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INTRODUCTION

Actuality of the topic and the degree of research. Each language unit belonging to any level of the language system can change due to various reasons, depending on intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors, and this ability to change is called variability of language units.

Variability feeds evolutionary processes in language and plays an important role in language functionality¹. For this reason, interest in this field has increased since the second half of the 20th century. A number of researches have been conducted on variability at different levels of language (L.V.Sherba, G.P.Torsuev, A.A.Reformatsky, L.R.Zinder, D.N.Yunusov, F.Y.Veysalli, K.M.Abdullayev, etc.).

In modern linguistics, the studies which were conducted in the field of studying the variability of language units, as opposed to their invariance, are not enough to solve the problem. Especially, there is a great need to study the variability of the units at the syntactic level. H.Poutsma, G.P.Torsuev, D.N.Yunusov, S.A.Abdullayev, K.M.Abdullayev and others studied the problem of variability at the syntactic level of the language. There have even been linguists who studied variability and constancy together. *“Constancy and variability are important features of language structure by nature and purpose. Without them, language can neither exist nor develop. Constancy and variability are manifested in all aspects and units of language. The mutual analysis of these contradictory features of the language structure on the synchronic and diachronic levels is one of the important tasks of both general and special linguistics”*². Variability, which leads to increased diversity in the language system, is balanced by constancy.

According to D.N.Yunusov, who conducted comparative studies on the variability of complex sentences in the English and

¹Абрамов, Б.А. Вариантность финитных конструкций (лексико-структурных основ предложений) // Вариантность как свойство языковой системы / – Москва: Наука, – 1982. №1, – с.35.

²Торсуев, Г.П. Константность и вариативность в фонетической системе (на материале английского языка) / Г.П.Торсуев. – Москва: Наука, – 1977. – с.3.

Azerbaijani languages, *“variability in communicative speech for language units, especially for syntax located at its upper level, is represented in the content of the concepts of “variant” and “invariant” as a linguistic phenomenon. The concepts of “variant” and “invariant” were first brought to linguistics by the phonologists of the Prague School of Linguistics, initially understood at the phoneme level, and later applied to other areas of linguistics”*³.

Revealing variability in the expression plan is also considered one of the actual issues of linguistics. The reason is that variability shows itself more clearly in the units of the expression plan. F.Y.Veysalli, *“any language unit in the expression plan is subject to strong variability, because in the syntagmatic plan their realization conditions are not the same. So, on the one hand, as a result of the transition of phases of the segments to each other, and on the other hand, as a result of the strong influence of prosodic elements on them, a large number of variants that did not exist in the language system before are obtained in our speech. Without them our speech would be extremely monotonous and incomprehensible”*⁴.

When talking about variability, it is necessary to touch on the problem of norms. Because variation in language is related to the problem of norms⁵. The realization of the language is regulated by the norm. A language must be generally accepted in a separate language group to fulfill its main communication function. *“Everything that the system does not prohibit can be considered a norm. The language norm is composed of a number of features enabled by the language system. They are selected, consolidated in the speech of native speakers and considered a mandatory event for anyone who speaks a literary language”*⁶.

³Yunusov, D.N. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə mürəkkəb sintaktik vahidlərin variativliyi / D.N.Yunusov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2005. – s.8

⁴Вейсалли, Ф.Е. Вариативности языковых единиц // Ф.Е.Вейсалли. – Баку: «БСУ», – 1990.– с.15-16.

⁵Рогожникова, Р.П. Культурно-семиотические аспекты народной фразеологии : / автореф. док. дис. СПб, – 1997. – с.29.

⁶Щерба, Л.В. О тройном аспекте языковых явлений и об эксперименте в языкознании // Языковая система и речевая деятельность. – Москва: Наука, – 1974. – с.24

One of the actual issues in linguistics is the experimental-phonetic analysis of language materials by using special devices. Because experimental-phonetic analysis allows researchers to collect more objective data. Investigating the variability of the intonation features of the sentence with the method of experimental analysis serves to study the problem of variability in linguistics. Intonation is a phenomenon observed in the speech act, through it, the semantic capacity of the sentence, its predicative relations, communicative purposes, modality are observed, its lexical composition and syntactic structure find its concrete expression. Intonation is the most precise and economical superscript event in the expression of the pragmatic attitude of the speaker in the act of speech. Intonation units, like other units of the language, are subject to variability in both speech and meaning, depending on the context and the context of the speech. *“Intonation creates countless variants. This can be explained by the fact that, in contrast to the syntactic form, which manifests itself in the internal relationship between words and sentences in separate parts of the sentence, its intonation form has the ability to express internal relationships as well as external relationships in a contextual line”*⁷.

