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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**SEMANTIC-SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF COMPLEX  
SENTENCE IN MIRZA FATALI AKHUNDZADE'S WORKS**

**Speciality: 5706.01 – The Azerbaijani language**

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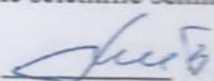
  
  
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## INTRODUCTION

**The actuality and the usage rate of the research work:** Mirza Fatali Akhundzade, who in the 19th century realistically conveyed all the qualities of the Azerbaijani literary language to the reader through the language of prose and dramaturgy, was known as a playwright, prose writer, philosopher, critic, and alphabet reformer. The philosophical views of the great thinker, his methods of reflecting life have always been in the focus of researchers. B.Chobanzade, A.Hagverdiyev, A.Demirchizade, M.Jahangirov, M.Huseyn, T.Hajiyev, G.Kazimov, A.Sadigov, S.Murtuzayev, M.Adilov, S.Mehdiyeva, V.Adilov and others studied the language of M.F.Akhundzade's works from different angles and expressed valuable ideas and opinions. However, the M.F.Akhundzade's works, the founder of national drama, realist fiction, the creator of the first philosophical treatise in the Azerbaijani language, are so rich in terms of language and style that every research work written about it is new and relevant in itself. The great thinker was the center of comparison of pre- and post-post language samples in the history of Azerbaijani literary language. Already in the second half of the XIX century, M.F.Akhundzade's writing style was showing its influence in the press, textbooks and works of art.

Using laughter as a trick in his works, the artist tried to enlighten the people both in his comedies, as well as in the story Aldanmish Kevakib ("The Deceived Stars") and the philosophical treatise "Kamaludovle letters". It was not without reason that he used comedy extensively as a tool. Calling comedy *"a great force based on satire and humor,"*<sup>1</sup> prof. G.Kazimov writes: *"Comedy is born of human nature. It is in the spirit of the people. The creativity of masters also comes from the people and is filtered from its folklore.*

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<sup>1</sup> КЯЗЫМОВ, Г.Ш. Теория комического / Г.Кязымов. – Баку: Асполиграф, – 2004, – с. 10.

*The master artist takes it from the people, polishes it and returns it to the people."*<sup>1</sup>

In this intention, M.F.Akhundzade worked very carefully on his manuscripts, as well as re-examined the meaning of words and sentences.

One of the issues related to the language and style of M.F.Akhundzade, but not yet systematically studied and more in need of research, is the complex sentences observed in the language of the author's works. Complex sentences with semantically and structurally non-repetitive, with one clause, multiple clause, and sometimes with chain clause, or complex sentences presented in the form of dialogic, monologue speech, have become the main means of conveying the author's purpose and intention to the reader.

In general, a complex sentence is more capable of expressing an idea than a simple sentence. As society develops, there is a greater need to increase the capacity to communicate ideas. Not only the grammatical structure but also the semantic load of the sentence plays a key role in this. While the grammatical burden of a sentence is borne by the main clauses, the semantic burden is borne by the intonation, logical predicative stress, or actualized clause.

The recent increase in attention to textual linguistics has led linguists to great success in this field. It is time to study not only modern language, but also historical materials of language in terms of microtexts. Thus, the study of complex sentences in the M.F.Akhundzade's works in the context of syntactic units, the definition of the boundaries of text complex sentences in dialogue-monologue speech, and syntactic units, as well as the study of semantic differentiation can lead to positive results.

Extensive semantic-syntactic study of the language of M.F.Akhundzadeh's works, as well as complex sentences used in these works are very important in terms of studying the history of the development of the Azerbaijani language, the dialects and accents

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<sup>1</sup>Kazımov, Q.Ş. Seçilmiş əsərləri: / [10 cildə] / Q.Kazımov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – c. 2. – 2008, – s. 9.

that form the basis of the spoken language, and the current state of our language in comparison with the XIX century.

**Object and subject of the research:** The main object of research is the complex sentences used in M.F.Akhundzade's comedies, in the story Aldanmish Kevakib ("The Deceived Stars"), in the philosophical treatise "Letters to Kamaluddov", in his letters to individuals in the Azerbaijani language. The subject of the research is to determine the semantic-syntactic features of complex sentences used in the M.F.Akhundzade's works.

**The aim and tasks of the research:** The main purpose of the research is to identify the syntactic units of M.F.Akhundzadeh constructed in the form of text or sentences in both descriptive and type language and the complex sentence contained in these syntactic units, to study them semantically and syntactically, to reveal some of the great thinker's contribution to the development of Azerbaijani language. The following tasks arising from this purpose were fulfilled in the research:

- to determine the boundaries of grammatical and logical-semantic integrity of compound, complex subordinate and complex compound type sentences in a period when punctuation is not used;
- follow the process of continuity in complex sentences with chain clause;
- to specify the means of linking the semantic-structural integrity of a complex sentence;
- to find ways to present a complex sentence in dialogic and monologue speech;
- to determine the effect of grammatical changes on semantic, semantic changes on grammatical structure;
- to reveal syntactic and semantic parallelism;
- to interpret the role of intonation, logical predicative emphasis, actualization, inversion in the semantic structure;
- to clarify the manifestations of the transformation of a complex sentence into a modal;
- to reveal the semantic-structural essence of complex sentences purposefully used in the language of narration or type;

- To show once again that M.F.Akhundzade had a great contribution to the development of the Azerbaijani language in terms of language and style.

**The methods of the research:** The description of the dissertation was written based on historical-comparative methods, using the method of semantic-syntactic and contextual analysis.

**The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended:**

- M.F.Akhundzade's linguistic and stylistic features, his desire to express his opinion through critical laughter, subtextual meanings can be better characterized by complex sentences or syntactic units used in his works;

- These sentences are divided into two groups, both simple and compound: a) simple (compound sentences with clause); b) complex (with multiple clause, compound-complex sentences, complex sentences in text form, complex sentences with chain clause);

- M.F.Akhundzade sometimes used a complex sentence or syntactic units as a device to reveal the character of the type;

- the ability to express ideas in complex sentences is wider and is one of the factors contributing to the development of language;

- The boundary of a complex sentence or syntactic whole depends on the logical-semantic and communicative-functional completeness, and the means that create this completeness are the connecting means.

**The scientific novelty of the research:** For the first time, complex sentences used in M.F.Akhundzade's works are systematically involved in research from the semantic-syntactic point of view, as well as in the context of syntactic units. These examples, written at a time when punctuation was not used, define the semantic-structural boundaries of a complex sentence or syntactic units. In dialogic and monologue texts, complex sentences with chain clause, both logical-semantic and communicative-functional integrity is restored and analyzed with the help of connecting means. Syntactic and semantic parallels are revealed. For this purpose, comparisons are made with pre and post-literary examples, dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language, also manuscripts of the author are used when necessary.

### **The theoretical and practical significance of the research:**

The study of the semantic-syntactic features of complex sentences observed in the language of M.F.Akhundzade's works provides an explanation of some issues necessary for the study of complex sentences. Thus, a complex sentence that serves to express an idea is not only a grammatical but also a semantic unit. In order to understand a complex sentence, the text must be approached through the prism of syntactic units. Dialogic and monologue speech, sentences with chain clause can also be considered syntactically complete text. Semantic-syntactic parallelism is the core of the semantic relations between compound sentences, as well as the integration or differentiation of the type of subordinate clauses of complex sentences.

Researchers, teachers, bachelor's and master's degree students engaged in text syntax, language history, speech culture, dialectology, stylistics, linguistic analysis of literary texts, as well as journalists and others can benefit from this dissertation. This research work may play a role in the preparation of a number of monographs, textbooks, practical works, programs.

**The approbation and the applying of the work:** The scientific foundations and results of the research are reflected in the articles published in the different scientific collections, in the materials and papers of the scientific-theoretical conferences (14 articles).

**The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished:** The dissertation was accomplished at the Department of Language History and Azerbaijan language Dialectology of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

**The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign:** The introduction of dissertation consists of 7 pages, the first chapter is 31 pages, the second chapter is 78 pages, the third chapter is 48 pages, the conclusion is 2 pages, the literature section is 9 pages. The dissertation consists of a total of 179 pages, consists of – 300, 696 symbols.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the structure of dissertation is given in the part of “**Introduction**” of the dissertation.

