

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

*On the rights of the manuscript*

**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy

**STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ONE-MEMBER  
SENTENCES IN AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH  
LANGUAGES**

**(Based on materials in Azerbaijani and English)**

Speciality: 5704.01 – Language theory

Field of science: Philology – Linguistics

Applicant: **Khayala Vagif Hamidova**

**Baku – 2021**

The dissertation work was carried out at the chair of the English language and methods of its teaching.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor  
**Fikrat Fatish Jahangirov**

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences,  
Associate Professor,  
**Aygun Shahnazar Mammadova**

Doctor of Philological Sciences,  
Associate Professor  
**Javanshir Khankishi Muradov**

Doctor of Philological Sciences,  
Associate Professor  
**Gultakin Alishan Aliyeva**



Dissertation council – ED 1.06 of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Chairman of the  
Dissertation council: Doctor of Philological Sciences, professor  
**Nadir Balaoglan Mammadli**

Scientific secretary of the  
Dissertation council: Doctor of Philosophy, assoc. prof.  
**Sevinj Yusif Mammadova**

Chairman of the  
scientific seminar: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor  
**Gulsum Israfil Huseynova**

## INTRODUCTION

### **The actuality and the usage rate of the research work:**

Although the study of various fields of linguistics is widespread, there are still little-studied areas of this science. The study of morphology and syntax, the important sections of linguistics, continues to be relevant.

Generally, a number of issues related to one-member sentences have not yet been resolved. For example, the predicativity of one-member sentences expressed by nouns and the paradigmatic relation of one-member sentences to two-members sentences remain controversial.

The actuality of the research work lies in the fact that for the first time in both modern Azerbaijani and English linguistics, the typological features of one-member sentences are determined on the basis of structural-semantic analysis. Although research work on this topic is conducted in Azerbaijani and English languages, there is a need to study one-member sentences in the syntax of both languages.

**Object and subject of the research:** It is important to research the semantic-grammatical features, types of structure, stylistic functions of one-member sentences based on materials of Azerbaijani and English languages with two different systems, compare the material under study, identify their similarities and differences to one degree or another. The object of research is simple sentences in both languages. From the point of view of stylistics and actual membership, the relation of one-member sentences with the stylistic aspect and actual membership can be considered the main subject of our research.

**The aim and tasks of the research:** The aim of the research is to study one-member sentences in Azerbaijani and English languages from the point of view of structural and communicative types, lexical composition and grammatical-stylistic functions. To achieve this goal, the following tasks lie ahead:

- to determine the status of one-member sentences in the studied languages;
- to reveal the features of one-member, incomplete and

elliptical sentence structures;

- to determine predicative units of one or another type of one-member sentences;

- to determine the semantic sequence of one-member sentences, to analyze them from the syntactic-grammatical and syntactic-stylistic point of view;

- to reveal the similarities and differences of one-member sentences in the studied languages;

- to study one-member sentences from the principle of synonymy with two-members sentences;

- to express the existence of one-member sentence equivalents based on models using transformation and distributive methods in both Azerbaijani and English languages.

**The methods of the research:** During the implementation of our research work, the method of linguistic description, comparative method, the method of structural semantic analysis of the sentence were used. In the material studied, numerous comparisons were made referring to selected examples from literary works and dictionaries available in both languages. In total, more than 5.000 pages of material were involved in the analysis of the study.

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

- In comparable languages, there is a large group of syntactic units belonging to one-member sentences according to the following characteristics: presence of a predictive center, comprehensibility, lack of formal indication, incompleteness of one of the constituent parts, intonation features and morphological expression of the primary parts.

- In the syntactic structure of each language, sentence parts are divided into primary and secondary parts. In a sentence, the primary parts express the essence of the purpose, so form the core of the sentence. Sometimes it is not necessary to have both primary parts in a sentence. The presence of one primary part indicates that it is the second, and it is typical for one-member sentences. There is no doubt that in modern linguistics one-member sentences are divided into types.

- There are two structural-semantic types of sentences in

modern Azerbaijani and English literary languages and they differ from each other by a) structural; b) semantics; c) logical-grammatical (communicative) type.

– One-member sentences can be morphologically expressed with different parts of speech by dividing into sentences formed on the basis of subject and predicate, they arise from different means to their syntactic structures, and they are united by syntactic-semantic elements that provide the capacity for emotionality, stress, and intonation. In this case, both the surface and deep structures of the sentence are analyzed and certain results obtained.

**The scientific novelty of the research:** Scientific novelty is characterized by the stylistic of one-member sentences and the actuality of sentence parts. The main part of the scientific novelty of our research work is the study of one-member sentences in almost all areas of human speech. Examples of oral folk literature, one-member sentences used in advertising fields and usage rules were extensively analyzed and studied.

**The theoretical and practical significance of the research:** The theoretical significance of the research is that in this work the structural-semantic specificity of simple one-member sentences in Azerbaijani and English languages is revealed; common, similar and different features of semantic-functional types of one-member sentences are defined in these languages; the classification of semantic-functional types of one-member sentences in comparable languages is presented, so it makes a certain scientific contribution to language theory, comparative linguistics.

The presence of one-member sentence equivalents to realize the same content by different means in both languages shows the theoretical and practical importance of studying the interrelations of language units that express grammatical meaning by different means.

**The approbation and the application of the work:** The main content of the research is reflected in articles published in the different scientific collections. The results of the research were reported at scientific conferences and seminars. Published articles completely cover the content of the dissertation. 14 articles on the subject (including 3 abroad) were published.

**The name of the organization where the dissertation was accomplished:** The dissertation was accomplished at the Center for Foreign Languages of Azerbaijan Pedagogical University (Department of English and Teaching Methods).

**The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign:** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of literature. The introduction of dissertation consists of 6 pages, the first chapter - 23 pages, the second chapter - 52 pages, the third chapter - 23 pages, the conclusion - 3 pages, the literature section - 11 pages. The dissertation consists of a total of 136 pages, and 217,663 symbols.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The first chapter of the dissertation deals with the sections and types of sentences of Azerbaijani and English languages, structural types of sentences, simple one-member sentences, stylistic and grammatical functions of one-member sentences, the second chapter - types of one-member sentences, Impersonal sentences, Sentences beginning with There, indefinite-personal sentences, General personal sentences, Nominal sentences, functions of these sentences, Word-sentence, a type of one-member sentence, their expression in parts of speech, syntactic analysis of one-member sentence equivalents, one-member sentence with Agens and dezagens meaning, actual membership of the sentence, and the third chapter - the circles of development of a one-member sentence.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called Sentence Types in Modern Azerbaijani and English languages. The first section of this chapter provides information on the sections and sentence types of the Azerbaijani and English languages.

