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THE CONJUNCTIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITS OF SENTENCE IN MODERN AZERBAIJANI

Summary. The article is dedicated to the conjunctive relation between the units of sentence and its features in modern Azerbaijani. The part that is connected with this relation helps to clarify the sentence. Additions, specializations, conjunctions and conjunctive sentences are also connected to the previous part through this relation. The article deals with the features of the conjunctive relation such as pause, connective intonation, and special conjunctions too. The works of Azerbaijani and Russian linguists have been referred to in the article. We have made comparisons for making acceptable this relation as a new kind of relation in the Azerbaijani language. The opinions have been based on artistic examples. Various scientific articles and books have been used while writing the article.

Key words: syntactic, conjunctive, structure, relationship.

Introduction. When we speak about syntactic relations in modern Azerbaijani, it often refers to subordinating and coordinating relations. Not only in Azerbaijani, but in all Turkic languages, it is mainly mentioned two types of syntactic relations. However, there are certain syntactic relations in our language that they can belong to neither subordinating nor coordinating relations. In this article, we will try to determine this type of relations. Researchers of the modern Azerbaijani language, such as A. Abdullayev, Z. Shahbazova, H. Gadimova, R. Gaibova [1; 2; 3; 4; 5] have not shown this connection as a type of syntactic relationship although they have investigated this subject to a certain degree in their research. But for the first time we present three types of syntactic relations: subordinating, coordinating and conjunctive.

In terms of conjunctive, we consider such a type of relation that the party, which is connected by this relation, helps to explain and clarify sentence by entering the sentence. Indeed, this relation covers a wide range of conjunctive constructions. Here, it means devices that are added to sentence as a main part and used in different ways.

In our opinion, we need to expand the boundary and content of this relation. Joining by means of a conjunctive relation involves many subtle points. This relation distinguishes itself at various levels. It demonstrates different features in the adjunction and the complex sentences with subordinating and coordinating relations. It is noteworthy that dividing up the relations into subordination and coordination is not so appropriate as it is the conjunctions and intonation that distinguish between them. The meaning does not change, if we join these parts as a simple sentence without the use of conjunctions. The parts, in which the conjunctive relation is used, are weakly interconnected sentences. A. Abdullayev writes: "The conjunctive subordinate clause is added after the main clause, evaluates the content or gives additional information about it" [1, p. 433].

When we look at the conjunctive members and the history of their use in the Azerbaijani language, we find out that they first emerged orally. Later they began to be used in a written language as a syntactic construction. The conjunctive constructions have been

studied much in Russian linguistics, but in Turkology they have not been studied at the same level. M. Jafarzadeh [6], B. Jalilov [7], K. Abdullayev [8], G. Kazimov [9], H. Gadimova [3] have investigated the conjunctive constructions in Azerbaijani linguistics. The first information about the conjunctive subordinate clauses in the Azerbaijani language was given by K. Abdullayev. The scientist writes: "The conjunctive subordinate clauses, as it is known, joins the main sentence and evaluates the idea in it or adds additional information. For example, *Təyyarə bu məsafəni 5 saata qət edəcəkdiki, bu da qatarla getməkdən 15 dəfə tezdir* (The airplane would have traveled this distance for 5 hours, which was 15 times faster than the train) [10, p. 345]. The second one was connected to the first and dependent on it. The second simple sentence here explains the idea which has been presented in the first sentence.

The main part. Many linguists refer to the conjunctive relation as the conjunctive structure or the conjunctive syntagm. In our opinion, this must be called the part connected by the conjunctive relation. By using this relation you will still have the same content as a member or sentence. The authors have generally called it the conjunctive construction. We have set a goal to draw attention to the connected part, passing over the question how to name it. The joining part can be a phrase, sentence or word. We strongly recommend naming the connection of all these units to their previous part as conjunction.