The first chapter of dissertation entitled “**A complex sentence. Semantic-syntactic features of compound sentence in M.F.Akhundzade’s works**”, consists of two subchapters: “**Semantic-syntactic structure of compound sentences**” and “**Means of connecting the components of compound sentences**”. It is noted here that the semantic relations between the components of compound sentences formed on the basis of equal dependence are determined on the basis of the concepts of enumeration, cause-and-effect, comparison-contradiction, distribution, clarification, connection. The process by which these meanings are expressed is within a certain period. The role of semantic ranking in semantic relations is great. All semantic connections of compound sentence, which are not semantically and syntactically different from the modern Azerbaijani literary language, are observed in the language of M.F.Akhundzade's works. Compound sentences with simultaneous conjunctions related enumerate simultaneous and unfinished events and forms a syntactic whole.

It does not matter which of the above events is the first, which is the second, the third and so on. Therefore, it is easy to change the position of the components in such sentences. The components are connected to each other either by intonation or coordinating conjunctions (also correlative) (*və, da, də, həm, həm də, nə, nə də*) Nuxulular. *Molla Həmid, bu dərviş nədir, bu xoruz nədir?* [MFA I,



p.37]\*. *Taxılıımızı kim yığacaq, xırmanımızı kim döyəcək* [MFA I, p.149]. *Heydər bəy. ... nə inək yağı var, nə qoyun yağı* [MFA I, p.130]. *Kimisi bu cəhətdən ölür və kimisi zəif və lağər olur* [MFA I, p.206] etc.

There are also sentences with simultaneous that components are based on parallelism. Heydar Bey: *Pərvərdigara, bu necə əsrdir? Bu necə zamanədir? Nə at çapmağın qiyməti var, nə tüfəng oynatmağın hörməti var. Sabahdan axşamadək, axşamdan sabahadək arvad kimi dustaq alaçığın içində oturasan. Dövlət dəxi hardan olsun, pul hardan olsun? Ah keçən dövrlər! Keçən dövrlər! Hər həftədə, hər ayda bir karvan çapmaq olurdu, bir ordu dağıtmaq olurdu. İndi nə karvan çapmaq olur, nə ordu dağıtmaq olur. Nə Qızılbəş döyüşü var, Nə Osmanlı döyüşü var...* [MFA I, p.121]. The enumeration at the beginning of the text and the questions arising from this enumeration (Nə necə əsrdir? Nə necə zamanədir?), followed by the clarifying, explanatory answers, turned this text into a syntactic whole. The more pronounced parallels on the basis of actualization (at çapmağın, tüfəng atmağın; dövlət, pul; karvan, ordu; Qızılbəş, Osmanlı) further strengthen the grammatical simultaneous: qiyməti var, hörməti var; haradan olsun; karvan çapmaq olurdu, ordu dağıtmaq olur; döyüşü var. The reduction of repetitive parallels in a simultaneous connection creates an ellipse. The main reason for the ellipse is the reduction of predicate and predicate suffixes: Aga Mardan. *İşi nahaq, özü qayım və xəsis* [MFA I, s.179]; *Çünkü nə külldə ixtiyar var, nə cüzdə* [MFA II, p.69]. В одновременных предложениях есть идентичность места, а также одна и та же временная идентичность: *Şərəfnisə xanım ikinci damda ahəstə ağlaya-ağlaya yun darayır, kiçik bacısı Gülçöhrə yanında oynuyur* [MFA I, p.45]; *Yuxarıda Səkinə xanım oturub, Gülsəba böyründə ayaq üstə durubdur* [MFA I, p.167]; *Hamı gəlib-gedirdi, elə Məhəmməd otururdu və heç danışmırdı* [MFA II, p.63].

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\* Note. Abbreviations used in the abstract: MFA I (Axundzadə, M.F. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [3 cildə] / F.Axundzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. – 2005. – 296 s.); MFA II (Axundzadə, M.F. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [3 cildə] / F.Axundzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 2, – 2005. – 376 s.); MFA III (Axundzadə, M.F. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [3 cildə] / F.Axundzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c.3. – 2005. – 296 s.).

In compound sentence with sequential related are listed events that are over and consciously sequential as a process: *Bu halda Hatəm xan ağa qaim səs ilə Şahbaz bəyi çöldən çağırır, Şahbaz bəy tez damdan çıxıb gedir* [MFA I, p.111]; *Hamıdan irəli xəlbiri qaldırıb özün qapıya salır, dalınca da o birilər, sonra da vəzir çıxır* [MFA I, p.104]; *Bu halda Səməd bəy Teymur ağa ilə içəri girir və hər ikisi baş əyirlər* [MFA I, p.113]. It is clear from the examples that M.F.Akhundzade's expression "bu halda" (in this case), which is mainly used in the language of stage works, has become a characteristic feature of successive sentences. Sentences of this type are a kind of confirmation of the fact that the terms "simultaneous" and "sequential" are given in one connection. Both simultaneous and sequential "compound sentences without conjunctions are open-line sentences, constructed by enumeration, so they can consist of three, four or more components, as well as two components"<sup>1</sup>.

a) multiple simultaneous sentence: *Birisi müctəhidin yanına yüyürür, birisi şeyxülislamın yanına qaçır, birisi imam cüməyə şaki olur, birisi darugəyə gedir, birisi bəylərbəyiyə ərz eləyir, birisi şahzadə qapısına rücu edir* [MFA II, p.35]; *Bundan əlavə, cəhənnəmdə qırx zaviyə var və hər zaviyədə bir ilan var və hər ilanın qarnında üç yüz otuz əqrəb var və hər əqrəbin dişində üç yüz otuz zəhrdən səbu var* [MFA I, p.49].

b) multiple sequential sentence: *Bu halda qapı açılır, içəri girir Ağa Səlman, yanında dörd nəfər sərbaz və Əziz bəy və onlardan sonra daxil olur Ağa Abbas, Hacı Qafur arvadı Zeynəb xanım və dörd nəfər şahid* [MFA I, p.184].

c) multiple simultaneous and sequential compound sentence: *Fərraşlar naziri yıxırlar, ayağın fələqqəyə salırlar, ikisi fələqqəni tutur, ikisi çubuq götürür* [MFA I, p.103]; *On gündən sonra ayrılırlar: birisi ala dağa gedir, birisi qara dağa* [MFA II, p.90].

Sometimes simultaneous or sequentiality continues in the context of a syntactic whole: *Şah yedi, doydu, süfrə yığıldı. Aftafa-*

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<sup>1</sup> Kazımov, Q.Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dili sintaksis / Q.Kazımov. – Bakı: "Aspoliqraf LTD" MMC, – 2004. – s. 290.

*ləyan gəldi, şah əlini yudu. Qəhvə gətirdilər, içdi. Qəlyan verdilər, çəkdi* [MFA I, p.204].

Cause-and-effect compound sentences are usually two-component. The first component is the cause, and the second component is the result of that cause. In this regard, the second component raises the question: Why did this happen? Why did this event take place?

Therefore, cause-and-effect compound sentences should be compared with compound sentences with causal clause: *Üç il divana düşdün, üç il sürgünə sürüldün, gözəl ömrün keçdi* [MFA I, p.34].

In this sentence, the first component (*üç il divana düşdün, üç il sürgünə sürüldün*) is the cause, and the second component (*gözəl ömrün keçdi, yəni gözəl ömrün puç oldu*) is the result: - *Niyə gözəl ömrün puç oldu? – Çünki ömrün divanda, sürgündə keçdi.*

The compound sentences with causal clause variant of this sentence: *Gözəl ömrün keçdi (puç oldu), çünki üç il divana düşdün, üç il sürgünə sürüldün.*

There is no semantic difference in these sentences. However, grammatically, there is a difference in terms of dependency: while dependency is more pronounced in the “main clause +subordinate clause” type (because subordinating conjunction “çünki” (because) also plays a role), equal dependency plays a major role when used as compound sentence.

This shows that cause-and-effect subordinate clauses and causal clauses have historically evolved in a way that influences the formation of one another. The displacement of the components of the sentence also played a role in this process.