Thus, investigating the variability of the structural, functional and intonation features of complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result, which have a unique place in the grammatical structure of the English and Azerbaijani languages and revealing isomorphic and allomorphic features that are important both theoretically and practically by studying of the object of research by comparative-contrastive method can be regarded as **actuality** of the research work.

The object of the research. The object of the research work is complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages and the variability features of their intonation structure in the living speech.

⁷Киселева, Э.П. О грамматической роли интонации в структуре английских сложноподчиненных предложений с придаточными времени ./ Автореферат дисс. ... кандидата филологических наук. / – Москва, – 1964. – с.4.

The subject of the research. The subject of the research work is the generalization and systematization of the knowledge obtained from the comparative-typological and experimental-phonetic analysis of adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages.

The goal and objectives of the research work. The aim of the research is revealing the shades of variability in the structural, functional and intonational features of adverbial clauses of result, which have a wide range of usage in the English and Azerbaijani languages. To achieve this goal, the following **tasks** are planned:

- to study existing scientific and theoretical literature on variability in linguistics;

- to determine the structural features of adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages;

- to determine the place and informativeness of adverbial clauses of result in the grammatical and actual divisions of complex sentences in the English and Azerbaijani languages;

- to clarify the relations of norm and variant in the expression and pronunciation of adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages;

- to select relevant language material in order to involve adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages into the experiment from melodic, temporal and dynamic point of view;

- to systemize selected language material, to sound them in the performance of announcers and to carry out experimental analysis with the program "PRAAT";

- to determine melodic, temporal and dynamic variability in adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages and generalizing final results.

The research methods. The research is devoted to linguistic phenomena, which is specific for different language systems. The following methods (accepted by modern linguistics) have been used in this dissertation: contrastive-typological, descriptive, experimental method of analysis (acoustic analysis) and mathematical-statistical.

The PRAAT program, the latest achievement of modern linguistics and computer technology, was used to analyze the experimental material.

The main provisions for defense are:

- the order of main and subordinate clauses in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result does not allow for variability in the English and Azerbaijani languages;
- there are similar and different aspects in the structural features of adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages;
- in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages the main clause acts as a theme, and the subordinate clause acts as a rheme of the sentence;
- norm and variant occur in the realization of adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages;
- the melodic, temporal and dynamic variability occurs in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result in both languages;
- there are similar and different aspects in the variability of intonational features of the adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages.

Scientific novelty of the research work. Almost no comparative research has been conducted to identify the variability in the usage of complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result in the expression plan. Experimentally revealing the isomorphic and allomorphic aspects occurred in the variability of the structural, functional and intonational features of adverbial clauses of result (based on the materials of the English and Azerbaijani languages) can be considered a **scientific novelty** of the research work.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the research is that theoretical provisions on the mechanism and principles of structural, functional and intonational variability of adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages are summarized in this dissertation and they can be used in these types of researches. The practical significance of the research is that the results obtained in the dissertation can be widely used in the interpretation of problems of

norms and variants, as well as in teaching of typology. The results of the dissertation can be used in lectures and seminars on the variability of language units and in the comparative study of different languages.

Approbation and application. The main provisions of the research are reflected in the published articles of the author and were also listened to in the scientific seminar of the mentioned department.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The dissertation was completed at the Department of English Lexicology and Stylistics (Faculty of Philology) of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The total volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately by volume and sign. Introduction 4 pages, chapter I 62 pages, Chapter II 48 pages, conclusion 3 pages, list of used literature 13 pages, Appendices 21 pages. Total volume 153 pages 201,255 marks.

BASIC CONTENT OF THE WORK

The “**Introduction**” substantiates the relevance of the topic, defines goals and tasks of the dissertation and the methods of the research, provides information about the object and subject of the research, its theoretical and practical significance, scientific novelty, the main provisions submitted for defense, approbation, the organization where it was carried, the structure and total volume of the dissertation.

Chapter I of the research work is called “**Structural, functional and intonational features of complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages**” and consists of four subchapters.

