qorxmayın. Sonunda qalib olacaqsınız! (giriş cümlə) “

The first step you take to achieve success may be difficult for you. But never take a step back. Follow your dreams. Don't be afraid of anything. In the end, you will win! (introductory sentence)
Facebook. – As is clear from the title, this text, which has a stimulating and motivating character, is composed of simple and concise sentences to attract the attention of the viewer.

The texts of modern advertisements, which are displayed on social media, television, and advertising columns on the streets and roads, where compression occurs, are mainly composed of simple sentences. This helps to make the messages of advertisements more understandable, easier to understand and remember, and to increase expressiveness. Short, concise and concise advertising texts are better accepted by readers, listeners and viewers.

Hər gün. Ariel. Paltarın qüsursuz görünüşü. Uzun müddətə. – Every day. Ariel. Impeccable appearance of the dress. For a long time. - In such structured advertising texts, sentences are divided and incomplete sentences are compressed.

The ambiguity observed in compressed ad texts serves to fulfill the requirements for ad texts. So, the minimum advertising text has the function of transmitting maximum information. The phenomenon of transforming, changing, and acquiring a new meaning of words is a fairly common phenomenon in advertising texts that include linguistic manipulation methods and various psychological influence methods. This situation is typical for newspaper and street advertisements given in written form, as well as for radio and television advertisements that are shown orally:

Haribodur onun adı. Original ayıçığı.

*Gerçək meyvə suyu ilə. Doyulmazdır onun dadı.
Uşaq , ya da böyük ol. Haribo ilə xoşbəxt ol.
Qızıl ayıciq, gerçək meyvə suyu ilə.
(His name is Haribo. The original teddy bear.
With real fruit juice. Its taste is insatiable.
Be a child or an adult. Be happy with Haribo.
Golden bear with real fruit juice.)*

Advertisement texts (in newspaper and street advertisements) are extremely shortened. Such compression is based on the principles of economy. The phenomenon of compression is a stylistic factor. Implicit information is provided through compressed texts.

The compression mechanism takes place at different levels of the language - semantic, syntactic and word-making levels. The principles of compression in advertising texts are expected within the laws of language.³⁹

In a broad sense, discourse is understood as a communicative event that occurs in the process of communication activity between the speaker and the listener (as well as the observer) within a certain time and space. Communicative influence is in the form of speech and writing and combines verbal and non-verbal components.⁴⁰

Discourse is also a type of text which the principle of economy is observed and it is seen as an important process of language activity, as well as the result of this event. The discourse structure is complete as well as compressed. A compressed state never compromises the exhaustion of meaning. Compressed texts are also displayed in a hierarchical form.

Camaatı dolandırmaq lazımdır, camaatı. Bilirsiniz, kənddə camaatın rəyi çox şeyi həll edir. (O, gözünün altınca sədrə baxdı, sədr də ona baxırdı.) Əvvəllər bir qədər başqa cür idi, amma indi

³⁹Шокина, А.Б. Языковая компрессия в рекламном тексте // - Москва: Вестник Моск.Ун-та. Журналистика, - 2009. №2, сеп.10. – с.189-195.

⁴⁰ Eminli, B.İ. Azərbaycan dilində işgüzar və akademik kommunikasiya. Dərs vəsaiti / B.İ.Eminli, G.B.Paşayeva. - Sumqayıt: SDU-nun Redaksiya və nəşr işləri şöbəsi, - 2021. – 400 s.

xalq...(Yenə aramla başını çevirib sədri görmək istədi. Sədr solmuş, üzülmüşdü.)⁴¹

The people need to be fed up, the people. You know, in the village the opinion of the people decides many things. (He looked at the chairman, and the chairman looked at him.) It used to be a little different, but now the people... (He slowly turned his head again to look at the chairman. The chairman looked pale and sad.)

Non-verbal communication is carried out through body language and speech parameters. Body language is a key component of non-verbal communication that affects another person. This includes clothing, posture, gestures, body movements, human figure, stature, facial expression, eye contact, student-student distance and distance between speakers.⁴²

Unlike monologue and dialogic texts, which are facing to more compression, discourse texts that include the speaker's speech, as well as his external signs, clothing, behavior, and actions, are created from the unity of verbal and non-verbal speech elements. This makes it possible for the reader to understand these texts more correctly and better.

At the end of the research, the following conclusion were obtained:

1. Actual articulation is the key to the text. Actual articulation determines the position of the sentence in the speech process, mainly in relation to the functional-communicative aspect. The actual articulation of the sentence is related to the sequence of words. Since the semantic structure is the basis in actual articulation, the sequence of sentences in the text is also based on it.

2. While the main object of study of syntax, which deals with the complex structure of the language, is word combinations and sentences, the main object of study of syntax, which deals with the

⁴¹Əhmədov, S.M. Seçilmiş əsərləri [2 cilddə] / S.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Nəşriyyatı, - c. 2. – 1990. – 352 s.