Compound sentences correlative related semantically divided into two groups:

1. Compound sentences correlative related about the possibility of one of the possible actions or events (*ya, ya da, və ya, yainki, istər, istərsə də*) are formed based on correlative conjunction (*ya, ya da, və ya, yainki, istər, istərsə də*). For example: *Əziz bəy: Ya gərək bu saatda bibini çağırdıb mənim qulağım eşidə-eşidə deyəsən ki, sən Ağa Həsənə getməyəcəksən, yainki gərək bu gün mən Ağa Həsəni*

*öldürəm* [MFA I, p.160]. Bayram. *Vallah, ya onu öldürürəm, ya özüm ölümə gedərəm!* [MFA I, p.94].

2. At the same time, the components of a compound sentences correlative related relating to each of the work or event, which is based on a sequence, are usually connected to each other by “gah, gah da” correlative conjunctions.

In the process of language development, it is inevitable that compound sentences correlative related tend to refer to the homogeneous members. This is also felt in the language of M.F.Akhundzade's works, and both types of correlativity are manifested in the homogeneous way: Şəhrəbanu xanım. *Amma mən ya gərək öləm, ya Şahbazı qoymayam getməyə* [MFA I, p.55]. Şərəfnisə xanım. ... *gah yunu qapıb, gah çarqatımı dartıb* [MFA I, p.46]... *özünüzü Əmr və Zeydə, xah peyğəmbər ola, xah imam ola, xah despot ola – əbdirəzil bilməyəsiz* ... [MFA II, p.95].

Non-conjunction variants of correlativity in homogeneous are also found: Hacı Qara. *Çubuqmu çəkirsiniz, qəlyanımı istirsiniz?* Such sentences have a question intonation or question particle that reveals semantic division.

There is no enumeration intonation in compound sentences with comparison. One of the components presented in a closed way is opposed to the other, or the views on the components are contradictory. The components of a simple sentence that make up a compound sentence are connected to each other either by intonation or by comparative conjunctions (*amma, ancaq, halbuki, fəqət, lakin, isə, -sa, -sə*). The sides are marked with either affirmative or antonym (both lexical and grammatical antonyms). The sign of affirmation-negative or antonymy is more often observed in sentences that sides are connected by intonation: Şərəfnisə xanım. *O biriləri yadımda qalmadı, elə bir bu yadımda qaldı* [MFA I, p.49]. Naçalnik. *Allahın əmrindən çıxana o dünyada qəzəb yetişər, padşahın əmrindən çıxana bu dünyada; Allahın əmrini bitirənə behişt var, padşahın əmrini bitirənə bu dünyada mərhəmət və şəfəqqət* [MFA I, p.157].

While the freedom and simplicity of speech are felt in the compound sentences connected with the comparison connected by

intonation, a tension and aggravation manifests itself in the sentences used with the conjunction. It is no coincidence that such an expression is used among the people: “Bu işin bir əmması var”.

In M.F.Akhundzade’s works, two types of semantically compound sentences with comparison are used.

1. Contradictory comparison: Sona xanım. *Gecə yarıdan ötübdür, hələ indiyədək görünməyir* [MFA I, p.174]. Hacı Qara. *Sizin qanınız çoxdan halaldır, amma bu zamanadək tökən olmuyub* [MFA I, p.145].

2. The ideas expressed in the components of comparative-distinctive comparisons are mainly distinguished by comparison. Müsyö Jordan. *Cənab Linney bunu fərz edir üçümcü dərəcədə, amma mən onu ikimci dərəcədə fərz edəcəyəm* [MFA I, p.53].

Clarification-related disobedient compound sentences are mainly two-component. The second component explains the general idea of the first component. In this respect, the second component obscures the idea in the general content of the sentence. Even if the explanatory second component is presented by enumeration, the general characteristic of the sentence is still preserved. The components are connected to each other by intonation, and sometimes by the conjunction of the clarity *yəni, yəni ki* coordinating conjunctions: Divanbəyi. *İş aşkardır: sən tutulubsan təqsir vəqə olan yerdə* [MFA I, p.86]; *Hələ qulaq as, üsulid-dinin bir əsli ədalətdir, yəni müsəlman olan kəs gərək xaliqi adil bilsin* [MFA II, p.51]. The clarifying part is presented in an enumeration of some of the compound sentences with clarification: *Yusif şahın üç qızı var idi: böyüyü on dörd yaşında, ortancısı on iki yaşında, kiçiyi səkkiz yaşında və iki oğlu var idi: altı yaşında, dörd yaşında ...* [MFA I, p. 204].

Compound sentences without conjunctions are formed as a result of the addition of an additional idea through the second component after the end of the first component. The components of the compound sentences in this connection are connected by more intonation.

Semantic diversification of connection is observed in M.F.Akhundzade’s works:

– connection-comparison (contradiction): Hacı Nuru şair. *Ondan ötrü ki, öz sənətini tərک edib bilmədiyın işə ayaq qoydun, həkimlik sənın sənətın deyil idi* [MFA I, p.33].

– connection-result: *Nə edim, “Yek kəlmə” ni gördüm, qanıм coşdu, ağılımı itirib sayıqladım; tövbə edirəm* [MFA II, p.148].

– connection-reason: Heydər bəy. *Mənim atam Qurban bəy onu etməyib; mən ki onun oğlu Heydər bəyəm, mən də etməyəcəyəm!* [MFA I, p.122].

– connection-condition: Hacı Kərim zərgər. *Min manat da mənim üçün al, evimi girov verdim. Ağa Zaman həkim. Min manat da mənim üçün al, övrətimin bağı girov verdim. Səfər bəy mülkədar. Min manat da mənim üçün al, kəndim girov olsun* [MFA I, p.32].

– connection-time: Mehtər. *Burda qaldığı ağılıma gəlmirdi, elə indiyədək xəlbiri axtarırdım* [MFA I, p.102]. *Mənim bu saatda nə atam var, nə anam, nə qardaşım; özüm öz vəkiliməm* [MFA I, p.161].

– connection-clarification: *Qocurda bıkarçılıqdan Mollayı-Ruminin vəsfını bir neçə gün özümə şüğl etdim; başqa qərəzım yox idi* [MFA II, p.157].

In M.F.Akhundzade's works, along with related compound sentences, the means of expanding simple sentences – compound constructions also attract attention: *Dəri papaq vasitəsilə baş daima isti olur və qanı öz tərəfinə ziyadə cəlb edir və bu səbəb ilə ənvari-əmrəz peyda olur; göz ağrısı kimi və onun əmsalı kimi* [MFA II, p.54].

In M.F.Akhundzade's works, there are different types of compound – complex sentences:

1. Sentences, one simple and the other compound sentence.
2. Sentences, one simple and the other complex sentence.
3. Sentences in the form of both complex sentence with subordinate clause.
4. Compound sentences based on enumeration.

The second subchapter of the dissertation deals with the means of connecting the components of compound sentence. Compound sentences are divided into two groups according to the means of connecting its components: compound sentences with and without

conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions are involved in linking the components of compound sentences with conjunctions. The components of compound sentences without conjunctions are connected with intonation. Both tools play a role in defining semantic and grammatical relationships between components.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called "**Semantic-syntactic features of the complex sentence with subordinate clause in M.F.Akhundzade's works**". It is noted that the frequency of processing simple and complex sentences has always been a concern of linguists. M.F.Axundzadeh's legacy can be considered the richest source of information in the study of this issue, because in the language of the writer it is possible to see all forms of speech, colorful sentence models from simple to complex, from past to present. For this purpose, on the basis of the text taken from the author's stage works, the story Aldanmish Kevakib ("The Deceived Stars"), the philosophical treatise "Letters of Kamaluddov", the letter "To Hasan bey " frequency scheme of simple, compound, compound sentence with subordinate clause, complex compound, complex compound with subordinate clause sentences in these works is defined as follows:

Name of the work	Simple sentence	Compound sentence	Complex sentence	Complex-compound sentence	Complex-compound sentence with subordinate clause
Molla Ibrahimkhalil Kimyager ("The Story of Chemist Ibrahimkhalil"). [16, p.41-43]	70,5%	12,75%	12,75%	0,98%	2,93%