In the first subchapter of this chapter, entitled “*The syntactic level of language and its variability problem*”, the problems existing in modern linguistics regarding the sentence, which is considered as one of the complex units of the language system, are touched upon. It becomes clear that the controversial issues related to the sentence in modern linguistics include the definition of the sentence, the

difference between the sentence and the word, the sentence and the phrase, the classification of the sentence and the classification of the parts of the sentence. Then the opinions of various linguists about these problems were noted, and the attitude to those opinions was expressed.

The subchapter also talks about the reason for the creation of composite sentence, the history of its development and classification. About the creation and development of a composite sentence A.M.Damirchizada writes: *“Stabilization and development of composite sentences is mostly related to written literary language. In oral literary language, non-writing tools such as intonation, pause, emphasis are sometimes replaced by various morphemes in written language. These morphemes also serve to create connections between sentences, and thus, composite sentence types that do not exist in oral literary language appear in written literary language”*⁸.

When talking about the classification of composite sentences, two types are usually mentioned: compound sentences and complex sentences. The basis for dividing composite sentences into two types is the relationship of the components that make them up to each other, the nature of the syntactic connection between them and the differences in their mutual relations according to intonation. Components that are combined on the basis of the same right form compound sentences, components that are combined on the basis of unequal rights form complex sentences. However, not all linguists have the same position about compound and complex sentences. According to K.M.Abdullayev, *“The term “composite sentence” can be considered to be used only if it refers to the concept of a complex sentence. Because the type of compound sentence separated as composite sentence in Azerbaijani Turkish language, as well as in many Turkish languages, clearly cannot integrate the structural-semantic features of its components. One of the main signs of a composite sentence is that its parts and components are extremely*

⁸ Dəmirçizadə, Ə.M. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanlarının dili / Ə.M.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Elm, – 1999, – s.116.

*intertwined and this fusion must create a unique type of relationship. Such relations can happen just on the basis of subordination”*⁹.

I.F.Vardul was one of the linguists who supported this idea. According to him, there are no compound sentences. Therefore, there is no need for such a term. He also thinks that the term complex sentence is not needed. He suggests that it is appropriate to call them composite sentences instead of this term. Like K.M.Abdullayev, I.F.Vardul also thinks that it is more appropriate to include sentences called compound sentences in the content of the text¹⁰.

A.A.Abdullayev notes that it is not right to completely deny compound sentences: *“The term "compound sentence" is a conventional term, not an insubordination relation. There is also a dependency between the components of compound sentences, but this dependency is not a one-way dependency as in complex sentences. The components of compound sentences are equally dependent on each other”*¹¹.

Sometimes mixed type of composite sentences are also mentioned as the third type of composite sentences. There are such composite sentences in the language that can be considered both compound and complex sentences. This is considered a natural phenomenon in linguistics. Because a number of complex sentences are thought to be formed from compound sentences. Traditional linguistics values the process of transition from compound sentences to complex sentences not as a finished process, but as an ongoing and developing process.

In the 20th century, the language direction - "variability" appeared in linguistics, where changes involving all levels of the language are investigated. Each language unit belonging to any level of the language system can vary depending on a number of factors. There are included the following factors:

⁹ Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri/ K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Elm, – 1998, – s.27.

¹⁰ Вардуть, И.Ф. Основы описательной лингвистики: синтаксис и супрасинтаксис/ И.Ф.Вардуть – Москва: «Наука», – 1977, – 81 с.

¹¹ Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə, mətn və diskurs / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. - Bakı: Zərdabi LTD MMC, – 2011. – s.27.

- internal (system-structural) factors in relation to the language system and its functions. It is possible to include factors such as the development of civilization, the relations formed and ended between groups of language speakers to internal factors.

- external (logical and psychological) factors are related to the general regularities of interpersonal communication and thinking. These factors are considered fundamental and they create the basis for the variability of language tools. External factors can be objective regardless of a person's intentions, goals and desires and they can be subjective, expressing the speaker's inclination and desire¹².

When studying the causes of variability, intralinguistic and extralinguistic reasons should also be taken into account. Intralinguistic reason means the known dependence on the text (which includes functional styles, etc.) and the attraction of grammatical forms. And these are included to extralinguistic reasons: 1) area, geographical factor, 2) time (historical factor), 3) social and socio-historical factor, etc.