From "Kitabi Dada Gorgud" until our modern times, the conjunctive constructions used in all our oral and written literature have shown itself as a typical form of expression. H. Gadimova notes that the conjunctive constructions in our language are mainly based on the particular emphasis of the signs stipulating the rationale development of the events that express the "place" of discourse. The conjunctive constructions are essentially syntactic units that are aparted from the main discourse – basic sentence and show itself colorful in the text. There is a continuous break between the joining parts and basic sentences, and in this case the joints act as an important means for creating emotional mechanism of speech [3, p. 3]. Conjunctive constructions were often used in the 60s edition. The conjunctive constructions are mainly written in prose and drama. This type of connection simplifies speech and enhances emotionality.

The place of the conjunctive constructions in the Azerbaijani language is stable. First, the main sentence, then conjunctive constructions are processed. The conjunctive part is added to the main sentence with a special intonation and break. H. Gadimova explains: "The conjunctive part is separated from the main part by changeable motion and high tone. There is a high interval between the conjunctive part and the main statement. There is a separating and dividing break between the conjunctive and the connected parts" [3, p. 9]. In general, the conjunctive constructions play a crucial role in the creation of the text. This break is the phonetic feature of the connection.

Some linguists properly name this kind of joining as a form of relation [3, p. 7]. We also accede to this opinion. In our research, we are interested in this aspect of the connection.

The connective function of this relation was initially suggested by Russian linguists. G. Kim writes: "The conjunctive relation has the function to connect between the main discourse and the conjunctive construction" [11, p. 2–3].

According to the linguist who made a research on the conjunctive constructions in the Uzbek language, "The main statement is always an independent sentence, and the conjunctive construction acts as an independent syntactic unit".

Although the conjunctive constructions have been used firstly in the spoken language, we come across these constructions in the publicistic, artistic, scientific styles, dialects and accents of the literary language.

The Russian linguist L. Sherba also has suggested significant ideas on the conjunctive constructions and conjunctive relation. "The second element in the conjunctive composition is formed only after the first, or when it is said (first). In other words, the speaker does not have a definite idea of the conjunctive construction until the basic structure is complete. Therefore, the necessity of such a construction arises after the basic sentence is completed" [13, p. 80]. This necessity shows itself through the connection.

Conjunctive constructions are divided into two parts: the conjunctive constructions made of a single sentence; the conjunctive constructions formed with independent sentences.

Regarding the conjunctive constructions, Russian linguist N. Valgina notes that the next elements of the statement appear after the basic idea is clear [14, p. 5].

Georgian linguist L. Khatiaishvili conducted a research on the conjunctive constructions in Russian and concluded that the content of the conjunctive part of the constructions depends on many different reasons. According to the linguist, the conjunctive constructions can also be an expression means of what suddenly comes to mind. Additionally, the subjective judgments expressed through these constructions are differentiated by being unidimensional and multidimensional [15, p. 23].

The conjunctive constructions can be formed with and without conjunctions.

The findings show that most of the conjunctive constructions in Azerbaijani are linked to the main statement by the intonation. Then, it is thought that there is a coordinating relation between the conjunctive constructions and the statement. In fact, there is an independent relation between those two sides, which we recommend calling it as a conjunctive relation.

In general, the syntax of the conjunctive clauses has not been fully defined Turkology yet, and the different opinions exist about this relation.

However, in the Azerbaijani language, there are also conjunctive sentences which are formed with the help of conjunctions. This type of the conjunctive constructions in modern Azerbaijani are used with both coordination and subordination conjunctions. For example, *O, qabiliyyətli adamdır, həm də xeyirxah* (He is both talented and good-natured). (S. Amirov).

R. Gaibova studied the conjunctive subordinating complex sentences in her scientific work "The conjunctive subordinating complex sentences in the Azerbaijani language". According to the linguist, conjunctive subordinating complex sentences in modern Azerbaijani is based on the inner potential of the Azerbaijani language. And it is merely the product of

Azerbaijani thinking [2, p. 28].