Hekayati – Musyo Jordan HekimiNebatat ve Dervish Mesteli Shah JadukuniMeshur comedy (“The Story of Monsieur Jordan and Dervish Mastali”) [16, p.50-52]	46,43%	10,71 %	19,64 %	1,79%	21,43 %
Hekayati - Khirs Guldurbasan comedy (“The Story of Robbers”) [16, p.84-86]	71,92%	4,79%	15,76 %	3,42%	4,11%
Hekayati-Vaziri-KhaniLankaran (“The Story of Vizier of Khan of Lankaran”) [16, p.111-113]	51,25%	13,75 %	21,25 %	10,00 %	3,75%
Hekayati-Mardi Khasis (“The Story of Skinflint”) [16, p.150-152]	62,83%	7,08%	25,66 %	0,89%	3,54%
Murafia Vekillerinin Hekayati (“The Story of Court Lawyers”) [16, p.182-184]	62,00%	5,00%	24,00 %	1,00%	8,00%
Aldanmish Kevakib (“The Deceived Stars”) [16, p.190-192]	26,19%	16,67 %	26,19 %	2,38%	28,57 %
"Kemaludovle mektublari" “Kamaludovle letters” [17, p.32-34]	30,00%	12,50 %	20,00 %	2,50%	35,00 %
To Hasan bey [18, p.205-206]	44,23%	17,31 %	30,77 %	1,92%	5,77%



The first subchapter of the second chapter entitled "**Semantic-syntactic structure of complex sentences with subordinate clause**", deals with complex sentences with subordinate clause in simple and compound structure. In the research, the order of the poles of the main or subordinate clauses was adopted as the type of sentence, the model "main clause + subordinate clause" was called type I, and the model "subordinate clause + main clause" was called type II.

Type I is a more active model in complex sentences with subject subordinate clauses. In this type of sentence, the topic (in the main clause), which is "known" and tends to be actualized through the logical predicative emphasis, requires the opening of the "new" - the rema in the following branch sentence:

a) main clauses that have no subject but can be imagined....  
*dərviş Abbasın öhdəsinə müqərrirdir ki, hər axşam bu xoruzu gətirib, haman gördüyümüz rüsumu cari edib bir təzə yerdə bağlasın* [MFA I, p.38]. *İndi məlum olur ki, belə ustalıq ilə söz qayırmaq, şeytanlıq eləmək onların işi imiş* [MFA I, p.90].

b) main clauses, subject is expressed in pattern words: *Bundan gələsi o var ki, sən bu qızların havasına yellənib uçursan, istəyirsən Parijə gedəsən* [MFA I, p.57]. *Bu nə işdir ki, mənim başıma gətirdiniz* [MFA I, s.41] *Bu qədər var ki, mən külli-ədyanı puç və əfsanə hesab edirəm* [MFA II, p.30].

The words "o, bu, bu qədər" used in the main clauses acted as a pattern word for the subject. The pattern "bu qədər" is a close synonym of the pattern *bu da* in modern literary language. In complex sentences with type I subordinate clause, main clause and subordinate clause are connected to each other by two means:

a) with intonation: *Üç ildir, taxılıımızı çəyirtkə yeyirdi* [MFA I, p.143].

b) with clarification subordinating conjunction "ki": *Sizin üzünüzün susuzluğundandır ki, Təbrizdə vəba və taun əskik olmur* [MFA I, p.162].

As a result of actual membership, there is also interference in the question of the place of main clause and subordinate clause: *Ac,*

*çılpaq ərəblər səni min iki yüz həştad ildir, bədbəxt etdilər* [MFA II, p.23].

In M.F.Akhundzade's works, complex sentences with subject subordinate clause with the conjunction "ki" are more used.

The concept of modality is especially felt in the main clause of complex sentences with subject subordinate clause. From this point of view, these sentences can be divided into three groups:

- 1) sentences that are closer to the concept of modality;
- 2) sentences that feel dual in terms of modality;
- 3) sentences away from the concept of modality.

"*Şahbaz, doğrudur ki, Pariyə getmək istəyirsən?*" [MFA I, p.51] the part that is relevant in determining whether Shahbaz's desire to go to Paris is true (*doğrudur ki*) has been semantically divided into two parts: 1) *Şahbaz, sən, həqiqətən, Pariyə getmək istəyirsən?* 2) *Şahbaz, doğru deyirlər ki, sən Pariyə getmək istəyirsən?* The second idea is semantically consistent with the text. So sentence-*Şahbaz, doğrudur ki, Pariyə getmək istəyirsən?* although tends to be modality, it is considered a complex sentences with subject subordinate clause.

In II type complex sentences with subject subordinate clause, the suffix "conjunction word, suffix -sa, -sə" and sometimes particle "ki" act as a means of connecting means of the parties. It should be noted that such sentences were used in a very limited way in the M.F.Akhundzade's work, the pattern or the corresponding word was almost not used in the main clause that came after subordinate clause: *Molla İbrahimxəlilə hər kəs sikkəli pul gətirdisə, iki çəkisi bərabəri sikkəsiz xalis gümüş aldı apardı* [MFA I, p.32]; *Artıq nə qazansanız, sizin olsun* [MFA I, p.133]; *Hər kəs onu eşidibdir, fəhmin iddia edibdir* [MFA II, p.154].

In the language of M.F.Akhundzade's works, complex sentences with predicate subordinate clause, which form the rhyme of a complex sentence explains the predicate expressed with pattern words as "odur, budur, ondan ötrüdür, bu idi, buradadır, ondandır, bu imiş, o idi, o imiş, belədir, ondan ibarətdir, o qədərdir" in the main clause".

The frequency of use of these pattern words in M.F.Akhundzade's works is determined as follows:

budur	odur	bu idi	o idi, o imiş, bu imiş, belədir etc.
71,6 %	13,3 %	5,0 %	10,1 %

As you can see, the "budur" pattern ranks first in the main sentence in terms of processing frequency.

These patterns, based on the pronouns "o, bu, belə" are used with the particles "idi, imiş" causes a questionable judgment in the main clause. For example: Sona xanım. *Onun fikri budur ki, atam evində mənim birçəyimi ağarda* [MFA I, p.124]. Fok. *Yaxşısı odur ki, bir tərəfə qaçam* [MFA I, p.84]. Ağa Mərdan. *Mənim də gümanım bu idi ki, bu iş sizin laməhala xatirinizdə olacaqdır* [MFA I, p.181]. *Və qərəzi bu imiş ki, biz ona sitayiş edək* [MFA I, p.71].

The patterns used in the main clause have a special meaning from the semantic and grammatical point of view. In some sentences, this action and judgment appear as the purpose of the subject: Şəhrəbanu xanım. *Bıy, Allahı sevirsən, baba dərviş, belə danışma, bu işlər tamam ondan ötrüdür ki, Şahbaz bir gün gözümdən uzaqlaşmasın* [MFA I, p.59].

The patterns that serve as the predicate of the main clause sometimes express the quantity of the subject: *Gümüüş müştərisi o qədərdir ki, hər kürrənin gümüüşünü bir ay, iki ay pişəki alıb pulun verirlər* [MFA I, p.39].

Complex sentences with object subordinate clause are more active than other subordinate clauses. Here is more observed "main clause + subordinate clause" model. There are 2 types of such sentences:

1. Complex sentences with object subordinate clause denoting the missing object of the main clause: Dilmanc. *Divanbəyi buyurur ki, sizdə qoz, findıq çox olurmu?* [MFA I, p.89].

2. Complex sentences with object subordinate clause expressing pattern used in the main clause, but not expressing any

meaning: Hacı Kərim Zərgər. *Hələ sən bunu isbat elə ki, hər kişinin öz sənəti necə özünə iksirdir?*[MFA I, p.32].

In the “subordinate clause+main clause” model of the complete branch sentence, the connecting word or -sa<sup>2</sup> plays the role of the connecting means: Vəzir: ... *indi nəzarəti hər kəsə ki layiq görürsən, ona ver* [MFA I, p.113]. *Bundan sonra hər nə yazsam, öz bildiyim kimi yazacağam* [MFA II, p.150].