In the research work, the variability of complex sentences is investigated in terms of structure, function and intonation. There are certain factors that influence their structural, functional and intonation variability. When examining the scientific-theoretical literature, we can come to the conclusion that the following factors can be included to the factors affecting the variability of complex sentences:

1. The position of the main and subordinate clauses;
2. Semantic group of verbs used in main and subordinate clauses;
3. Usage of formal-grammatical tools;
4. Communicative center;
5. Intonation;
6. Speech style;
7. Importance of information in components;
8. Word order, etc.

¹² Crystal, D.S. The English Language / D.S.Crystal. – England: Penguin Books, – 1988. – 312 p.

This subchapter also touches on the issue of distinguishing between syntactic synonymy and syntactic variability. Because although these concepts are related to each other, they cannot be equated. Syntactic synonymy is understood as the existence of two or more syntactic constructions for the expression of certain relations in the language. The lexical composition of syntactic synonyms consists of words with similar meanings. They perform the same function, but have a different structure. Syntactic variability is the expression of the same meaning through different forms. The same content is expressed in different syntactic ways. Syntactic variability does not depend on lexical content. The basis of syntactic variability is the grammatical model.

The second subchapter of this chapter is called "***Structural features of complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages***". In this subchapter, when studying the structural features of adverbial clauses of result issues such as defining the main and subordinate clauses, their position, connectives which connect the main and subordinate clauses, etc., are discussed.

About determining the main and subordinate clause of the sentence G.S.Kazimov writes: "*When determining the main and subordinate clauses, the form and structure of the sentence is taken as the basis, not the meaning. Because the meaning load can be distributed differently in the components: sometimes the meaning load falls more on the main clause, sometimes on the subordinate clause, and sometimes it is equally distributed between the main and subordinate clauses*" ¹³.

In complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result, it is not possible to determine the main and subordinate clauses simply by the form or structure of the sentence. Because, unlike other subordinate clauses, since in the simple sentence does not have a secondary member counterpart, adverbial clauses of result don't have a place or form in the main clause, and the subordinate clause does not answer any question. To determine whether subordinate clause is a result

¹³ Kazimov, Q.Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis / Q.Ş.Kazimov. – Bakı: Ünsiyyət, – 2000. – s.307.

clause or not, it is necessary to pay attention to the meaning of the main and subordinate clauses.

When talking about the position of the main and subordinate clauses in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result, it should be noted that in both English and Azerbaijani languages, result clauses are located only in postposition. The reason for this is that the cause-and-effect sequence is clearly preserved in the result clauses. That is, there must be a cause first, so that any result can come from it.

Complex sentences, in general, the classification of composite sentences is mainly carried out according to connectives. Kh.I.Mammadova and A.H.Javadov write: “*Although firstly there are semantic integrity between the components of a composite sentence, they must necessarily enter into a syntactic relationship to form a complex unit. This syntactic relationship between the components of complex sentence is expressed by various connectives*”¹⁴.

Connectives not only connect the components of a complex sentence, but also affect the overall meaning of the sentence. They take on themselves a significant part of the intonation load, thus they make the main grammatical meaning of the complex sentence more prominent with formal signs.

In modern English, the conjunctions *so, so that, such a...that, so...that* are mainly involved in connecting the result clauses to the main clause:

/It was so cold that Oliver decided not to go out //

/He was such a terrible murderer that everybody began to call him “The Evil”//

The subchapter also contains examples of the adverbial clauses of result connected to the main clause with connectives such as *and, and so, so adverb, that, in such a way*, found in various sources in English.

¹⁴ Məmmədova, X.İ. Tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələrin semantik-qrammatik xüsusiyyətləri / X.İ.Məmmədova, Ə.H.Cavadov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2000. – s.38.

In the Azerbaijani language, adverbial clauses of result connect to the main clause with conjunctions (*ona görə də, buna görə də, belə ki, odur ki, ki, etc.*), linking words (*elə, elə bir, o qədər, etc.*), interrogative pronouns (*kim, hara, hanı, etc.*) and intonation.

/Sabir sabah konservin birini açıb onlara paylayacaqdır, buna görə də mən yemək hazırlamaq üçün narahat olmadım // (Sabir will open one of the cans and share with them tomorrow, so I didn't bother to prepare the food)

/Bu zaman elə hadisə oldu ki, hər kəs qorxdı // (At that time, something happened that scared everyone)

/Atlılarımızın Culfa yolu elə tozlu idi ki, şəhərin darvazaları görünmürdü // (The road of our riders to Julfa was so dusty that the gates of the city were not visible)

/Bir şey bilirəm bu sözü deyirəm // (I know something, I say this word)

In both languages, there are homonyms among the connectives used to connect the result clauses to the main clause. For example, in English, the conjunction "*so that*" connects purpose clauses to the main clause along with the result clauses.

