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THE PECULIAR ROLE OF DETERMINANT MEMBERS IN CREATING VARIOUS SHADES OF MEANING IN THE TEXT

The article examines determinant members and analyzes the place and role of such members in the syntax of the text. The author refers to the research and opinions of prominent scientists about the determinant members. Methods of joining determinant members are brought to attention. The connection of the determinant members with other members of the sentence, their connection with the predicate is noted. The main attention is paid to the use of adverbs of time, place and a number of others in the position of the determinant members. The use of complements and, in particular, adverbs as determinant members is considered. In the article, the determinant member of a sentence is differentiated by its semantic meaning, control feature, that is, by belonging to the text as a whole or its constituent components. Thanks to this property, it stands out among other members of the sentence. The difference between determinant members as a member of a sentence and adverbs is determined in terms of their connection. Using examples from works of art, the characteristics inherent in determinant members are explained. Using examples of literary texts, it is noted that determinant members give the text shades of time, space, reason and other meanings. It is substantiated that the component with which the determinant members is used is the main component of the text. The emphasis is on examples of literary texts in which the determinant members is used in each component. It is noted that, along with morphological means, syntactic means create a certain shade of meaning among the components of the text. The main attention is paid to the role of both nominal predicates and verbal predicates in the creation of the text as determinant members. The members of the determinant group do not have direct contact with the predicate, do not depend on it, but, on the contrary, are connected with other members of the sentence.

Key words: text, semantic relations, determinant members, dependent member, collocations.

Introduction. The determinant members is a syntactic unit that is directly related to all members of a sentence and creates a certain connotation of the sentence. The defining part of a sentence, or defining part, is a free word-form, usually located at the beginning of a sentence and creating a grammatical connection with all subsequent predicate whole, which is a sentence distributor. Even when talking about the composition of the proposal, it is recommended to divide the proposal into a determinant and a predicative group first, to define a predicate group and divide the sentence into parts.

The adoption of the term determinant allows us to take another look at the whole sentence. The principles of the balance of the sentence and the defining member, and the means of communication, as a result, form the structure of the proposal as a whole. Usually the time, place and a number of other adverbs act as defining member of a sentence [1].

Determinants are free word forms, word combinations, extending the scope of a sentence. Speaking about definite members of the proposal, G. Kazimov mentions adverbial and medial supplements. The author also considers interjections and a number

of phraseologisms related to the content of the sentence as a whole, determinants based on the principle of “belonging” to all members of a simple sentence and all components of a complex sentence and justifies his opinion with examples. Interjections express an attitude to thought, create a connection between parts of speech. Habits may refer not to the proposal as a whole, but to the sentence member, reinforce the meaning and create an actualization [6, p. 156].

Since these are determinant members, words without lexical meaning cannot be part of a sentence (except for those in the form of adjectives). The author also approaches the question from the point of view of the concept of supply.

The purpose of the article is to determine the place of determinant terms in the creation of various shades in a sentence.

The main part. The determinant member does not refer to the new member outside the traditional division of sentence members. It simply refers to a member or members (adverb and complement) that are reflected in the traditional division and differ only in the function they perform in the text. The definite term of a sentence is distinguished by its meaning, its gov-

ernance, that is, it refers to the text as a whole or to the components that make up it. It is because of this peculiarity that it is separated from other members. While the adverbs in the proposal are directly related to the news, the communication of the adverb as the defining member with the news weakens, the sign of belonging to the whole sentence is semantically manifested.

Now he could easily take the suitcase and leave, no one came for more than an hour. He wanted to open the buttons of the suitcase, but no... No way. Not yet... It is better to wear it in hand and walk [7, p. 8].

In this text example, the adverb of time is used in the position of the defining member. The word «now» refers to the text as a whole, not just its member or component, and indicates the time of the event in the text. The image described in the text, the work he does, his feelings and emotions, his indecision and hesitation are connected with the adverb «now».

Arriving at the department of medical examination and pathological anatomy (or morgue), the investigator Allahverdiev met with an expert doctor who examined the body. Tarlan then went to the cell where the body was kept by the doctor and began to examine the results of the examination. The medical expert recently opened the body and examined it both outside and inside [8, p. 15].

Determinant members may consist of either one word or a word combination. The phrase used in the adverb of time position acts as a defining member and is related to the overall content of the text. The adverb of time, expressed in the form of a union in the first sentence, has the same meaning and function in the second sentence, it differs only by means of expression. In the first sentence, the qualifying member, in the form of a phrase, is expressed in the second sentence in a simple adverb. However, this does not affect the ownership of the whole text by the defining member.

Gunduz stood near Samed Vurgun's garden, in front of a one-story building with the inscription «Advertising, design». He also put the phone to his ear:

– No, not there. Hey, Hamid, have you forgotten Baku? Go through the airport. Go straight, it is on the left of the road. I got out and stood in front of it. It says «Advertising, design»... [9, p. 39].