In M.F.Akhundzadə’s works, the analytical type of complex sentences with attribute subordinate clause is widely developed. The patterns that have a attribute function in main clause are expressed by the demonstrative pronouns “o, bu, elə, belə, haman // həmin”

Bayram. *Onun üçün istir səni öz oğluna, o tacikə, o maymağa verə ki, ömründə bir sərçə vurduğu, bir quzu oğurladığı yoxdur?* [MFA I, p.69]. *Onun xəyalına görə, bu haman balıqdır ki, öküzü, yəni Yeri daşıyan öküzü öz belində saxlayıbdır* [MFA II, p.36].

There are also examples of these sentences, such as "main clause+ subordinate clause", in which the phenomenon of inversion is observed in terms of actualization. For example: Beşinci. *O dostunuz ki, Şeyx Sədinin tülkü hekayəsini sizə xatırlatmışdır, haqqı vardır* [MFA I, p.179] although the “haqqı vardır” part of the sentence has the function of joining at first glance, the additive ability of the *ki* conjunction reveals that the “Şeyx Sədinin tülkü hekayəsini sizə xatırlatmışdır” section is complex sentences with attribute subordinate clause. The construction of the sentence in this way corresponds to the meaning of “hansı ki” is not typical of the Azerbaijani literary language: *O dostunuz, hansı ki Şeyx Sədinin tülkü hekayəsini sizə xatırlatmışdır, haqqı vardır.*

A.Sadıqov called this type of sentence complex sentences with internal attribute subordinate clause, noted that it is foreign to the general spoken language<sup>2</sup>.

S.Mehdiyeva writes: “*In the “Shahriyar” epos, complex sentences with internal attribute subordinate clause are used mainly in the author's language, and sometimes in the speech of educated*

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<sup>2</sup> Sadıqov, Ə.Ş. Azərbaycan dilinin yazılı abidələrində işlənmiş təyin budaq cümləli tabeli mürəkkəb cümlənin xüsusi bir növü haqqında // Azərbaycan EA Xəbərləri. – Ədəbiyyat, dil və incəsənət seriyası. – 1976. – №1, – s. 64-71.

*characters. This fact proves that the development of complex sentences with internal attribute subordinate clause in the Azerbaijani literary language was purely stylistic. There is no any connection with the syntactic structure of the national Azerbaijani language. Otherwise, the epics "The Book of Dede Gorgud" (Kitabi-Dada Qorqud) "should have given us material" <sup>3</sup>.*

In general, conjunction "hansı ki" wasn't observed in the language of M.F.Akhundzade's works. V.Adilov writes: "III type complex sentences with attribute subordinate clause in the language of scientific works of the XIX century are complex sentences with subordinate clause formed by means of conjunction "hansı ki . ... This type of complex sentences with attribute subordinate clause was not used in our written monuments until the 19th century. Not in all the scientific works of the XIX century, but in a limited part of Afshar's "Sarf-nahw", Shukrullah Maharramzadeh Garabagh's "Risaleyi-etfal" such complex sentences with attribute subordinate clause sentences are found" <sup>4</sup>.

Although connection means "hansı ki" is not used in the language of M.F.Akhundzade's works, there are points approaching the position of this conjunction.

Complex sentences with adverbial subordinate clause define the manner, time, place, quantity, cause, purpose adverbial, specialized adverbial, main result and so on, expressed in the missing or pattern words of the main clause. Thus, various complex sentences with adverbial subordinate clause are formed.

Two types of complex sentences with manner adverbial subordinate clause were used in M.F.Akhundzade's works. The components of complex sentences with subordinate clause sentences, such as "main clause+subordinate clause", are connected to each other by conjunction "ki" or intonation. The patterns "elə, belə" are often used in the main clause.

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<sup>3</sup> Mehdiyeva, S.H. Yazılı dastanların dili "Şəhriyar" dastanının materialları əsasında/ S.Mehdiyeva. – Bakı: Elm, – 1991. – s.123-124.

<sup>4</sup> Adilov, V.Z. XIX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin elmi üslubu / V.Adilov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2002. – s. 104.

In complex sentences with manner adverbial subordinate clause result, degree features can also manifest themselves.

Result feature: Şəhrəbanı xanım. *İş belə keçdi ki, Şahbaz gedir Pariyə* [MFA I, p.55]. Vəzir. ...*necə yerə vurmuşam ki, biçərə uşaq bihiss yerdə nəqş bağladı, ancaq yarım saatdan sonra özünə gəldi* [MFA I, p.107].

Degree features: Vəzir. *Qafılətən onun sağanağının bir tərəfini basdıqda, o biri tərəfi qalxıb dizimə belə toxunubdur ki, indi ağrıdan qıçımı qaldıra bilmirəm* [MFA I, p.103]. Tarverdi. *Vallah, acığım elə tutur ki, istirəm bu saatda yola düşəm, gedəm, adam soyam* [MFA I, p.76].

Although the demonstrative pronouns “elə, belə” serve as patterns for the adverbial in the main clause, sometimes they also create conditions for the content of the subject and object. Bayram. *Belə ola ki, Tarverdi burdan uşaqlaşa, özgə yerə düşə* [MFA I, p.71]. Pərzad. ...*Həlbət mənim də qabağında belə yazılmışmış ki, gərək mən tacik arvadı olaydım* [MFA I, p.70]. Ağa Səttar. *Mən belə səlah görürəm ki, oları Ağa Mərdana tapşırırsınız* [MFA I, p.183].

The type "subordinate clause + main clause" of complex sentences with manner adverbial subordinate clause is also observed in M.F.Akhundzade's works. The “connecting word + reciprocal word” models play a special role in the formation of this type of sentences: *Bu bərgüzidə hər necə çalsa, sən elə oynayasan* [MFA II, p.72].

In M.F.Akhundzade's works, the type "subordinate clause + main clause" of time subordinate clause was mainly observed. This type connected to the main clause with a connecting word, a conjunction and an intonation.

Time subordinate clause connected to main clause with conjunction “vəqta ki” is more active used: *Vəqta ki, birisinə bin şillə vuruldu, müqəssiri kimi cərimə edər, kimi çubkarlığa müstəhəqq görər, kimi əfv edər* [MFA II, p.35]. *Vəqta ki, müxatəb mürasiləni ələ alır, lətafəsin cırıb atır, üzünün ismi də haman lətafə ilə aradan çıxır* [MFA II, p.38].

Thus, the expression “o surətdə” was synonymous with the text of the expressions “o şəkildə, o halda, o zaman, o şərtlə” and create different meanings.

The word “sonra ki” is also noteworthy, as the text conjunction “elə ki” is synonymous. For example, *Sonra ki bir beş-altı ay keçər, söhbət sallıq ki, sənin uşağın vəfat etdi* [MFA I, p.173].

In M.F.Akhundzade's works, we also come across time clause connected the main clause with the connecting words "ta, taki, tainki". *Tainki məclis münzəri oldu, Məhəmməd mənə yaxın gəlib dedi ki, mənim ilə sənin məbeyinində bir sirr var, eşit! [MFA II, p.63]. Taki zikrin tamam edir, sonra sailə mültəfit olub deyir... [MFA II, p.99].*

The word “Çün” is not a synonym for the causal conjunction “çünki”, but acts as a synonymous variant of the conjunction “elə ki” and participates in the formation of time clause: *Çün tifl mane olurdu, həzrət qızıl almanı tullayırdı, tifl onun dalısınca gedəndə məşğuli-kitabət olurdu [MFA II, p.58]. ...çün pərdəni qaldırdıq, bir böyük hücrə nəzərə gəldi [MFA II, p.58].*

In a "subordinate clause + main clause" type place clause, the components are connected by a connecting word. The suffixes “-sa, -sə” can also be used as a connecting means: *Hər yerdə tapsalar, tutub qolu bağlı gətirsinlər [MFA I, p.115]. ...hər yerə gedirsən, təziyədir [MFA II, p.98].*

Although the pattern word is not used, the conjunction “hər yerdə, hər yerə” can give the impression of the “orada, o yerdə” pattern of the main clause. Although the suffix - sa<sup>2</sup> includes conditional tenses in the sentence, semantically, the concept of place exceeds the general content: *Tapdıqları yerdə tutub qolu bağlı gətirsinlər.*

Pattern “Bir mərtəbədə, nə mərtəbədə” denoting quantity, quality, or sign in the main clause relates to predicate noun and expresses the notion of degree: *Molla İbrahimxəlil. Hələ yavaş! Müxtəsəri-kəlam gümüş xahiş edənlər bir mərtəbədə çoxdur ki, hətta mənə aman vermirlər ki, iksirin müddəti təkmilini itmamə yetirəm [MFA I, p.39]. Hacı Nuru şair. ...Əgərçi Xaçmazdan gələn bu Şeyx*

*Salah sizi bir mərtəbədə inandırıb və əqlinizi çaşdırıb ki, mənim sözümə hərgiz etimad etməyəcəksiniz* [MFA I, p.33].