The main feature that distinguishes the purpose clauses from the result clauses with which the conjunction "*so that*" is used is its potentiality. Of course, each purpose presupposes a result in itself. But here it is important whether the purpose reaches that result or not. It means that in purpose clauses the result of the purpose may not be known. But in the result clauses there is a real result. Let's look at such an example:

/She opened the window so that she could breathe the fresh air //

From the point of view of potential purpose and real result, this example is a complex sentence with adverbial clause of purpose. Because there is no real result, there is a potential purpose. However, this approach is not accepted unambiguously. Sometimes this type of complex sentences are referred to complex sentences with adverbial clause of result: "*You can also use "so that" to say that something is*

or was done in a particular way to achieve a desired result”¹⁵. It means that if there is a desired result that complex sentence can be considered a complex sentence with adverbial clause of result.

Such an approach to the result clauses also exists in the Azerbaijani language:

1. Complex sentences that express a real result;
2. Complex sentences that express an unreal result¹⁶.

In the Azerbaijani language, we can also come across this problem. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish result clauses from purpose clauses. This is because result clauses have a purpose meaning in addition to the meaning of the result.

In this subchapter, the result clauses connected to the main clause with the linking word *elə* and adverbial clauses of degree, manner, attributive and predicative clauses are also differentiated with examples.

Another feature that distinguishes the result clauses from other subordinate clauses is its transformation into a simple sentence. In English, the transformation takes place mainly in the adverbial clauses of result with the conjunctions *so...that*, *such...that*. In this case, if the subordinate clause is negative, the result is simplified by expressing it with the adverb *too* and *the infinitive*, if it is affirmative, with *enough* and *the infinitive*:

/Iron is so heavy that it does not float //

/Iron is too heavy to float //

/It was such a difficult question that I had to think //

/It was a difficult enough to think //

In the Azerbaijani language, the subordinate clause is kept for the predicative zone and the main clause is replaced in the subordinate clause in the form of an adverb of cause during the transformation of complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result into simple sentences.

¹⁵ English grammar. Digital edition / Collins Cobuild. – UK: Harpercollins, – 2011. – p. 667.

¹⁶ Məmmədova, X.İ. Tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələrin semantik-qrammatik xüsusiyyətləri / X.İ.Məmmədova, Ə.H.Cavadov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2000. – s.13.

/Pərvərdigara, biz nə günah eləmişdik ki, ac qalırıdığ, susuz qalırıdığ? // (God, what sin did we commit that we were starving and thirsty?

/Pərvərdigara, biz hansı günahımıza görə ac qalırıdığ, susuz qalırıdığ? // (God, for what sin were we starving and thirsty?)

The third subchapter is called **"The place and informativeness of adverbial clauses of result in the grammatical and actual division of complex sentences in the English and Azerbaijani languages"**.

In syntax, two main levels are distinguished in the structure of the sentence: syntactic and suprasyntactic. This, in turn, leads to the formation of two types of division. The first one is grammatical division. Grammatical division is based on parts of a sentence. The second one is called logical-syntactic division, that is, actual division.

When talking about the grammatical division of complex sentences, the main and subordinate clauses are taken as its constituent parts. In a simple sentence, each part of the sentence has its own characteristic feature, and the main and subordinate clauses, which are the components (parts of a sentence) of the complex sentence, also have their own characteristic features. Those characteristic features are revealed during the comparative study of the main and subordinate clauses.

When defining a complex sentence, it is said that one of the simple sentences in complex sentences is grammatically independent, and the other is dependent. The independent clause is called the main clause, and the dependent clause is called the subordinate clause. A subordinate clause is either used in place of an omitted member of the main clause, or is related to the general content of the main clause.

The interrelationship of the main and subordinate clauses helps to determine not only its structural-formal, structural-semantic aspects, but also the informative content structure of those components. K.M.Abdullayev writes: *"...the interaction of the parts of a composite sentence in the informative plan determines the main parameters of the functional purpose of the composite sentence,*

*reveals its inclusion in a more highly organized related text (complex syntactic whole) and its working point there”*¹⁷.