Prior to R. Gaibova, the author of fundamental investigations on complex sentences, A. Abdullayev also studied the subordinating complex sentences with the conjunctive subordinate clauses [10, p. 389] when giving information about the types of subordinate clauses. In 1961, A. Abdullayev wrote an article titled "Conjunctive subordinating complex sentences with the subordinate clause" [16, p. 53–56]. In 1974, in his monograph titled "Complex Sentences in modern Azerbaijani", he mentioned the conjunctive subordinate clauses separately. "The conjunctive subordinate clauses, as it is known from its name, joins the main sentence, evaluates the idea (in the main sentence), or gives additional information about it" [10, p. 345].

"There is a sentence structure in the history of the Azerbaijani language that" hesitates "between subordination and coordination" [2, p. 32]. These hesitant sentences are the conjunctive complex sentences that there is a conjunctive relation between them. R. Gaibova shows that such sentences are also found in *Kitabi Dada Korgud*, and the *Dastani-Ahmadi Harami*. G. Kazimov spoke extensively about the conjunctive constructions too. He noted that the conjunctions were still in our language from ancient times. "Such constructions serve to fill, expand, add additional information, or make the idea clear" [2, p. 36].

As we have already mentioned above, this type of sentence structures have been developed in our language from very ancient times, but began to be more active in the mid-20th century. What is the reason? Researcher linguist R. Gaibova associates it with a special need of linguist thinking for conjunctive subordinating complex sentences since that period. It is also important to note that this need is more speech-based rather than a language-based approach [2, p. 36].

The conjunctive subordinate clause joins the main sentence, gives additional information about it, or expresses an opinion; for example: *İstirahət mərkəzi Şimal rayonunun meşəlik hissəsinə yaxın ərazidə yerləşirdi ki, bu da onlara sərf edirdi* (Müşfiq Xan "Milanaya məktub" s. 18) (The recreational center was located near the forested part of the Northern district, which was suitable for them [Mushfiq Khan, "Letter to Milana", p.18])

There is also a conjunctive relation in the conjunctive sentences. The second part is linked to the first one by this relation.

In the given example, the main clause has been given first before the subordinate clause and connected with each other by the conjunction "ki". Since the connection between such sentences and subordinate sentences is weak, they can also be used as separate sentences. For example, *Şimal rayonunun meşəlik hissəsinə yaxın ərazidə yerləşirdi. Bu onlara sərf edirdi.* (It was located near the forested part of the Northern district. It was suitable for them.) This indicates that the second of these independent sentences is connected to the previous sentence with the conjunction "ki" and other subordinate words in order to maintain the coherence of the events. These types of sentences are also closely related to coordinating compound sentences. The additional information is given or any opinion is expressed about the content of the main clause in the subordinating sentences formed with the participations of the conjunctive subordinate clause and the conjunction "ki", as in the second sentence.

There is only one type of the conjunctive structured sentence: the main clause comes before the subordinate clause. They are connected to each other. The following means are used in this connection.

1. The subordinate clause is connected to the main clause with the conjunction "ki"; The pronouns **bu**, **o** and the particle **da** (**də**)

are used in the subordinate clause in different cases: *O, düşdiyi bu cəmiyyətdə həyata qəhrəmanının gözləri ilə baxırdı ki, bu da bəzilərinin xoşuna gəlmirdi* (B. Məmmədli “İşıq”, s. 107). He looked with the eyes of a hero in the society, where he lives, and some did not like it [B. Məmmədli, “Light”, p. 107].

2. The subordinate clause is given after the main clause and connected to each other with intonation; For example, in some of these sentences, it is possible not use the particle *da (də)*: *Ağa, Qulunun qulağından yapışdı: “Bax biri mal otarır, bu, naxırçıdır. Biri at otarır, bu, ilxıçıdır. Bax biri qoyun otarır, bu da çobandır. Bax biri əkin əkir, bu da rəncbərdir. Biri su gətirir, bu da suçudur”*. (S. Rəhimov). Agha stuck to Gulu’s ear: “Look! Someone is grazing the cattle, he is cowherd. One is grazing horses, it is a horseherd. One is grazing sheep, he is a shepherd. See, one is planting seeds, he is a farmhand; Someone is bringing water, he is a water bearer”. [S. Rahimov]

It is possible to add the conjunction “*ki*” to all of these examples before the subordinate clause.