The following sections of linguistics in both Azerbaijani and English are classified as follows:

- Phonetics deals with the phoneme system, phonetic laws and phonetic events of modern Azerbaijani and English literary language.
- Orthoepy deals with the pronunciation norms, rules and laws

of modern Azerbaijani and English literary languages.

- Orthography learns the correct spelling rules in the literary language of languages.

- Lexicology deals with the vocabulary content of modern Azerbaijani and English literary language, the types of structure and meaning of words.

- Phraseology deals with the types and meanings of phraseological expressions in modern Azerbaijani and English languages.

- Morphology deals with the change of words and the morphological features of grammatical categories.

- Syntax deals with word combinations and sentences. "Syntax" is a Greek word of origin, meaning "union", "arrangement". In linguistics, this word is used as a term. In linguistics, this word is used in two senses: the first is the syntax of language, that is, the syntactic structure of language, and the second is the branch of grammar.

Syntax occupies a central place in the grammatical system of language, serves to exchange ideas, and is connected with objective reality. *“Modern syntax, in a sense, reconstructs old positions and relates them to the latest developments in cognitive linguistics”*<sup>1</sup>.

As a branch of grammar, syntax deals with the rules for combining words into phrases and sentences. Here the system of syntactic units (word combinations, simple sentences, complex sentences, complex syntactic units), construction of syntactic units and usage rules of connection means are studied. *“Syntax is a set of laws that control the combination of words into meaningful sentences”*<sup>2</sup>.

One of the main objects of research in syntax is the sentence. *“Sentence has a communicative function as a unit of language and*

---

<sup>1</sup> Yunsurova, A. Cümlələrin gizli semantikasi koqnitiv dilçiliyin obyektı kimi// – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2020. № 4. – s.133-137.

<sup>2</sup> НИКИТИНА, Т.Г. Морфология и синтаксис современного английского языка/ Т.Г. Никитина, –Тольятти: Изд. ТГУ. –2018. –186 с.

*speech of syntax*”<sup>3</sup>. For example: “*The princess looked at him in astonishment and did not answer*”<sup>4</sup>. *They did not allow her to weep long*<sup>5</sup>. Noting that the sentence is grammatically formed and the intonation of exhaustion depends on the purpose of the talker, H. Gadimova emphasizes that “*the peculiarity of the word, word combination and intonation of the sentence should be taken into account*”<sup>6</sup>.

These include words with independent meanings, semi-auxiliary words expressing certainty and necessity, and modal words with multiple variants. As for predicativity, it perceives the syntactic modality as a special linguistic feature of the sentence.

Sentences in both Azerbaijani and English are classified for two types:

- According to the communicative type of the sentence
- According to the structural type of the sentence

In both Azerbaijani and English, sentences are divided into four parts according to purpose and intonation: a) declarative sentence; b) interrogative sentence; c) imperative sentence; d) exclamative sentence.

In declarative sentences, information is given about a certain event, object, sign, etc. The information is descriptive in nature and is conveyed by means of declarative. In declarative sentence, any idea can be positive or negative. Declarative sentences are formed on the basis of the most common general rules in the language.

According to the sentence structure of the Azerbaijani language, in these sentences, predicate usually comes at the end of the sentence, and the other parts precede predicate in a certain order. In the language of poetry, this can be broken. In English, the order of

---

<sup>3</sup> Iriskulov, A.T. Theoretical Grammar of English/ A.T.Iriskulov, –Tashkent. – 2006. – 64 p.

<sup>4</sup> Mopassan, G. dö. Roman. Novellalar/ G. dö Mopassan, – Bakı: Yazıçı. –1989. – 343 s.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.yandex.ru/bibliofond.ru>

<sup>6</sup> Qədimova, H. Sintaksis tədqiqinin aktual problemlərinə dair// Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – Bakı. –2009. № 8. – s.255-261.

words in a sentence differs from the Azerbaijani language. The predicate is used after the subject, the secondary parts are used after the predicate <sup>7</sup>. For example: *“The wind wrapped Gozbel Mirza's long cloak around his thin legs”* <sup>8</sup>. *Hester gave a long deep sigh, in which the burden of shame left her spirit”*<sup>9</sup>.

Declarative sentences have a wider usage scope than other sentences that widely used in the language. In all works, such as novels, narratives, stories, poems, etc. which have an epic character, declarative sentences play a leading role in conversations, speeches, letters, protocols, and articles.

The speaker wants to convey to the listener all the ideas expressed of the sentence without emphasizing any of the words in the sentence. For example; *“Villages, hamlets and gardens were covered with snow. Occasionally, the wind raised clouds of dust on the snow. Even the bravest messengers and envoys of the caliph could not go on these frosty nights”*<sup>10</sup>. *“The small town of Pobereze stands at the foot of a stony mountain, watered by numerous springs in the district of Podolia, in Poland”* <sup>11</sup>.

Interrogative sentence are sentences used for interrogation purposes. The speaker wants to learn and define a certain issue from another through interrogative sentence, to know his/her attitude to any issue. According to D.Bieber, *“interrogative sentences are used in communication rather than writing”*<sup>12</sup>. According to P. Weber, *“the question arouses interest, makes the reader think about the topic of the text and allows the second person to have a dialogue*

---

<sup>7</sup> Khalid Ali, A., Burhan Gadir S. A Comparative Study of Declarative Sentences in English and Kurdish//–Journal of Raparin University, – Vol.5, No.14. –2018. – p.29-56.

<sup>8</sup> Dilbazi, M. Məhəbbət bizimlə qoşa doğulur/M.Dilbazi. –Bakı: Gənclik. –1979. – 227 s.

<sup>9</sup> Sparks, N. At first sight/N.Sparks, – Great Britain. Clays.ltd. –2013. – 277 p.

<sup>10</sup> Dilbazi, M. Məhəbbət bizimlə qoşa doğulur/M.Dilbazi. –Bakı: Gənclik. –1979. – 227 s.

<sup>11</sup> Sparks, N. At first sight/N.Sparks, – Great Britain. Clays.ltd. –2013. – 277 p.