The components of number clause of "subordinate clause + main clause" type are connected to each other with the conjunction word and intonation "hər nə qədər, nə qədər ki": Əziz bəy. ...*Nə qədər ki, sənın qardaşın mənə sitəm edib məni səndən uzaq eləməyə çalışırdı, o qədər mənim məhəbbətim artıb, onun cövr və cəfasına səbr edib dayanmışam* [MFA I, p.160]. Hacı Qara. ...*Hacı qadanızı alsın, hər nə qədər istirsiniz, seçin* [MFA I, p.130].

There are also number clauses that are connected to the main clause both by the conjunction word and by the conditional suffix -sa<sup>2</sup>: Zeynəb xanım. ... *mən hər nə qədər istəsəydim, xərc edərdim* [MFA I, p.172].

Although the ways of forming result clause are different, the presence of intonation is inevitable:

1. Result clause formed by question pronoun and question intonation: Divanbəyi. *Axmaq, sənə qorxaq deyəndə nə olacaq idi, özünü xataya saldın?* [MFA I, p.96].

2. Result clause formed by the question particle and the conjunction "ki": Zübeydə. ...*sən məgər ağa Rzadan zorlusan ki, fəryadı heç yerə çatmadı?* [MFA I, p.162].

3. Result clause connected to the main clause with the conjunction "ki". *Hatəm xan ağa, Şəhrəbanu xanım ölmüş imişlər ki, bir firəngi Şahbazı tovlaşdırıb Pariyə apara!* [MFA I, p.48].

Some reason clause were formed as "subordinate clause + main clause" type first use of the conjunctions "çün, çünki, zira ki", which is not typical for modern Azerbaijani literary language. *Çünki hər torpaqda cühuddan və ermənidən bir az var, bizim torpağımızda dəxi bir az olmaları məsləhətdir* [MFA I, p.192].

Purpose clause in the imperative form of the verb is the most active form and is connected to the main clause more with the conjunction "ki". Şəhrəbanu xanım. *İsrağagün aşnası zərdablı Qurban bəyə kağız yazırdı ki, Şamaxı cəngilərinin vədəsini alsın, toya göndərsin* [MFA I, p.46].

In the main clause, the patterns "ona binaən, ondan ötrü, ondan ötrü ki" that determine the place of the subordinate clause can also be



used: Şölə xanım. *Ona binaən qaça bilməyib, hər ikisi giriblər bu pərdənin dalısına ki, bəlkə, mən çölə-bayıra çıxan zamanda fürsət tapıb qaçsınlar* [MFA I, p.109].

There is also the conjunction “çünkü”, which is used as a synonym for “ona binaən, onun üçün, ona görə”: *Çünkü həmişə Şah Abbas oturan otağın qapısının dalında dururdu ki, çağırılan saat xidmət üçün hazır olsun* [MFA I, p.202-203].

Both types of conditional clauses are found.

Syntactic units of the type "main clause + subordinate clause" are rarely used in the studied works. This type of conditional clauses are connected to the main clause with the pattern “bəşərti ki, bu şərt ilə” and the conjunction "ki": *Heydər bəy. Axır borc almışam, bu şərt ilə mənə verir ki, firəng malı gətirəm, qazancımı yarı bölək* [MFA I, p.126]. *Namaz. ...Gətirdiyimiz şeylərin başın batırmaq, izin itirmək mənim boynuma, bəşərti ki, hər zaddan mənə yarı pay olsun* [MFA I, p.77].

The "subordinate clause + main clause" type is a very active model and is formed by various connecting means. According to the connecting means, such sentences can be divided into several groups:

1. Synthetic condition subordinate clauses are connected to the main clause with morphological features  $-sa^2$  and  $-a^2$ : *Bayram. Allah qoysa, ölməsəm, tezliklə səni bəxtəvər elərəm* [MFA I, s.93]. *Bu hülqüdsün və Firdövsinin kəlamını xəta dilində dəxi tərcümə edəsən, vazeh məzmun çıxar* [MFA II, p.157].

2. Analytical condition subordinate clause is connected to the main clause with the help of conjunction “əgər, madam ki, çünki, indi ki”:*Şərəfnisə xanım. İkimci, əgər qulluq etmək istəyirsən, get Tiflisə, orda qulluq elə. Bir azdan sonra əgər istəyirsən, get başqa şəhərlərə ki, əl çatsın, ün çatsın* [MFA I, p.57] etc.

3. Analytical-synthetic condition subordinate clause is connected to the sentence with conjunctions “əgər, hərgah” and suffixes  $-sa, -sə, -a, -ə$ .

4. Asyndetic condition subordinate clauses are connected to the main clause only by intonation: *Pərzad. Ay Bayram, allahı sevirsən, mənim ürəyimi qana döndərmə* [MFA I, p.70].

Inversion of components in complex sentences with condition subordinate clause attracts more attention in M.F.Akhundzade's works: Hacı Nuru şair. *İndi yalnız tənxxahına da razıdır, əgər ələ gələ ...* [MFA I, p.34]. Nuxulular. *Saniyə, hər birimiz bir töhfeyi-həqir xidmətinə gətirmişik, əgər qəbul edib öz şəfqətini bizə şamil edə* [MFA I, p.36]. Bayram. *Mənə nəşib olmağın öz əlindədir, əgər istəsən* [MFA I, p.70]. Namaz. ... *Məgər mənə əvvəldən gələrdi, əgər quldurluğa əl qoymasaydım* [MFA I, p.79].

In general, although the conditional conjunction “əgər” and sometimes “madam ki” the or conditional suffix -sa, -sə give these sentences grammatical and semantic conditional content, they can also be treated semantically as a connected sentence. The main reason for this conclusion is the feeling of connecting intonation in subordinate clause.

A comparative clause expresses the missing specialized adverbial of the main clause.

As in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, only the type of "subordinate clause + main clause" of these syntactic units was used in M.F.Akhundzade's works. Comparative clauses are connected to the main clause in the following ways:

1. The role of conjunctions and participles in comparative clauses, which are analytically connected to the main sentence, is fundamental.

Although the “ki” conjunction is not a very effective means of connecting the components of these syntactic units, it can create very interesting semantically and grammatically interesting models: *Bizim babamız Adəmə və anamız Həvvaya cənnətdə nə əskik idi ki, genə Allahın əmrini sındırdılar və cənnətdən qovuldular?* [MFA I, p.208].

The sentence is constructed in the form of a rhetorical question. In the first component of this syntactic whole, the express “nə əskik idi” created by the pronoun “nə” was used in place of the expression “heç nə əskik deyildi”. This syntactically negative phrase is compared with the affirmation in the second component: *heç nə əskik deyildi, amma yenə Allahın əmrini sındırdılar və cənnətdən qovuldular.*

There is also a sign of a result in the sentence. The reason for this is related to the semantic content of the predicate in the main clause: *sındırdılar və nəticədə qovuldular*.

The most active model of the comparative clause, which is created analytically in the studied works, is formed on the basis of the conjunction “əgərçi” and has the structure (əgərçi ...) → [amma or lakin ...]: *Vəzir. Əgərçi namünasib təklifdir, amma müzayiqə yoxdur* [MFA I, p.118].

2. The comparative clauses connected to the main clause by the synthetic method appear with the condition feature "-sa, -sa" and the wish feature "-a, -a": *Üçüncüsü. Hər kim olsa, haqqına fikir çəkərik* [MFA I, p.138]. *Səkinə xanım. ...Vallah, istər aləm tufana gedə, mən Ağə Həsənə gedən deyiləm* [MFA I, p.161].