3. The auxiliary word “*isə*” is used to in the predicate of the main clause; For example, *Onlar kol-koslardan, ağaclardan, daşlardan tuta-tuta dağın zirvəsinə qalxdılarsa da, bu onları qorxutmadı*. (B. Mikayilli “Kağız parçasına hopmuş məhəbbət”, s. 216). Grabbing the bush, the trees, and the stones, they climbed the top of the mountain, but it did not scare them. (B. Mikayilli, “Love in a piece of paper”, p. 216). Thus, the subordinate and main clauses can be interconnected in three ways:

– *Mənimçün dünyada bir müqəddəs şəxs vardı ki, o da elə anamdır*.

There is a holy person for me in the world, who is my mother.

– *Mənimçün dünyada bir müqəddəs şəxs vardısı da, o da elə anamdır*.

If there is a holy person for me in the world, she is my mother.

– *Mənimçün dünyada bir müqəddəs şəxs vardı, o da elə anamdır*.

There is only one holy person for me in the world, and she is my mother.

The easily interchange of the conjunctive means proves that such a connection can not be restricted by subordinating and coordinating relations.

Besides A. Abdullayev, other linguists also investigated this issue. A. Rəjabli claims that the the conjunctive subordinate clauses also appear in the ancient Turkic written monuments. The existence of these types of sentences in Turkic languages in the VI – IX centuries proves that the conjunctive subordinate sentences have not been newly entered the language. The conjunctive subordinate sentence in ancient written monuments belongs to one member of the main sentence, or to the content of the whole sentence. In the ancient Turkic languages, as conjunctions were weakly developed, the conjunctive subordinate sentence was connected to the main sentence with the help of subordinative intonation and sometimes, the conjunctions. For example, *Ötükən yışda yig idi yok ermiş, il tutsuk yir Ötükən yış ermiş. – Ötükən meşəli dağlarında yaxşı sahib yox imiş, el tutmalı yer Ötükən meşəli dağlar imiş*.

The previous two forms are considered the typical forms of the conjunctive subordinate sentences. They only differ according to their grammatical semantics: when the subordinate sentence is connected to the main sentence by the conjunction “*ki*”, there is definiteness in its content and the event is marked as the sole fact; when it is connected by the auxiliary words *-sa, -sə*, the sentence has the content of probability, and is deprived of the definiteness.

The latter is very close to the coordinating compound sentences according to its structure. In all cases, it is possible to add the conjunction “*ki*” to that sentence: *Azərbaycanda bir əsas şəxsiyyət vardı ki, o da M. C. Bağırov idi*. In Azerbaijan, there was only one major person, and he was M. Bağırov. Therefore, G. Kazimov states that some of the conjunctive subordinate sentences include the general content of the main sentence in such intonation-structured sentences.

Sometimes the subordinate sentence refers to one part of the sentence; For example: *Dünən qoltuğumda bir qovluq var idi ki, o da sənədlərim idi*. (Anar “Marallarım”); *Bir yazı yazmısan, o da ağzına gələn*. (A. Rəhimov).

Yesterday, I was holding a folder, it was my documents. (Anar “My Marals”); You have written an article, and it is all nonsense (A. Rahimov).

The connection does not appear between the members of the subordinate sentence, but the supplementaries. Therefore, this type of subordinate sentence is sometimes referred to as the “supplemental subordinate sentence” [9, p. 120]. It is clear from the views of the author that it is incorrect to divide the above-mentioned sentences into subordinating and coordinating sentences. These are conjunctive complex sentences.