<sup>12</sup> Biber, D. Longman grammar of spoken and written English/ D.Biber, S.Johansson, G.Leech, E.Finegan, – Harlow: Perason education. – 1999. – 1204 p.

with the writer”<sup>13</sup>. For example: - “*That's right, brave man. Which warlord do you envy? - Spartacus. He was the warlord of the oppressed*”<sup>14</sup>. “*What will our medical autocrat say? laughed the Prime Minister*”<sup>15</sup>.

Interrogative sentences in English are divided into two main types: general and special. The purpose of general questions is to get positive or negative answers to the questions asked. These questions always require "yes" in positive and "no" in negative. General questions do not consist of question words and begin with auxiliary verbs. Although the Azerbaijani language is required to answer general questions - yes, no, unlike English, no auxiliary verbs are used when asking questions. Special questions require specific answers.

Interrogative negative sentences are similarly expressed in interrogative sentences and characterized by the usage of "not" negative particle, and mainly, used after the first auxiliary verb. For example: *Why are you not going there?*

Imperative sentence is also one of the types of sentence according to the purpose and intonation and has its own characteristics. S. Baskemi gives a short definition of the imperative sentence as follows: "*When a sentence expresses a command, it becomes an imperative sentence*"<sup>16</sup>. Oxford Dictionary echoes Baskemi's view: "*It is a form of verb used to give imperative commands*"<sup>17</sup>. In addition to expressing the meaning of a definite command, imperative sentences also express other meanings related to it. These meanings include request, reminder, admonition, demand, desire, wish, etc. includes. This expands the scope of

---

<sup>13</sup> Webber, P. The functions of questions in different medical English janres/P. Webber, – English for specific purposes. –1994.13. – p.257-268.

<sup>14</sup> Dilbazi, M. Məhəbbət bizimlə qoşa doğulur/M.Dilbazi. –Bakı: Gənclik. –1979. – 227 s.

<sup>15</sup> Hawthorne, N. The Scarlett Letter/ N.Hawthorne, –M: izd. “visshaya shkola”. – 1971. –110 p.

<sup>16</sup> Buscemi, S. The basics: a rhetoric and handbook/ S.Buscemi, A.Nicolai, R.Strugala, – Higher Education, Mc. Hill. – 2004. –501 p.

<sup>17</sup> Noreen, A.G. “Scandinavian Languages” in Encyclopaedia Britannica/ A.G.Noreen, –1911. – p.237-269.

meaning and usage of imperative sentences.

In addition to these general types of meaning, a number of other subtleties of meaning can be found in the imperative sentences. Imperative sentences have many different stylistic features. For example: *"Yes, you are a Christian, you may drink wine," Babek smiled jokingly. "Let Muslims be afraid of wine"*<sup>18</sup>; *"God bless you for saying so! you have lightened my heart, Dolly"*<sup>19</sup>. There are no other meanings in these sentences for the definite sentence or the imperative sentences. Exclamative sentences are mentioned as a type of sentence expressing feeling, excitement. For example: *"Thank you, director! Well done! Why does the owner of such a foot need a head? The man had very good job. He comes here and bothers himself and us"*<sup>20</sup>. Exclamative sentences are formed on the basis of declarative sentences and imperative sentences. Under certain conditions, these types of sentences can turn into exclamative sentences by acquiring new features. For example: *"Which book! You answer," he told me"*<sup>21</sup>. Exclamative sentences are formed as a result of feeling and excitement. In many cases, both sentence types (signs indicating the characteristics of interrogative and exclamative sentences, question and exclamation marks) are used at the same time at the end of exclamative sentences, formed from interrogative sentences, because they retain the general characteristics of the previous sentence type. For example: *"How did he throw it ?; Oh my God, Lisa, does the child think so?!"*<sup>22</sup>. *And what have I done the man?! What may be the result, I don't know*

The second section of the first chapter of the dissertation deals with the structural types of sentences.

A sentence consists of a sequence of independent meaningful members that occupy a certain systemic position within it. The

---

<sup>18</sup> Dilbazi, M. Məhəbbət bizimlə qoşa doğulur/M.Dilbazi. –Bakı: Gənclik. –1979. – 227 s.

<sup>19</sup> Hawthorne, N. The Scarlett Letter/ N.Hawthorne, –M: izd. "visshaya shkola". – 1971. –110 p.

<sup>20</sup> Vahabzadə, B. Payız düşüncələri/B.Vahabzadə, – Bakı: Yazıçı. –1981. – 366 s.

<sup>21</sup> Bərgüşad, C. Siyirilmiş qılnc/ C.Bərgüşad, –Bakı: Gənclik, –1981, –376 s.

<sup>22</sup> Bərgüşad, C. Siyirilmiş qılnc/ C.Bərgüşad, –Bakı: Gənclik, –1981, –376 s.

members in such a position include the subject, the predicate, the object, the attribute, the adverbial modifier, and the intermediate parts that make up a simple sentence. "*A sentence is a grammatical form that is not structurally related to another grammatical form*"<sup>23</sup>. A special semi-independent meaningful position is exclamation. All of these members are hierarchically interconnected in such a way that each seems to express the attribute. The main object of the modification is to serve the sentence as a whole, but the sentence does not reflect the event within the situation. A sentence is made up of the words with different positions of different meanings and functions and called sentence parts. While some of the sentence parts are the most necessary and decisive importance in constructing a sentence and expressing a complete idea, others serve to explain, clarify, and complete their meanings. Sentence parts are grouped according to their meanings, positions and locations under the names of primary and secondary parts as follows:

- The Main parts - the subject and the predicate
- The Secondary Sentence Parts - the object, the adverbial modifier, and the attribute.

As in other languages, the Azerbaijani language has such one-member sentences that it is impossible to see the subject and the predicate at the same time. *It's winter*. "It's winter" is a one-word sentence. It would not be right to search the subject here. A sentence consisting only of predicate has no the subject. One-member sentences are "*the most productive of the simple sentences types that meet the requirements of human thinking and communication*"<sup>24</sup>.

Two-members elliptical sentences are sentences in which one or both of the main parts are omitted, but "*easily restored within the situation and context*"<sup>25</sup>. A omitted part can be restored based on the previous sentence. But "*parts can be restored without the previous*

---

<sup>23</sup> Hockett, Ch. A course in Modern Linguistics/Ch.Hockett, –N.-Y.: The MacmillanCompany. –2008. – 621 p.