In the example text associated with the adverb locator, the same adverbs used in the first sentence refer to all the components that make up the text. In the example of text associated with adverbs and intonation, the function of the definite term serves to express the finished thought.

Remember we read this book in ninth grade? As we read... In particular, some censored places [9, p. 40].

In this example, the adverb of time, expressed by word-combination, acts as the defining member and semantically connected with all the following components.

Going out the door, Gunduz said: «Wait», he came back, searched and took out the painting from the back row and handed it to Hamid:

– I have no money to sign up for your wedding, let it be my gift to you [9, p. 44].

Identifier texts also use their parallel adverbs, in which case the defining member plays a leading role in the text, while the adverb does not play an important role in connecting the components.

Looking at the examples of defining members, we notice that adverbs of time and places are used more often. However, causal adverbs also act as defining members, and subsequent events are directly related to this member. Consider the following example text:

8 years ago, on a cold March evening, when Woosal first came to see Parishan, he brought three pieces of violet. There was no need for Vusal's confession. Instead, the violets told Parishan everything. The first harbingers of spring presented by the young man to the girl in the first days of cold March – violets, wedding or mourning flowers – did not require explanations; they were obvious [2, p. 92].

In the example of text with a definite adverb of time are used homogeneous adverbs of time, they serve for a strong expression of a temporary connection, expressed in the text.

Whenever a group was brought in to donate blood, one of the Komsomol activists took a list of groups, called students in turn and sent them to the station. Instead of 250 grams they took 300 grams of blood on the site. Mikail this time took the list himself and began to think how to save Fazayi from here. I looked at her and saw that Fazayi's face was full of fear of death. The poor girl's heart was beating so hard that it almost jumped out of her chest [3, p. 231].

The adverb-determiner, expressed by the final verb sentence, closes all thoughts expressed after it, the first sentence.

As always, this time, when we entered our home on Amir's rock, we looked at each other like we were in a completely different world. In the autumn there was a strong smell of grass, which we put on the ground, and withered mountain flowers.

I lit a fire of wood, which we gathered on one side of the cave. Valas, the oaks caught fire and caught fire. It's been a pleasure staying here on these cold days. We sat side by side on the dry grass and watched as the cicada burnt fragrant wood, and warmed, bringing frozen hands to the flames [5, p. 2].

The adverb of time and mode of action as the defining term were developed on the example of the macro, which arose from the connection of two microtexts. Determinants are most often used at the beginning of a sentence. In the first of these microtexts this property has adverb place. In the other microtext that makes up the macro, the determinant used is not used at the beginning of the text, but in the middle and binds the following expressions. This is due to the lack of coherence in the text. Thus, although the overall communication, that is, the coherence of the sentences, is strong, the communication (connectivity) of the individual components is weak.

Having placed the body in the back of my car, I drove the car on the intermediate roads to the place I had previously determined – the slope of Bayel. I changed the license plates of the car I was driving every few streets through town. That night, no camera was able to get the real license plate of the car I was driving. After the crime I threw into the sea everything I had, except the axe and plastic turbans in which I collected body parts [8, p. 101].

The article considers examples when the definite term is processed in one component of the text and turns this component into the main sentence of the text. In this example, the determinant is not developed in one, but in several components that make up the text of the element. As a result, the text had been shaped by the close relationship between its components. This combination of components shows that the text is strongly connected. Thus, some of the categories of text mentioned in chapter I, such as coherence, consistency, informativeness, and so on. d. appear the pattern of text formed with its participation.

Examples of qualifying members of the proposal were discussed. In general, it is clear from the examples that adverbs are word-forming means. The main focus of our research work is the identification of morphological means of creating text. We looked at both adverbs and adverbs in a text position, looking only at the relationship of adverbs and adverbs. Deterministic terms can be expressed in both adverbs and in different combinations of nouns and verbs. Deterministic terms are expressed mainly by adverbs of time, place, and cause. The reason for the separation of the determinant members is that they do not belong to a member of any component of the text, but to the component as a whole, the text.

Determinants create certain semantic relationships in the text. Consider the semantic relationships created by the defining members based on artistic examples.

Time ratio:

When Mammadagha brought the shakarburra from the house, Mirzoppa stood in front of the field and

waited for him. Taking the shakarburra in his hand, the jeweler Alascharf, looking at the gold, looked back and forth and thought to Mammadagha that Mirzoppa would now do a new trick. Shakarburra caught Mirzoppa, and he only did it, that thanked: Well, you uncle... Take [4, p. 18].

The qualifier used in this text example refers to time. The identifier used in the first component of text applies to all components of the text member.

Time and manners ratio:

Mammadagha stood next to an electric lamp and jumped in front of a gray cat staring at him, stuck bread into the iron grille of Mirzoppa's street window and climbed with a lamp onto the roof of a one-story house, hid in a branch of a brick chimney and headed towards Mirzoppa's yard [4, p. 19].