⁴² Eminli, B.İ. Azərbaycan dilində işgüzar və akademik kommunikasiya. Dərs vəsaiti / B.İ.Eminli, G.B.Paşayeva. - Sumqayıt: SDU-nun Redaksiya və nəşr işləri, şöbəsi, - 2021. – 400 s.

structural relations of speech, is the utterance. Although the utterance, which consists of theme and rheme parts, corresponds to the sentence, it is mainly created with the help of word order and intonation.

3. The speaker can convey his idea to the other party with implicit expressions, which are said in implication, the meaning and content of which are not explicitly expressed. This implicitness also causes condensation (compression) in the text.

4. Condensation (compression), which is a linguistic phenomenon that expresses a condensed meaning, is related to the actuality of speech. Ensuring quick delivery of speech, conciseness, and economy are among the main factors determining the nature of this process. Although language means are compressed in semantic, syntactic, and syntagmatic condensation, which are types of condensation, information is fully conveyed.

5. The connection of condensation (compression) with actual articulation appears in the tema-rhema relations. That is, the subject of the text is semantically condensed, excess elements and constructions are discarded. Therefore, the actual articulation of the text, the replacement of tema-rhema, is of particular importance in the study of the semantics of the text.

6. Actual articulation and speech creativity are closely related to each other. This connection determines the importance of conveying thought and information in a compressed state in the communication process. The reduction of excess elements observed in speech and the preservation of maximum information in the text are presented as the main indicators of national-individual manifestations.

7. Univerbalization characterizes the phenomenon of semantic compression, and the meaning is not impaired in the process of losing the formal sign. Univerbalization is one of the active processes in modern word formation. Univerbalization, as a form of abbreviation, compresses a language unit. By compressing, a new language unit is created. This process is more typical for colloquial speech. Language is born as a means of economy, and also creates conciseness and expressiveness.

8. The forms of condensation (compression) in a sentence are manifested in elliptical, incomplete sentences, parcels, in the process of joining, in the process of morphologicalization. This type of sentences, in addition to being an important communication unit, are used both in the process of exchanging ideas and in the manifestation of humanistic feelings, internal shocks, emotions, etc. situations.

9. The forms of condensation (compression) in the text are manifested in dialogical, monological, social media, advertising texts and discourse. These types of texts, formed with incomplete, vocative, word sentences, and joining constructions, are distinguished by their completeness of thought, despite the reduction of language signs.

10. The process of transformation of complex sentences into simple sentences and their resulting compression is studied with reference to modern Azerbaijani language materials. It is argued that the main factors that distinguish a complex sentence from a simple sentence in the process of simplification do not arise from the complexity and multifacetedness of the expressed idea, but from structural complexity. Whether compressed or not, the same information can be given in a complex sentence or a simple sentence. Although there are certain differences in content, the informative load is almost the same in both sentence structures.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following theses and articles:

1. Sintaksis – nitqin quruluş əlaqələrini öyrənən bölmə kimi // - Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, - 2016. 2 (98), - s.123-125.

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3. Qrammatik və aktual üzvlənmə // - Sumqayıt: Elmi xəbərlər. Sosial və humanitar elmlər bölməsi, - 2017. c. 13, № 4, - s.30-33.

4. Üslubi sintaksis // - Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, - 2017. 2 (102), - s.14-17.

5. Cümlə və söyləm // Gənc tədqiqatçıların I Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları, - Bakı: Azərbaycan Universiteti, - 20 aprel, - 2018, - s. 206-207.

6. Mətnin aktual üzvlənməsi // - Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, - 2018. № 7, - s.177-187.

7. Mətnin psixolinqvistik qavranılması // Elmlərarası inteqrasiya: linqvodidaktik, linqvokulturoloji və psixolinqvistik aspektlər beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, - Sumqayıt: Sumqayıt Dövlət Universiteti, - 19-20 dekabr, - 2019, - s.229-230.

8. Kondensasiya hadisəsinin dil və nitq sistemində yeri // - Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, - 2020. № 1, - s.137-147.

9. Dialoji mətnlərdə kompressiya – sıxılma hadisəsinin təzahürü (Azərbaycan dili mətnləri əsasında) // - Sumqayıt: Elmi xəbərlər. Sosial və humanitar elmlər bölməsi, - 2020. c.16, № 3, - s.20-26.

10. Актуальное членение и процесс речетворчества в азербайджанском языке //-Киев: Вісник. Університету імені Альфреда Нобеля, серія: Філологічні науки, - 2020, 1(19), -с. 204-211.

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18. Dependence of inclusiveness in education on speech activity // -Colloquium-journal, Warszawa,- 2024. №30 (223),- p.9-12

19. Condensation in advertising texts // - Иноязычное образование в современных реалиях: проблемы и векторы развития. Международная научно-практическая конференция, Казань, - 2025, p. 50-52



The defence will be held on 11 April 2025 at 11⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Dissertation council – FD 2.24 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Sumgayit State University.

Address: Azerbaijan, Sumgayit, 43 rd block, AZ5008

Dissertation is accessible at the Library of Sumgayit State University.

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official (<https://sdu.edu.az/en>) website of Sumgayit State University.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 11 March 2025.

Signed for print: 05.03.2025

Paper format: 60*84/^{1/16}

Volume: 46778

Number of hard copies: 20