Informativeness refers to the semantic and content relationship between the main and subordinate clause. Although the main clause is grammatically more independent than the subordinate clause, the subordinate clause is usually more independent in the informative plan.

In complex sentences, the subordinate clause is usually used instead of a certain sentence member omitted in the main clause or is an expanded form of that member. For this reason, the informative content of the composite sentence is transferred to the subordinate clause. This situation is a little different in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result. Like we said, the result clauses do not have a place or form in the main clause. For this reason, it is difficult to talk about the completeness or dependence of any of the components in the informative plan in this type of subordinate clauses.

Beside the position of the result clauses in the grammatical division, their position in the actual division is also important. The relation and relationship between the main and subordinate clause, which are the grammatical division units of the complex sentences, is close to the relation and relationship between the theme and rhema, the units of the actual division.

When talking about the essence of actual division M.Y.Blokh mentions: *“The purpose of the actual division of the sentence, called also the “functional sentence perspective”, is to reveal the correlative significance of the sentence parts from the point of view of their actual informative role in an utterance. The theme expresses the starting point of the communication, the rheme expresses the basic informative part of the communication”*¹⁸.

In contrast to the grammatical division of the sentence, the actual division does not evaluate the sentence only according to its

¹⁷ Abdullayev K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998, – s.159-160.

¹⁸ Blokh, M.Y. A course in theoretical English grammar / M.Y.Blokh. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1983. – p.243.

structure, but also pays attention to the psychological-logical and functional-grammatical aspects of the sentence. The starting point of the sentence is the theme, while the rheme indicates the main meaning expressed in the sentence and creates a communicative center:

/The case was so closed that I could not open it //

In this example, the main clause - "*The case was so closed*" acts as the theme of the complex sentence, and the subordinate clause - "*that I could not open*" acts as the rhema, since the content of the actualized member is opened through the subordinate clause.

/Bu elə maraqlı təqdimat idi ki, hamı icraçını alqışladı // (It was such an interesting presentation that everyone applauded the performer)

In this example in Azerbaijani, the content of the actualized member is also opened through a subordinate clause. For this reason, the main clause- "*It was such an interesting presentation*" acts as a theme, and the subordinate clause - "*that everyone applauded the performer*" acts as a rhema in a complex sentence with adverbial clauses of result.

When examining subordinate clauses from the point of view of actual division, it becomes clear that the theme is only in the preposition and the rheme is only in the postposition during the actual division in these types of subordinate clauses:

/Qaraşın bəxti var ki, gəzib-gəzib səni tapıb // (Garash is lucky that he wandered and found you) (adverbial clause of result)

/Gəzib-gəzib səni tapıb, çünki Qaraşın bəxti var // (He wandered and found you, because Garash is lucky) (adverbial clause of cause)

The same thing happens in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result used in English:

/There was so much fog that we couldn't see what was ahead // (adverbial clause of result)

/We couldn't see what was ahead, because there was so much fog // (adverbial clause of cause)

In English, this situation can also occur between result and purpose clauses connected with the conjunction "*so that*". Thus,

when the result clause connected to the main clause with the conjunction "so that" is moved before the main clause, it becomes purpose clause.

/She opened the door, so that they came in // (adverbial clause of result)

/So that they could come in she opened the door // (adverbial clause of purpose)

The last subchapter is called "***Relation of norm and variant in the expression and pronunciation of adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages***".

The notion of norm is a very broad notion and exists in every field of science. Usually, a norm in linguistics is considered to be a set of the most stable and traditional realization of the elements of the language structure selected and fixed by the language practice. In other words, certain types of rules and events in linguistics are called "language norm". The language norm is considered to be an effect that reflects the interaction of internal and external factors in the language system in a dynamic form.

"In linguistics, the term "norm" is used in two senses. A commonly accepted usage in speech, a regularly repeated form and a form with established rules, guidelines encountered in some textbooks, dictionaries, etc. It is important to be careful between the two divisions. Language norms should be distinguished in each case.

It is known that until L.V.Sherba and E.Koseriu, only the interaction between language and speech act are considered in linguistics. As a result of the trichotomous description put forward by them, the norm level is taken into account between language and speech act.

In modern linguistics, there is an increased tendency to study complex syntactic units at the norm level. Syntactic norms regulate the position of the parts of a sentence, prevent unnecessary inversions, and help to correctly establish relationships between the components of composite sentences.