3. In comparative clauses connected to the main sentence by the analytical-synthetic method, is used the conjunctions “əgərçi, əgər, hərçənd”, conjunctive word “nə qədər”, condition suffix -sa, -sə, and desire suffixes -a, -ə, participles “da, də”: *Şahbaz bəy. Əgər sən tək pərilər padşahı Pariji yıxdırsa da, halaldır* [MFA I, p.67]. *Əgər Ərəbistanın havasından sağ qalsan da, məbaliği-külli sərf edirsən və zimmində əsla bir faydə yoxdur* [MFA II, p.90]. *Əgər sən xəstə olsan da, az-çox ağıllı olduğundan onun mənasını anlayacaqsan* [MFA II, p.195].

Regardless of punctuation, it is possible to see the inversion of the text in syntactic units: *Hatəm xan ağa. Necə ki, mən onları bilirəm ancaq Müsyö Jordanı görmək ilə və sözlərinə qulaq asmaq ilə. Əgərçi Qarabağdan başqa bir özgə yer görməmişəm* [MFA I, p.51]. *Hacı Qara. ... Heç kəsi gərək adam özünə yavuuq qoymasın. İstər hər libasda olsa da* [MFA I, p.136].

As can be seen from the examples, the signs of semantic connection are very prominent in the inverted parts.

In the language of M.F.Akhundzade's works, interesting mixed-type subordinate sentence models are observed. These sentences can be grouped as follows:

1. Compound sentence with simple structure main clause and subordinate clause

2. Complex sentence with simple structure main clause and subordinate clause.

3. Compound-complex sentence with simple structure main clause and compound structure subordinate clause.

4. Compound-complex sentence with simple structure subordinate clause and compound structure main clause.

5. Compound-complex sentence with simple structure main clause and parallel subordinate clause.

6. Compound-complex sentence with compound structure of both sides.

The second subchapter, entitled "**Means of connecting the components of complex sentence with subordinate clause**", states that intonation, subordinating conjunctions, conjunction words, -sa, -sa condition, -a, -a desire suffixes, modal words, particles, etc. are the main means of connecting components of complex sentence with subordinate clause.

Complex sentences with subordinate clause used in M.F.Akhundzade's works are perfectly constructed from both semantic-grammatical and semantic-stylistic point of view. The most important of these is intonation - the asyndetic method.

In general, it is impossible to imagine a sentence without intonation. Complex sentences with subordinate clause, the components of which are connected only by intonation, are of the type "main clause+ subordinate clause".

The morphological features -sa,-sə; -a,-ə; -m<sub>1</sub>,-mi,-mu,-mü have a wide range of possibilities in sentences that components are connected to each other by a synthetic method.

The role of subordinating conjunctions, particles "ki, da" in complex sentences with subordinate clause formed analytically is the main one.

Both subordinating conjunctions and suffixes are manifested in complex sentence with subordinate clause formed by the analytical-synthetic method.

III Chapter is entitled "**Complex sentences in the context of syntactic units in M.F.Akhundzade's works.**" This chapter consists of 3 subchapters: "**Defining the boundaries of syntactic**

units", "Text complex sentences in monologue and dialogue speech", "Semantic differentiation of syntactic units in the language of M.F.Akhundzade's works". It is shown here that analyzing without going beyond the boundaries of a sentence, thinking only within a sentence, semantically excludes many issues from research. M.F.Akhundzade's use of subtextual meanings, hints, satirical and humorous approaches is sometimes clarified not in the context of a sentence, but in the context of syntactic units.

In this regard, G.Kazimov writes: *"Although the sentence, which is the main unit of communication, expresses a finished idea, the exhaustion of the idea expressed by him is relative. A sentence can fully reveal its structural-semantic features in the context of the surrounding sentences, in the textual environment. The coherent unity of sentences around a certain idea gives rise to a text"*<sup>5</sup>.

Kamal Abdullah writes: *"As we penetrate into the depths of textual linguistics, we become aware of the secrets of a particular sentence and its final parameters, as well as the principles of behavior of a particular word within a sentence"*<sup>6</sup>.

Although the choice of microtext depends on the purpose of the person who will work on the text, the boundary is determined by the limits of semantic-grammatical continuity.

It is known that punctuation has not been used for centuries and millennia. Completeness of thought, sentence boundary was conveyed in oral speech through pauses, intonation, logical emphasis, etc., but in written speech there was no special indication of this, this function was performed only on the basis of grammatical-semantic connection.

Nacalnik. *Heydər bəy, əgərçi quldurluq cəhətindən sənin təqşirin yoxdur, amma çün başburtsuz sərhəddən o taya keçib, qaçaq mal gətirib murov göndərən qarovulların üstünə qılinc və tüfəng çəkibsiniz. Zakona görə gərək mən bu saatda sizi dustaq edib Qalaya aparam* [MFA I, p. 156].

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<sup>5</sup> Kazımov, Q.Ş. Azərbaycan dilinin qrammatikası / Q.Kazımov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – s. 870.

<sup>6</sup> Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.Abdullayev. – Bakı: MTM-İnnovation, – 2016. – s. 221.

This syntactic whole is a bipolar, three-component complex compound sentence. Presented as a second sentence with a full stop “zakona görə gərək mən bu saatda sizi dustaq edib Qalaya aparam” is in fact the third component of a compound sentence

The first pole of this complex compound sentence is the one-component sentence “Heydər bəy, əgərçi quldurluq cəhətindən sənin təqsirin yoxdur”. This is a comparative subordinate clause in which the “əgərçi” conjunction is connected to the main clause by the “amma” conjunction in the second component. The second pole is the main clause with a complex structure. The second and third components that make up this pole are inverted sentences. Although there is a main clause with missed specialized adverbial, this main clause consists of a complex sentence with causal clause, and the conjunction “çün” is a means of connecting the causal clause to the main clause: zakona görə gərək mən bu saatda sizi dustaq edəm, çünki başburtsuz sərhəddən o taya keçib, qaçaq mal gətirib murov göndərən qarovulların üstünə qılınc və tufəng çəkibsiniz.

To determine the form of semantic-syntactic connection in dialogic speech, let's take a look at an piece from "The Story of a Thief":

Bayram. *Ağa, təqsirli mənəm, bir ərzimə qulaq asın.*

Divanbeyi. *Necə təqsirlisən? Nə danışsırsan?*

Bayram. *Ağa, Tarverdini mən öyrədib quldurluğa göndərdim.*

Divanbeyi. *Niyə?*

Bayram. *Ondan ötrü ki, mənim sevgilimi istirdi əlimdən alsın.*

Divanbeyi. *Yoxsa sənin sevgilin budur? (Pərzada işarə edib).*

Bayram. *Bəli, budur, başına dönüm!*

Tarverdi. *Ağa, başına dönüm, məni yoldan çıxartdılar. Mən bir fəqir dinc adamam. Mənə dedilər ki, qorxaqsan; mən də qorxumdan ki, mənə ürəksiz deməsinlər, quldurluğa getdim.*

Divanbeyi. *Axmaq, sənə qorxaq deyəndə nə olacaq idi ki, özünü xataya saldın?*

Tarverdi. *A başına dönüm, onda mənə qız gəlmirdi. Bu qız ki, görürsən, mənim əmim qızı və mənim deyiklimdir. Mənə dedilər ki, əgər bir qoçaqlıq eləməsən, ad çıxarmasan, heç vaxt bu qız sənə arvad olmayacaq. Mən də yerdən oldum, quldurluğa getdim,*