<sup>24</sup> Арнольд, И.В. Стилистика современного иностранного языка/ И.В. Арнольд Л. – 1973. – 303 с.

<sup>25</sup> Розенталь, Д.Е. Современный английский язык/ Д.Е.Розенталь. – М., Айрис пресс. –2002. – 448 с.

sentence"<sup>26</sup>.

Unlike English, in modern Azerbaijani the incomplete sentence and the elliptical sentence are mainly distinguished from each other.

The third section of the first chapter of the dissertation covers simple sentences with one component.

The problem of one-member sentences has a long history of research in Azerbaijani and English, but with the development of semantics raises the problem of the real existence of one-member sentences as a separate structural type of simple sentences. In modern linguistics, the problem of two-member and one-member sentences is one of the most controversial issues. Some researchers reject the notion of "*one-member sentence*" and defend the idea of "*two-member sentence*"<sup>27</sup>. The diversity of the specific features in the meaning of one-member sentences determines their existence in the language. For example: 1) the formation of a special syntactic form, ie, in fact, "*the third type of the main sentence part*"; 2) "*The main parts of indefinite, definite, impersonal, general personal sentences may be simple predicate*"<sup>28</sup>. In synonymous two-member sentences, predicate expresses the action, and the subject expresses the person involved. In English, simple one-member sentences are called "one-part sentences". They are divided into nouns and verbs in terms of the presence of the main parts. Verb sentences include: mononuclear indefinite-personal sentence, general-personal sentence, impersonal sentence. One-member nominative sentence include nominal sentences.

Simple one-member sentences in both Azerbaijani and English are divided into two parts:

- One-member sentences without subject

---

<sup>26</sup> Иофик, Л.Л. Структурный синтаксис английского языка/ Л.Л.Иофик, – Л.: изд-во Ленинградского университета. – 1972. –176 с.

<sup>27</sup> Золотова, Г.А. Коммуникативная грамматика русского языка/Г.А. Золотова, Н. К. Онипенко, М.Ю. Сидорова, – М.: Институт русского языка им. В. В. Виноградова РАН. –2004. – 207 с.

<sup>28</sup> Долин, Ю.Т. Вопросы теории односоставного предложения (На материале русского языка)/ Ю.Т. Долин, – Оренбург: ИПК ГОУ ОГУ. – 2008. – 129 с.

- “*One-member sentences without predicate*”<sup>29</sup>.

The predicate and the secondary sentence parts are involved in one-member sentences without subject. Sentences formed on this basis in the modern Azerbaijani language include the following types of one-member sentences:

- Impersonal sentences;
- Indefinite personal sentences;
- General personal sentences.

The fourth section of the first chapter of the dissertation compares the stylistic and grammatical functions of one-member sentences.

The sentence has a special grammatical structure, and it is considered the main feature. Although there are different sentence forms in different languages, it is the grammatical structure that is common to each.

As early as the beginning of the twentieth century, Wundt *"rejected the possibility of describing an idea in sentences without the presence of linguistic reality"*<sup>30</sup>. Thus, he always described the sentence in relation to the subject and the predicate. Examples of one-member sentences were called "incomplete sentences" or "sentence equivalents." Depending on the content of the text expressed in incomplete sentences, omitted sentence parts can be easily restored.

Naturally, in both languages, nouns are often used to express ideas within one-member sentence. For example: - *“Heaven or hell ..... maybe not them at all, human will is dominated by nature and coincidence*<sup>31</sup>. *Family! Joys, tragedies, disappointments,*

---

<sup>29</sup> Dənziyeva, K. Azərbaycan folklor materiallarında təktərkibli cümlə strukturları// – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, –2020. № 3. – s.57-62.

<sup>30</sup> Wundt, W.M. An introduction to Psychology/ W.M. Wundt, – Muller Press. – 2008. – 216 p.

<sup>31</sup> Mopassan, G. dö. Roman. Novellalar/ G. dö Mopassan, – Bakı: Yazıçı. –1989. – 343 s.

successes.....close families shared all of it”<sup>32</sup> .

In one-member sentences, nouns in the nominative case are used in exclamative sentences in both English and Azerbaijani languages; for example: “*Freedom! Aha! I made you bored. Goodbye forever!*”<sup>33</sup>; “*The Prime Minister!*” “*Who? The Prime Minister?*”<sup>34</sup>. Numerals are one of the means of expressing one-member sentences in both Azerbaijani and English. Both cardinal and ordinal numerals are part of one-member sentence. For example: “*We haven't heard from him or his letter for three days.*” “*Yesterday was our third meeting, our third white night*”<sup>35</sup>. “*What is it?*” “*Two things, actually. Number one, don't take it personally if she gets angry*” “*And number two?*”<sup>36</sup>.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called types of one-member sentences in modern Azerbaijani and English languages. The first section of the chapter deals with the comparison of impersonal sentences. Impersonal sentences have a special structure and grammatical meaning, ie it is hydride type of a one-member verb sentence. They combine the “*grammatical quality of impersonal and infinitive sentences*”<sup>37</sup>. Impersonal sentences, like other simple sentences, are nominative and verbal predicates. The nominative predicate is expressed by nouns, adjectives, adverbs, the second and third types of definite word combinations. For example: “*It's time. It is too late. It was the coldest winter. What fun! How odd! But, my dear sister what a charming ladies` maid you have*”<sup>38</sup>.

---

<sup>32</sup> Doyle, A.C. The Man from Archangel and other stories/ –M.: izd. ”Menecer”. – 2000. – 302 p.

<sup>33</sup> Mopassan, G. dö. Roman. Novellalar/ G. dö Mopassan, – Bakı: YAZIÇI. –1989. – 343 s.

<sup>34</sup> Doyle, A.C. The Man from Archangel and other stories/ –M.: izd. ”Menecer”. – 2000. – 302 p.

<sup>35</sup> Bərgüşad, C. Sıyrılmış qılınc/ C.Bərgüşad, –Bakı: Gənclik, –1981, –376 s.

<sup>36</sup> Doyle, A.C. The Man from Archangel and other stories/ –M.: izd. ”Menecer”. – 2000. – 302 p.

<sup>37</sup> Лекант, П.А. Синтаксис простого предложения в современном русском языке/ П.А.Лекант, – М. – 2004. – 247 с.

<sup>38</sup> Смирницкий, А.И. Синтаксис английского языка/ А.И. Смирницкий, – 1957. – 286 с.