The main feature of the conjunctive constructions is that these constructions can not be included in the structure of the main sentence. The conjunctive constructions are the concept, information, and supplementary information which suddenly come into mind. This is not a sign of the weakness of the semantics of the part that is attached. The conjunctive constructions are the actual sentences. “The conjunction “*ki*” can be not used between the constituents of this type of subordinating complex sentences, especially in the spoken language. For example. *Bircə canım var, o da sizə qurban*. I have one soul, and I can sacrifice it for you.

The conjunctive constructions often occur with a separation of the members of the basic sentence. Therefore, in linguistics this phenomenon is called “*parselia*”, and the joining structures “*parselia*”. (French parcels – division into smaller parts. It should be taken into account that the concept of “*joining*” is broader than “*parcel*”. All parcels can include in the basic sentence, whereas all joints can not consist of the parcels [9, p. 122].

The conjunctive constructions are both expressed in terms of both the meaning and the grammatical point of view and constitute a whole; The idea in the preceding sentence is explained and expanded in the second sentence and becomes clearer.

The conjunctive constructions are closely bound with the main sentence semantically and structurely. The conjunctive structure is connected to the main sentence with a special intonation, the intonation at the end of the sentence lowers, and the conjunctive pause is added to the sentence. The conjunctive constructions are separated by a variety of punctuation marks, including dots, commas, semicolons, three points, or dashes; For example: *Macərayla Maral dəniz-kənarı parkın xiyabanında-salxım söyüdüün altında oturmuşdular*. (Anar “Marallarım”, s. 39).

Some of the joining constructions are like additions: *Sən bizim Qurbanəlinin nəvəsi deyilsən? Aşağı məhəlləli Zır Qurbanəlinin? (Ə. Əylisli)*. Are not you the grandson of Gurbanali? Gurbanli from the down part of the district? (A. Aylisli).

Result. Almost all of our linguists regard the conjunctive complex sentences as a type of coordinating compound sentences. But we think that there is a conjunctive relation in these sentences. These types of sentences should be called a conjunctive com-

plex sentence rather than a subsentence. In general, we are opposed to the terms such as subordination and coordination. We support the use of the term “the conjunctive complex sentences for this type of complex sentences”. Words or word combinations may be called the conjunctive members.

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Хагвердиева А. А. Взаємозв'язок між одиницями всередині речення в сучасній азербайджанській мові

Анотація. Стаття присвячена кон'юнктивним відносинам між одиницями речення в сучасній азербайджанській мові й їхнім особливостям. Розгляд їх допомагає уточнити зміст речення. Додатки, частки, сполучники і кон'юнктивні речення також пов'язані з попередньою частиною цим співвідношенням. У статті вивчаються особливості кон'юнктивних відносин, як-от: пауза, сполучна інтонація і спеціальні союзи. Розглянуто роботи азербайджанських і російських лінгвістів. Ми зробили порівняння для виявлення ставлення до нового типу даних відносин в азербайджанській мові. Висновки були засновані на художніх прикладах. Під час написання роботи використовувалися різні наукові статті та книги.

Ключові слова: синтаксис, приєднання, конструкція, зв'язок.

Хагвердиева А. А. Взаимосвязь между единицами внутри предложения в современном азербайджанском языке

Аннотация. Статья посвящена конъюнктивным отношениям между единицами предложения в современном азербайджанском языке и их особенностям. Рассмотрение их помогает уточнить содержание предложения. Дополнения, частицы, союзы и конъюнктивные предложения также связаны с предыдущей частью этим соотношением. В статье изучаются особенности конъюнктивных отношений, а именно: паузы, соединительной интонации и специальных союзов. Рассмотрены работы азербайджанских и русских лингвистов. Мы провели сравнение для выяснения мнения по поводу нового типа отношений в азербайджанском языке. Выводы основаны на художественных примерах. Во время написания работы использовались различные научные статьи и книги.

Ключевые слова: синтаксис, присоединение, конструкция, связь.