*qəzadan köpək oğlunun ayısına rast gəldim* [MFA I, p.96-97]. In terms of semantic-syntactic connection, it is possible to see that in the dialogue Bayram → Divanbeyi the components of the complex sentence with subordinate clause are divided. If the question sentences in Divanbeyi's language are removed, the sentence expressed by Bayram is taken as follows: "Ağa, təqsirli mənəm, Tarverдини mən öyrədib quldurluğa göndərdim, ondan ötrü ki, mənim sevgilimi istirdi əlimdən alsın". This is a compound-complex type sentence. The part "Ağa, təqsirli mənəm" is the main clause. The rest part is reason clause, which is connected to the main sentence by intonation. There are three components in subordinate clause. Component 1st is the main clause, "Tarverдини mən öyrədib quldurluğa göndərdim". 2nd ("istirdi") and 3rd ("mənim sevgilimi əlimdən alsın") components together again form a causal clause (mənim sevgilimi əlimdən almaq istədiyi üçün). This is the inverted complex sentence with object subordinate clause that (mənim sevgilimi istirdi əlimdən alsın – istəyirdi ki, mənim sevgilimi əlimdən alsın) was used as part of the reason clause. So, the main idea in this dialogue belongs to Bayram, Divanbey plays a supporting role. In the Divanbeyi → Tarverdi dialogue, we come across a different text. In the sentence, "*Axmaq, sənə qorxaq deyəndə nə olacaqdı ki, özünü xataya saldın?*", first is the main clause with the pronoun "nə" and the auxiliary verb "olacaqdı" (baş verəcəkdı) that have acquired a lexical meaning within the sentence, and then is used the subordinate clause with the conjunction "ki". In the speech that forms the opposite side of the dialogue - Tarverdi's speech is used the sentence "*A başına dönüm, onda mənə qız gəlmirdi*". The incompleteness of this sentence makes it clear that one component is missing: in which case? when? The answer to this is in Divanbey's expression "sənə qorxaq deyəndə".

While the coordination in the Bayram → Divanbeyi dialogue is strong, the coordination in the Divanbeyi → Tarverdi dialogue is weak.

A complex sentence in itself reveals the true semantic essence of a syntactic whole in several respects: the expression of the components of the idea, both separately and together; the relevance

of the actual membership to the expression of opinion; meaning created by logical predicative emphasis; direct interference of speech etiquette, idiomatic expressions, modality, forms of appeal, etc. with the syntactic whole; the function of connection means; subtext, irony and purpose of its usage; the time and place in which the idea is expressed; meaning forming depending on the position of usage; purposeful presentation of the dialectal environment, as well as the effective use of dialect units to create vitality, to express meaning more accurately; the meaning that defines the character; object and subject relations depending on the author's opinion; meaning that can define the boundaries of syntactic integrity, and so on.

All these factors complement the syntactic whole both grammatically and semantically.

The author also used inversion for several purposes: to influence the other party in the dialogue, to present the mood of the image, depending on the situation, to present the speech of a foreigner, to strengthen the actualization.

In the “**Conclusion**” the generalization of the main results and findings of the research is noted.

1. In the language of M.F.Akhundzade's works of the semantic-syntactic study of the complex sentences observed here and the texts in which these sentences are used, the richness of the Azerbaijani language and the vastness of the possibilities of expressing ideas in this language were once again revealed.

2. Based on the materials involved in the research, it was determined that complex sentences, in addition to having a standard structure, also have a variable nature. Thus, the effect of grammatical changes on semantic and semantic changes on grammatical structure is great. Sometimes, although grammatical changes occur, the sentence is not subject to semantic change. Or, conversely, there is no grammatical change, but semantic diversification, as well as an expansion of meaning is observed.

3. The development of a simple sentence into a complex, a complex sentence towards a simple one is vividly expressed in these materials. Means of expanding a simple sentence (addition of part of sentence, homogenous words and their generalization words,



specialization, clarifying special clauses, etc.) are factors that contribute to the development of complex sentences towards simplification. Even a compound sentence can be transformed into a sentence with a more complex construction. Because as the idea becomes more complex, the number of syntactic whole components must increase and create complex constructions.

4. In our modern literary language, all types of compound and complex sentences have the same grammatical semantics in Akhundov's language. Compound and complex sentences used in the author's language do not differ in structure from the semicolon sentences in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, only certain phonetic and semantic changes are noticeable in the connecting means. Compound and complex sentences have an advantage over others in terms of frequency of processing. The number of compound sentences with division, clarification, cause and effect, and connection relation is relatively limited. There are semantically and syntactically interesting types of comparative, conditional and definite clauses.

5. There are many tools that define the boundaries, semantic and syntactic completeness of a text complex sentence. Among them, intonation, conjunctions, conjunction words, particle, conjunctive suffixes (-sa, -sə, -a, -ə, -mı, -mi, -mu, -mü) and others are especially distinguished. Some connecting means can be compared with the modern Azerbaijani literary language as a historical factor. They attract attention with phonetic changes, homonymous, synonymous variants (əgərçi, çün, vəqta ki, ta, dəxi, çünki / indi ki, çün / elə ki etc.). Two important results have been identified in the study of conjunctions: the semantic burden falls on more words in relation to intonation, and more on those conjunctions in relation to conjunctions and other means.

6. The study of complex sentences in the M.F.Akhundzade's works in the context of syntactic units shows that it is important to study not only modern language materials, but also historical materials of language at the level of microtexts, if necessary, macrottexts. Determining the boundaries of syntactic units, the study of semantic differentiation, the ways of presenting complex

sentences in dialogic and monologic speech reveal interesting points in the study of text syntax. In general, the legacy of M.F.Akhundzade is a base that needs constant research. Provides rich material for researchers in the study of the syntax of the Azerbaijani language from a historical, dialectological and modern point of view.

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

1. Monoloji və dialoji nitqdə mürəkkəb cümlələr // – Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitutunun Əsərləri (xüsusi buraxılış), – 2012. – s. 135-137.
2. Yazılı mənbələrdə mürəkkəb cümlənin işlənmə tezliyi və məntiqi-predikativ vurğu // Azərbaycan şərqşünaslıq elminin inkişaf yolları (akademik Vasim Məmmədəliyevin anadan olmasının 70 illiyinə həsr olunmuş beynəlxalq elmi konfrans materialları), – Bakı: – 27-28 iyun, – 2013, – s. 96-97.
3. Mürəkkəb bütövlərdə semantik diferensiallaşma // Əli bəy Hüseynzadənin 150 və akademik Məmmədəğa Şirəliyevin 105 illik yubileyləri şərəfinə keçirilən “Sələflər və Xələflər” I beynəlxalq simpoziumunun materialları, – Bakı: – 22-24 oktyabr, – 2014, – s. 406-410.
4. Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadənin əsərlərində mübtədə budaq cümləli tabeli mürəkkəb cümlə // – Bakı: Gənc Alimlərin Əsərləri, – 2015. № 12, – s. 219-224.
5. XIX əsr dramaturgiya dilində mürəkkəb cümlənin modallaşmağa doğru transformasiyası // Azərbaycan xalqının Ümummilli Lideri Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 93 illiyinə həsr edilmiş Gənc tədqiqatçıların IV beynəlxalq elmi konfrans materialları, – Bakı: – 29-30 aprel, – 2016. – s. 869-870.
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7. Сложное предложение в контексте синтаксических целого // – Украина: Мова і культура, – 2018. випуск 21, том VI (195), – с. 219-225.

8. M.F.Axundzadənin əsərlərində təyin budaq cümləsi // – Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – “Elm və Təhsil”, – 2018. – s. 112-125.
9. Tarihi kaynakların karmaşık sözdizimsel bütün bağlamında araştırılması // II Uluslararası sosyal bilimler kongresi, – Nevşehir-Türkiye: – 31 yanvar-2 fevral, – 2019, – s. 1122-1131.
10. M.F.Axundzadənin əsərlərində tabesiz mürəkkəb cümlə komponentlərinin semantik-qrammatik əlaqəsi // – Bakı: Gənc tədqiqatçı, – 2019. №1, cild 5, – s. 147-157.
11. Yazılı mənbələrin sintaktik bütövlər kontekstində tədqiqi . AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, – İmadəddin Nəsiminin 650 illik yubileyinə həsr olunan “İmadəddin Nəsiminin poetik dili və Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin tarixi məsələləri” mövzusunda respublika elmi konfransı, – Bakı: – 29 noyabr, – 2019, – s.203-208.
12. Комизмы в произведениях Мирза Фатали Ахундзаде // – Россия: Национальная ассоциация ученых (НАУ), – 2020. – 3 часть (№51), – с. 55-58.
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