It is used with impersonal verb. *It is raining.* - *It is snowing.* - *It is 11 o'clock.* - *It is always snowy on the mountains.* T. Hidayatzade writes: “*In modern English, parallelism can be observed in the structure of personal and impersonal sentences, often expressing personality and impersonality, in accordance with their semantics. For example, "It is pleasant to see you again" formal - the semantic parallel of subject sentence "it" in the group of personal sentences in modern language is as follows: I am pleased to see you again*”<sup>39</sup>. As we mentioned, in modern English, although there is no division of one-member sentences according to the above-mentioned classification, the impersonal pronoun "it" forms impersonal sentence types.

“*Impersonal sentences have a special structure and a specific grammatical meaning*”<sup>40</sup>, that is, they are hydride type of one-member verbal sentence. “*They combine the grammatical quality of impersonal and infinitive sentences*”<sup>41</sup>.

In the second section of the chapter, indefinite personal sentences are compared on the basis of the materials of both languages.

One of the simple one-member sentences without a subject is indefinite personal sentences. “*In such sentences, the executor of the work is uncertain*”<sup>42</sup> and can't find its expression in the sentence in the form of a subject. “*Work in an indefinite personal sentence can be real or unreal. This also depends on whether certain work is carried out*”<sup>43</sup>. Some of the indefinite pronouns use modal words

---

<sup>39</sup> Hidayətzadə, T. İngilis dilinin praktik qrammatikası/ T.Hidayətzadə, M.Rəhimov, – Bakı: Maarif. –2001. – s. 56-57.

<sup>40</sup> Cavadov Ə.M. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində şəxssiz cümlələr// – Dilçilik məcmuəsi, Ədəbiyyat və Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – X cild. – 1957. – s.129-145.

<sup>41</sup> Лекант, П.А. Синтаксис простого предложения в современном русском языке/ П.А.Лекант, – М. – 2004. – 247 с.

<sup>42</sup> Данилова, Е.А. Глагольные односоставные предложения в функции газетного заголовка// – International Journal of Humanities and Natural Sciences, – vol.1, part 2. – с.139-142.

<sup>43</sup> Abdullayev, Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis / Ə.Abdullayev, Y.Seyidov, A.Nəsənov. –IV hissə – Bakı. –1985. – 468 s.

such as "as, as if, as though, it seems, presumably, supposedly", although it doesn't identify the executor of this work, the incident reflects reality. In English language, indefinite sentences can only be used in command sentences. In other cases, it is impossible to use sentences without a real subject.

In English, personal pronouns such as "you" and "they" or the indefinite pronoun "one" are used in the construction of indefinite personal sentences. In English language, indefinite sentences can only be used in command sentences. In other cases, it is impossible to use sentences without a real subject: *Call me! Try again!*

The third section of the chapter is called general personal sentences.

The generality can be expressed lexically. If words like "everyone, all people" are used in a sentence, then the sentence applies to everyone and covers all people. For example: "*Everyone saw the signs of bad qualities on my face*"<sup>44</sup>. But in this case, the sentence comes out of the one-membership and becomes a sentence of the subject. In general personal sentences, the generalization is expressed grammatically.

Although these sentences are not defined as general personal sentences in the English scientific literature, they are reflected in the works of great classics as aphorisms and proverbs. Consider the example of Charles Dickens, one of the most famous writers of English classical literature, in "A Christmas Carol" novel: "*But live and learn Mr. Bevan!*"<sup>45</sup>. The equivalent of this example is understood in our language as "Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave". In 1440, in the play "Much ado about nothing" by William Shakespeare, one of the irreplaceable classics of English literature, was engraved in the memories with this aphorism: *Comparisons are odorous*. There is an interesting saying in English when travelling: When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

According to the forms of expression of the predicate, there

---

<sup>44</sup> Mopassan, G. dö. Roman. Novellalar/ G. dö Mopassan, – Bakı: Yazıçı. –1989. – 343 s.

<sup>45</sup> Dickens, Ch. Christmas Carol/Ch.Dickens, – England: Createspace independent publishing. Public domain edition. – 2020. – 64 p.

are two types of general personal sentences:

General personal sentences expressed by verbs in the second person singular. Although the predicates in such sentences are used in the form of the second person singular, the content covers the singular and the plural of all persons. For example: “*You plant a garden that you harvest its fruit and rest in its shade. When you take your first steps, if your heart trembles and you turn back - you will be in trouble*”<sup>46</sup>.

The fourth section of the chapter deals with the nominal sentences.

Nominal sentences are not grammatically formed, but have a sentence-specific intonation, and, like other types of sentences, consist of words and phrases that express a complete idea. “*Nominal sentences are based on words and combinations in the nominative case. The words and combinations that form the core of the sentence correspond to the subject, so it is shown that the nominal sentences are formed on the basis of the subject*”<sup>47</sup>.

The fifth section of the chapter deals with words, the type of one-member sentences. Words and sentences consist of certain words, pronounced with a question or exclamation intonation. In this case, the word loses its nominative function and becomes a whole sentence. The text and intonation are directly involved in turning these words into sentences. These sentences serve to express the complete idea. This topic was first studied in the Azerbaijani language by J. Efendiyev and then by M.P. Jahangirov. “*Word-Sentences, in terms of their content, indicate affirmation, denial, consent, dissatisfaction, and a general modal assessment of the previous idea*”<sup>48</sup>. According to their lexical structure, word-sentences are composed of particles and modal words, or exclamations, such as yes, no, certainly, of course, surely, undoubtedly, sure, well, maybe, perhaps, likely, probably, naturally, at all, by no means, etc. denoting positive and negative, it is often used in dialogue speech, answer and

---

<sup>46</sup> Mopassan, G. dö. Roman. Novellalar/ G. dö Mopassan, – Bakı: Yazıçı. –1989. – 343 s.

<sup>47</sup> İlyaslı, İ. Yuxuma söykənmiş adam. –Bakı: Avrasiya PRESS. –2011. – 65 s.

<sup>48</sup> Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis/ – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb. – IV c. – 2007. – 422 s

question remarks, or in monologue speech and pronounced with an intonation of exclamation. Other words in the word-sentences that express the address and object may also be used. Word-sentences are used in the following cases:

1) At the point of idea confirmation. These types of sentences are often used in dialogue and confirm the idea expressed in the whole sentence. In this case, words such as "very nice, yes, of course, very good, yeah, all right" are used.