The overall content of the text in the example is developed by a relative determinant member. However, when a dependent definite member is used to express the composition of a linked definite member.

Opposition relations:

So far, many people have said much to Mammadagha, but he never forgot a word of what Molla Suleyman said when he was a child. The words addressed to people were also strange. You know, they say something that hits you like a slap, but after a month, you forget it and you never remember it. Sometimes it is said that you do not pay attention, but then all your life you do not forget [4, p. 12].

Three of the four components that make up the model text have the same conjunction. The sentences that make up the text are chained, and the overall content of the text is contrasted. However, although the contrast is strong, the text is usually limited to a time determining factor.

Time and reception:

On that day the wind blew until evening, and the wind changed every hour, then beat the white foamy waves on the stones, then blew strongly, but suddenly in the evening the wind stopped, and the mosquito raised its head again; There would be no sea, sand and stones Zaghulba, but the mosquito was also a bad mosquito. The mosquito was an ardent enemy of Mammadagha, but this time the wind did not darken him with blood, because the night was strange [4, p. 6].

In an example of text using a time determinant, there is not a very noticeable ratio of contrast and clarification.

Time and relationship clarification:

Mammadagha loved to look at his van, parked on the beach, by the sea; every time he looked at the pure aluminum lid of the van, the colorful capital letters of the slogans on it, he felt bragging, boasts, and the sea water washed away this pride, as if it

washed the fish's ear into the palms, crystallized it and turned it into the joy of the child; the joy of this child spilled over the body of Mammadagha in the sea. Mammadagha knew very well that having a van in the world and decorating it like that was no big deal. He understood this, but every time he looked at a van with an aluminum lid and read the inscriptions on it, it was clear that he was still bragging about his actions [4, p. 7].

This textual example develops homogeneous determinants expressed by verbal connections of temporary content. The explanatory link between the components of the text is strong. In contrast, a time determinant helps to determine when a clarification relationship is revealed.

Cause and effect:

Because of the busy working hours, most of the prosecutors of the Sabail district had to leave their jobs later than usual. However, most members of the Public Prosecutor's Office had been instructed to report to the Public Prosecutor's Office early in the morning.

Investigator Tarlan Allahverdiev, who left the prosecutor's office at night, went home tired [8, p. 11].

The time link is also manifested in the text associated with the causative determinant.

Deliverable. Based on the examples we have considered, we can say that the definite members refer to the text time, place, reason, etc. gives shades of meaning.

Conclusions. Determinants, or rather examples of determinants of members of a proposal, were considered. The qualifying sentence was a more precise expression, since the defining sentence was a sentence that acted as part of a sentence. In general, it is clear from the examples that adverbs are word-forming means. Deterministic terms can be expressed in both adverbs and in different combinations of nouns and verbs. Deterministic terms are expressed mainly by adverbs of time, place, and cause. The reason for the separation of the determinant members is that they do not belong to a member of any component of the text, but to the component as a whole, the text.

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Джафарзаде В. Н. СПЕЦИФИЧНА РОЛЬ ДЕТЕРМІНАНТНИХ ЧЛЕНІВ У СТВОРЕННІ РІЗНИХ ВІДТІНКІВ СЕНСУ В ТЕКСТІ

У статті розглядаються детермінантні члени, аналізується місце і роль таких членів в синтаксисі тексту. детермінантних Автор звертається до досліджень і думок про детермінантних членах видатних вчених. Доводяться до відома способи примикання детермінантних членів. Відзначається зв'язок детермінантних членів з іншими членами пропозиції, їх зв'язок з присудком. Основна увага приділяється вживання прислівників часу, місця і ряду інших в позиції детермінантного члена. Розглядається вживання доповнення і, в тому числі, прислівників в якості детермінантних членів. У статті детермінантний член пропозиції диференціюється за смисловим значенням, ознакою управління, тобто за належністю до тексту в цілому або складових його компонентів. Завдяки цій властивості воно виділяється серед інших членів пропозиції. Визначається відмінність детермінантних членів як члена пропозиції від прислівників з точки зору їх зв'язку. На прикладах з художніх творів пояснюються характеристики, властиві детермінантним членам. На прикладах художніх текстів зазначається, що детермінантні члени надають тексту відтінки часу, простору, причини та інших значень. Обґрунтовано, що компонент, з яким вживається детермінантний член, є основним компонентом тексту. Акцент робиться на прикладах художніх текстів, в яких детермінантний член вживається в кожному компоненті. Відзначається, що поряд з морфологічними засобами синтаксичні засоби створюють певний відтінок сенсу серед компонентів тексту. Основна увага приділяється ролі як іменних присудків, так і дієслівних присудків у створенні тексту як детермінантних членів. Члени детермінантної групи не мають прямого контакту з присудком, не залежать від нього, а, навпаки, пов'язані з іншими членами пропозиції.

Ключові слова: текст, семантичні відносини, детермінантні члени, залежний член, словосполучення.