It is possible to observe the relation of norm and variant in the expression and pronunciation of the result clauses in English and Azerbaijani. For example:

/But Petrus began his discourse such a nervous noise that I was irritated with it //

In this example, the norm rules of the result clauses have been observed. The result of the action in the main clause is implemented in the subordinate clause with the conjunction */such ... that/*.

Let's change the word order to increase emphasis in the sentence:

/Such a nervous noise did Petrus begin his discourse that I was irritated with it //

In this example, we observe two different variants. In order to observe the difference in pronunciation of the words in the first example and the pronunciation of the words in the second example, let's compare their pronunciation and writing rules:

[ˈsʌtʃ (güclü täləffüz) ə ˈnɜ:(r)vəs nɔɪz did ˈPetrəs bɪˈɡɪn hɪz ˈdɪskɔ:(r)s ˈðæt(güclü täləffüz) aɪ ˈwɒz (güclü täləffüz) ˈɪɪ,tɛɪtɪd wɪð it]

Depending on the context, the result clause used in this example and the conjunction introducing it */such ... that/ + /ˈwɒz/* link verb are strongly pronounced.

[Petrəs bɪˈɡæɪn hɪz ˈdɪskɔ:(r)s sʌtʃ ə ˈnɜ:(r)vəs nɔɪz ðæt aɪ wɑ:z ˈɪɪ,tɛɪtɪd wɪð it]

As we see in this example, the conjunction of result clause */such ... that/ + /wɑ:z/* and the link verb used in this example are weakly pronounced.

It is known that communication is based on sentences. The expression and pronunciation of complex sentences and result clauses used during communication, can be different in terms of norm and variability. The adverbial clauses of result, which is used in communication and with a difference in expression and pronunciation, makes the conversation more understandable. According to F.Palmer conjunctions and a group of verbs (main, auxiliary and conjunction) used in the result clauses can be expressed and pronounced in a strong and weak way depending on the situation in which the speaker and the listener are present ¹⁹.

¹⁹ Palmer, F.R. *Semantics / F.R.Palmer.* – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 1976/1981. – 21 p.

We witnessed this in the example above.

In the Azerbaijani language, it is possible to witness the relation of norm and variant in the expression and pronunciation of the result clauses:

/O, Kərbəlayi İbixanın qızı Səkinəni görüb ağı zayı oldu, odur ki, ona “zayı oldu” deyilməsini başa düşmək olar // (He lost his mind when he saw Sakina, the daughter of Ibikhan, which is why it is understandable that he was called "lost")

As we see the subordinate clause used in the example followed the position of clause, that is, the norm. Depending on the context, we can create an inversion in a sentence and change the meaning.

Since the types of result clauses used in the function of the adverb of result in the complex sentence undergo a process of development from subordination to non-subordination and, according to scientists, this process has not yet completed, the subordinate clauses weakly connected to the main clause ²⁰. That is, the subordinate clause is weakly connected to the main clause. Let's write the example like this:

/O, Kərbəlayi İbixanın qızı Səkinəni görüb ağı zayı oldu. Odur ki, ona “zayı oldu” deyilməsini başa düşmək olar // (He lost his mind when he saw Sakina, the daughter of Ibikhan. Therefore, it is understandable to call him "lost")

The conjunction "*odur ki*" was used at the beginning of the complex sentence to increase the emphasis in the sentence.

Thus, however the norm aspires to stability, as a historical category it changes. For this reason, phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic, stylistic, etc. norms, existing in the language are closely related to variability at the phonological, grammatical, lexical and syntactic levels.

Chapter II of the research work is called **“Experimental-phonetic analysis of the variation features of complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages”** and consists of four subchapters.

²⁰Abdullayev, Ə.Z. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis: [4 cilddə] / Ə.Z.Abdullayev, Y.M.Seyidov, A.Q.Həsənov – Bakı: Maarif, – c.4. – 1985. – s.382.

In the first subchapter, entitled "*Syntagmatic division and experimental-phonetic analysis of the sentence*" the problem of syntagm in linguistics, syntagmatic division of the sentence, principles of conducting the experimental-phonetical analysis were discussed.

Syntagmatic division is important for experimental-phonetic analysis. Because the study of prosodic features of the sentence is directly related to syntagmatic division.