2) At the point of denial of the idea. Negative word-sentence is often used in dialogue and expresses disagreement with the whole sentence. Such sentences are expressed by the words *no, none, in vain, That's all*, etc. For example: "*No, I reported that the mayor was a former convict*"<sup>49</sup>. "*"No," Dalia protested, "this is Tolomes's idea"*"<sup>50</sup>. "*No, no, you mustn't – you mustn't....*" and *crying wildly, she collapsed into a chair*<sup>51</sup>.

The sixth section of the chapter provides a syntactic analysis of the equivalents of the one-member sentence.

In English, some of the sentence equivalents are related to phraseological combinations. For example: *Scape goat! Hang on! Fat cat! Blimey! Mark down! To ice! Belfry!*

Sentence equivalents may consist of address, vocative words and sentences, real sentence equivalents, imperative sentence equivalents with a new reflection of word combinations.

The seventh section of the chapter shows the equivalents of the one-member sentence and their functions.

Sentence equivalents act as a single syntactic function, expressing emotionally isolated phraseology. In this case, they form the equivalents of the sentence that composes the text. Certain groups of linguists, including D.C. Foss, do not accept sentence equivalents in

---

<sup>49</sup> Hidayətzadə, T. İngilis dilinin praktik qrammatikası/ T.Hidayətzadə, M.Rəhimov, – Bakı: Maarif. –2001. – s. 56-57.

<sup>50</sup> Hidayətzadə, T. İngilis dilinin praktik qrammatikası/ T.Hidayətzadə, M.Rəhimov, – Bakı: Maarif. –2001. – s. 56-57.

<sup>51</sup> Hawthorne, N. *The Scarlett Letter*/ N.Hawthorne, –M: izd. "visshaya shkola". – 1971. –110 p.

terms of sentence status<sup>52</sup>. The modal units created by the expression of emotion become communication unit. For example: *Hell! Dear me! Damn! Thanks to God!* The sayings reflect real modality with different meanings. One of the main features of these units is that they express high emotions. Ch.Friz notes that “*the full linguistic meaning of any sayings consists of the lexical and structural meanings of individual words*”<sup>53</sup>. Sentence equivalents, like other words, in their own sense, allow the human mind to acquire the ability to reflect existence, as well as to contain the qualities and the moments of excitement that make a positive impression on a person.

The provision of information in sentence equivalents has been accepted by the public as belonging to a certain meaning class. Moreover, sentence equivalents act as emotional units with communicative intonation. From this, we can conclude that they have the right to master the ability to express emotions.

The eighth section of the chapter contains information about the one-member sentences of Agens and Dezagens meaning.

The term "agens" is considered the initiator of the situation, a living participant. It performs the relevant action directly and becomes the "energy source" of that action. In linguistics, a grammatical agens is a thematic relation of cause or initiator of an event<sup>54</sup>. Agens is one of the types of subject. Thus, the active subject is compatible with the agens and involved in most sentence types. However, there are such one-member sentences in which it is possible to understand the person, the executor of the work from the content of the text. As it is already known, sentences which predicative expressed by a single part are called one-component or one-member sentences. Such single-component sentences are considered to be called indefinite personal sentences. Nowadays,

---

<sup>52</sup> Fries, Ch.R. *The structure of English*/Ch.R.Fries, – New York: Harcourt, Brace and co. –1952. –304 p.

<sup>53</sup> Fries, Ch.R. *The structure of English*/Ch.R.Fries, – New York: Harcourt, Brace and co. –1952. –304 p.

<sup>54</sup> Kroeger, P. *Analyzing Grammar: An Introduction*/P.Kroeger, – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. – 2005. – 383 p.

when the verb in the second person singular is in the form of the predicate, agens is collectively understood, that is, these individuals - I, you, he, we, you - can be each of us. For example: *You almost lose your head in this difficulty*. These one-component sentences are indefinite personal sentences.

When Agens collectively understood, the verb in the first person plural and the second person singular can be used as a main member of the one-member sentence. For example: *Just don't go there, everything is a mess*. In the semantic structure of Dezagens "personal-subject" sentences, the subject has the following usage features: 1) subject - internal situation; 2) subject - quality assessment; 3) subject - situational condition; 4) subject - owning, possession of the object.

The ninth section of the chapter is devoted to the actual membership of the sentence.

The concept of theme and rema was first used by the Czech linguist V. Matezius. From his point of view, any sentence consists of two parts: the known information determined by the context, and new rema, independent of the context. Rema provides refinement and perfection of the text, the same discursion in the original text is created in the translation due to the thematic structure of the theme and sentence. The topic consists of two subsystems - thematic and informational, each of which involves in the dissemination of information. Thematicization involves the informed people in a particular part of the information.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called the usage scope of one-member sentences. The first section of the chapter deals with one-member sentences in folk literature.

Examples of one-member sentences used in English oral folk literature can be found in the heroic epic poem "Beowulf", considered the pearl of medieval English literature:

*Giver of rings on the breast of the vessel,*

*The blamed by the mainmast.*

*Lone on the main, the merest of infants,*

*High o'er his head, let the holm-currents bear him.*

Proverbs are the most common example of oral folk literature

in both Azerbaijani and English. The way of thinking and traditions of the people are reflected in proverbs. Proverbs originated in ancient Egypt 3,500 years ago on the basis of moral values. Nearly 100 years later, Ptahhotep, a very influential vizier, first used proverbs as a symbol of freedom of expression. We can find proverbs in the Bible and in the works of William Shakespeare.

Conciseness is a key condition for the content of proverbs. For example: The sentence does not sound meaningful when expressed as Don't hurry! But *Haste makes waste* fits the proverb for its conciseness and content.

Let's look at the semantic-structural analysis of proverbs used in both Azerbaijani and English languages.

*Easy come, easy go; Better an egg today, than a hen tomorrow; Out of sight. Out of mind; Better late, than never.*

It is clear from the above examples that when expressed in both Azerbaijani and English, these proverbs retain the features of the one-member sentence. However, there are some proverbs that, although they are one-member sentences in Azerbaijani, have two-member sentence structure in English or vice versa. For example: *What is lost is lost. Still water runs deep. Like father, like son.* As can be seen, the first two examples in English have both the subject and the predicate, that is, the two-member sentence. In the Azerbaijani language, the first sentence is a general personal sentence that predicates expressed by the third person plural, and the second sentence is the nominal sentence expressed by the third type of definite word combinations. The third example has a one-member sentence structure in English and a two-member sentence structure in the Azerbaijani language.

Riddles are questions that require unexpected and intelligent thinking. They can be considered a complex form of logic for the brain. In general, the person being asked the riddle is aware that it is a riddle and tries to find the right answer to this question.

“*Shade*”<sup>55</sup> noted that the source of humor in riddles and jokes

---

<sup>55</sup> Pepicello, W. The Language of Riddles/W.Pepicello, T.A.Green, –Ohio State University. –1984. – 169 p.

is to understand varied meanings, metaphors and idioms, to reveal ambiguity, and to understand the perspectives of displacement. “*Pepicello and Green*”<sup>56</sup> described the common different strategies in the riddles. They were of the opinion that humor was closely related to ambiguity.

The second section of the chapter contains one-member sentences used in advertisements.

In modern times, advertising is widely used in commercials and services. Advertising is a process of the economic and social communication process with the public. Advertising texts use one-member sentences to convey information about a product or service. It would be appropriate to note the stylistic features of syntactic means when forming advertising texts. “*The division of a sentence into several syntagms, their pronunciation with a special intonation, distinguishing with special emphasis increases the expressiveness of the advertising text*”<sup>57</sup>.

The third section of the chapter covers the usage features of one-member sentences in newspaper headlines:

The development of linguistics in modern times obliges local and foreign scholars to look at newspaper headlines as a research object. One of the main features of the language of the newspaper is that the headlines of the newspaper texts are expressed by different types of infinitive constructions.

In any published publication, the reader first pays attention to the headlines. Their main function is to attract the attention of the reader. Headlines allow you to quickly get acquainted with the content of the publication. All researchers note the multifunctional nature of newspaper headlines. These functions include graphic distinctive, nominative, predictive, informative, advertising, expressive, appealing functions. “*The syntactic structure of headlines is in some*

---

<sup>56</sup> Pepicello, W. The Language of Riddles/W.Pepicello, T.A.Green, –Ohio State University. –1984. – 169 p.

<sup>57</sup> Məmmədzadə, P. Müasir ingilis dilində elliptik və cütlərkibli cümlələrin quruluşca növləri və ümumi xarakteristikası// – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, –2018. № 1. – s.184-188.

*sense related to the functions they perform*"<sup>58</sup>. Thus, the syntactic structure of the title is related to the function it performs. In the British press, headlines of indefinite construction begin with the pronoun "it" and are expressed in impersonal one-member sentences. One of the notable features of the compared constructions is that the base of the impersonal sentence consists of a lexical-semantic predicative member. In random impersonal sentences, the base expresses incomplete semantics and concept. Linguistic reasoning is the main purpose of the formation system of impersonal sentences. As a result, a completely complex sentence has a concise, concrete structure. For example: The sentence *"It is necessary that you should read the article"* is a predicative clause sentence. However, in making this sentence more concrete, the complex object is used instead of the clause sentence, and it is translated into Azerbaijani as the third type of definitive word combination: It is important that you read this article.

Thus, our analysis shows that in the modern British press, impersonal sentences, expressed by the pronoun "it", have more effective and modal character. It should be noted that by using the potential possibilities of the infinitive, the authors are able to present the events that occur in society in the communication process to the reader in a more figurative and detailed way.

The fourth section of the chapter studies the one-member sentences used in movie titles.

Today it is impossible to imagine our life without movies. This field is actively developing, directors make us happy with their work. The successful title of the film is one of the foundations of its informative content. It is the name that attracts the audience to watch the movie. Foreign films provide an opportunity to learn about the culture and people of another country. Therefore, the correct and adequate translation of the movie title is an integral part of the film translation. Undoubtedly, the content of the movie titles is linguistic,

---

<sup>58</sup> Данилова, Е.А. Глагольные односоставные предложения в функции газетного заголовка// – International Journal of Humanities and Natural Sciences, – vol.1, part 2. – с.139-142.

like other special names, filmonyms form an onomastic field, where zones are separated. These zones vary depending on the criteria we set for classification.

The fifth section of the chapter is methods of transformation. Transformation grammar ideas are used in two directions in translation theory. According to the first direction, the process of creating a translated text is considered as the conversion of the structures and units of the original language into the structures and units of the translated language, ie the translation is presented as an interlingual transformation. The essence of the translation process is reflected in the selection of units in the translation language, involved in the conversion of the original units. Such a theoretical model makes it possible to find a more appropriate translation. The second direction describes the stages of the translation process in terms of transformation. The theory is that the basic structures are the same in all languages. It is assumed that there is complete equivalence between the basic units of the original and translated languages, the translation of these structures leads to the replacement of the basic structures, ie the basic structure of the original language is replaced by the basic structure of the translated language. For example:

We have a long chat → We chatted long.

Thus, transformative and distributive methods systematize the rules of interaction of the core component of text-forming sentence equivalents with derivative models and serve as an auxiliary method in determining the invariant meanings of these units.

The "Conclusions" section of the dissertation summarizes the scientific findings obtained during the research:

1. *“Simple one-member sentences in the Azerbaijani language are divided into definite personal, indefinite personal, general personal and impersonal sentences. The following one-member sentences are available in English: mononuclear indefinite-personal, general-personal, impersonal and nominal sentence”* [4, p.50-52]. There are definite personal sentences in English that the predicate is expressed in the imperative form. After obtaining information from primary sources, we can observe it in translations, as well as in the analysis

of definite personal sentences. Each of these sentence types has its own structural features, scope of use and stylistic functions. Sentences are divided into verbal and nominal one-member sentences according to their grammatical features and the control method of the main parts. Simple one-member sentences have a formal subject. Due to their synonymous features, one-member sentence types can be converted into two-member sentences.

2. The main difference between one-member and two-member sentences is the presence of grammatical criteria. *"We can say about one-member sentences after studying their structure and communicative types, lexical components, as well as grammatical and stylistic functions"* [9, p. 87-90].

3. Nominal sentences refer to a person and an object. One-member sentences can be used in different meanings of imperative modality. Like imperative sentences, they can also express a request. In this case, they can range from the absolute imperative form to the plead form. The main meaning can be understood by intratextual indicators or means of intonation, and no ambiguity is formed.

4. Definite personal sentences are translated into English through two-member sentences. In some cases, that is, when expressing a command or a request, simple definite personal sentences may be synonymous with definite personal one-member sentences in English, for example, *Don't act like a child*.

5. *"The person who performs in the indefinite personal sentences in the Azerbaijani language is unknown. In English, indefinite pronouns such as somebody, anybody, nobody are used to indicate an unknown subject. In such sentences, they - III person pronoun is widely used to improve the person"* [210, p.62-67].

6. The analysis of general personal sentences shows that in both languages such types of sentences give a generalized description of the situation and the speaker's action. *"In English, one which is an indefinite pronoun is expressed in the form of the formal subject, in general personal sentences. In English, sentences with one formal subject are synonymous with two-member sentences expressed by the pronouns we and you. The use of such structured sentences is the same in both languages"*.

7. In both languages, the action in impersonal sentences does not correspond to any person or object. In the Azerbaijani language, it is simple impersonal sentence with member, expressed by a combination of infinitive and modal verbs. "In the impersonal sentence, by nature, the subject doesn't require the predicate".

8. In both languages, nouns are often used to express complete idea in one-member sentence. Nominal sentences in Azerbaijani and English are mostly used in the exclamative sentence. *"In connection with the morphological expression of the case category in the Azerbaijani language, nominal sentences are expressed by a suffixed noun, while in English they are expressed by preposition. This is due to the fact that the English system is limited to two main cases - nominative and possessive. Adjectives, adverbs, numerals and pronouns are also used in one-member nominative sentences"*.

9. The emotional tone of one-member nominal sentences is significantly related to nouns, especially the definite article. In such sentences, both the article and the demonstrative pronouns indicate the connotation of thoughts and feelings expressed by the speaker. In actual speech, this is represented by intonation patterns. The indicators reinforce the effect of the main parts. These can be expressed by concrete or abstract nouns. *When expressed by abstract nouns, one-member sentences are used with the expressions "of". "Of all the cruel things", "the pureness of that love"*[14, p.364-371].

10. One-member sentences have two main functions: the speaker keeps rema in the sentence by conveying the theme, and the speaker serves the purpose of expressing the idea in a more concise way, serving the idea by stylistic means. The stylistic diversity of one-member sentences determines the style and genre of the writer. On the other hand, *"one-member sentences play an important role in the formation of the thoughts of the heroes, conveying their thoughts, emotional states and attitudes towards the environment to the reader"* The theoretical part of our research work can be used as a basis for further research, and the practical part used in the practical grammar section in schools.

**The main content and scientific provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following articles and theses of the author:**

1. Yarımqıç cümlələr. // – Bakı: Elmi xəbərlər, – 2010. №5, – s. 86-89
2. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində cümlənin baş üzvlərinin ifadə vasitələri. // – Bakı: “Elmi xəbərlər”, – 2011. №1, – s. 80-86
3. Лексические проблемы перевода. // – Bakı: “Elmi xəbərlər”, – 2011. №3, – s. 201-209
4. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində təktərkibli cümlələrin işlədilməsi. // – ADU V Respublika elmi-praktik konfransı, filologiya elmləri, – Bakı: – 7-8iyun, – 2012. – s.50-52
5. Bədii əsərlərdə təktərkibli cümlələrin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri.// – Gənc Doktorantların və Gənc tədqiqatçıların VII Respublika Elmi konfransı, filologiya elmləri, – Bakı: – 2013, – s,293-295
6. Semantic structure of one-member sentences. // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2015. – s. 87-90
7. “Отличие односоставных предложений в неродственных языках.// –Kiev: Науковий вісник Scientific messenger, – 2018. Выпуск 36, – s. 166-170
8. Təktərkibli cümlələrin üslub və qrammatik funksiyaları. // – Bakı: “Tağıyev oxları”, – 2016. №1, – s. 206-212
9. Şifahi xalq ədəbiyyatında təktərkibli cümlələrin işlənməsi. // – Bakı: “Dil və ədəbiyyat”, – 2016. №2, – s.145-148
10. Сравнение неопределенно-личных предложений на Английском и на Азербайджанских языках. // – Bakı: Azərbaycan “Elmi xəbərlər”, – 2016. №3, – s. 62-67
11. Безличные предложения в Английском языке и их употребление в художественном литературе. // – VI Международный Научно-методический конференция «Современные проблемы лингвистики лингво-дидактики, концепции и перспективы, – Волгоград: –30 апреля-15 мая 2016. – s. 38-44
12. Aydınlıq və lakoniklik dilin gözəlliyinə xidmət edir. // –

Bakı: Azərbaycan məktəbi, – 2016. №3, – s. 38-42

13. İngilis dilində şəxssiz cümlələr və onların başqa dillərdə müqayisəsi.// – Doktorantların və Gənc tədqiqatçıların XX Respublika elmi konfransı, – Bakı: – may 2016. II cild, – s 319-321

14. The Structure of One member sentences in different languages.// – Turkey: – The Journal of Academic Social Science (ASOS), – 2016. N 4, – s. 364-371

15. Agens və dezagens mənalı təktərkibli cümlələrin ədəbi dilimizdə aktuallığı. // –Bakı: Azərbaycan Dili və ədəbiyyatı tədrisi elmi –metodik jurnal, – 2017. N2, – s. 51-54

16. İngilis dilinin tədrisində təktərkibli cümlələrin yaratdığı problemlərin aradan qaldırılması haqqında. //– Xarici dillərin aktual problemləri Respublika elmi-praktik konfransı, – Bakı: – 6-7 dekabr 2018, – s.31-32

17. Təktərkibli cümlələrin qəzet sərlövhələrində və reklamlarda işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri.// – İnternational Conferance Sustainable development and actual problems of humanitarian sciences, – Bakı: 14-15 May 2018, – s. 248-251

18. The Importance of ICT in learning languages. // – Rəqəmsal iqtisadiyyat: Azərbaycan yeni iqtisadi inkişaf mərhələsində mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi praktik konfransın materialları, – Bakı: 25 noyabr 2020, – s.340 – 345.





The defense will be held on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2022 in 12<sup>00</sup> at the meeting of the Dissertation council – ED 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

**Address:** Baku, AZ 1143, The avenue H.Javid 115, V floor, ANAS, The Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Dissertation is accessible at the Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, The Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 24<sup>th</sup> December in 2021

Signed for print: 22.12.2021  
Paper format: 60x84 16<sup>1</sup>  
Volume: 34 090  
Number of hard copies: 20