The transmission of information in the communication process is carried out through syntagms that represent semantic, syntactic, and phonetic whole. For an adequate understanding of the transmitted information, it is important that the sentences should be organized due to their lexical, grammatical, and phonetic linking.

There are a number of problems in linguistics related to "syntagm", which is a unit of syntagmatic division. There are included issues such as the definition of a syntagm, its relevance to language or the act of speech, the relation of a syntagm to a word, phrases and sentence, defining the boundaries of a syntagm, etc.

In the research work, the syntagm is used in the sense used by L.V.Sherba: "*I call syntagm the phonetic unit that arises in the process of communication, reflecting the integrity of a single meaning, which may consist of a single rhythmic group, as well as some of them*" ²¹.

In the English and Azerbaijani languages, complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result are characterized by the division of the main and subordinate clauses into fixed syntagms. The division of a complex sentence into a main and a subordinate clause, as well as into syntagms, shows that the constituent parts of those complex sentences have sufficient completeness of meaning.

The study of language material through special devices is always in the center of attention. For this reason, complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages were involved into the experimental-phonetic analysis as a language material in the research work.

²¹ Щерба, Л.В. Фонетика французского языка / Л.В.Щерба. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1963. – с.87.

The experimental material was selected based on the theoretical provisions referred to the research work and sounded by native speakers. "PRAAT" computer program was used to obtain the acoustic parameters of their sound signals. Linguistic interpretation of acoustic parameters was carried out based on the methodology developed by F.Y. Veysalli.

In the study of the intonational features of the sentences, the following acoustic parameters were analyzed, and their minimum and maximum values were determined:

- a) fundamental tone frequency;
- b) duration;
- c) intensity.

In the auditory analysis, the status of complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result and the compatibility of their pronunciation with the pronunciation norms of the language were evaluated. In addition, auditors revealed syntagmatic division of complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result, movement of fundamental tone frequency in syntagms, tempo of pronunciation, determining the maximum dynamics and the presence of a break between syntagms, etc.

Investigating the variation of intonational features of speech serves to study the problem of variability in linguistics. The variation of intonation in speech depends on linguistic and non-linguistic factors - length of speech, syntactic structure, place, place and number of stress, situation, speaker's intention, etc. D.N. Yunusov, who studied the variation features of the intonation contour of complex sentences in the speech act writes: *"Studying the variation of complex syntactic units in close connection with grammatical features proves that the intonation structure of these units is always closely related to grammar. The intonation structure of complex sentences, as well as its grammatical features, is an expression of general regularities of language function"* ²².

²² Yunusov, D.N. Mürəkkəb sintaktik vahidlərdə konstantlıq və variativlik / D.N.Yunusov. – Bakı: E.L. Nəşriyyat və Poliqrafiya şirkəti MMC, – 2008. – s.7.

In the *second subchapter*, the acoustic indicators of variation in the pronunciation of result clauses in English were analyzed.

In English the sentence /They fought so bravely that the enemy fled // [ðeɪ fɔ:t səʊ 'brɛvli ðæt ði 'enɪmi flɛd] is an adverbial clause of result with two syntagms. The maximum tone frequency in the sentence was recorded at the beginning of syntagms: 180 Hz and 148 Hz. The interval between syntagms is 0.379 m/s. At the end of the progredient syntagm, the melodiousness is 125 Hz, in the terminal syntagm (subordinate clause) 120 Hz. The maximum dynamics is at the beginning of the syntagms: 76 dB in the progredient syntagm, and 70 dB in the terminal syntagm. In the syntagms, the minimum dynamics falls on the last syllable: it is 63 dB in the progredient syntagm, and 57 dB in the terminal syntagm. In the progredient syntagm, the time parameter is in the range of 110-167 m/s, and in the terminal syntagm, it is 96-73 m/s (see figure 1.1; graph 1.1).

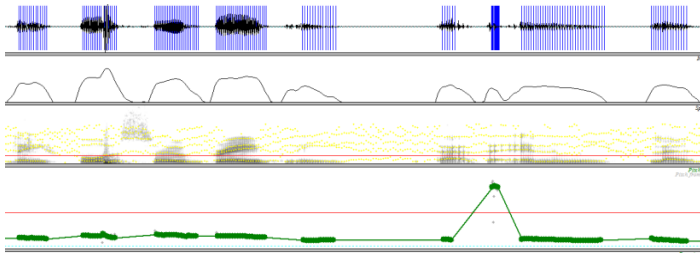
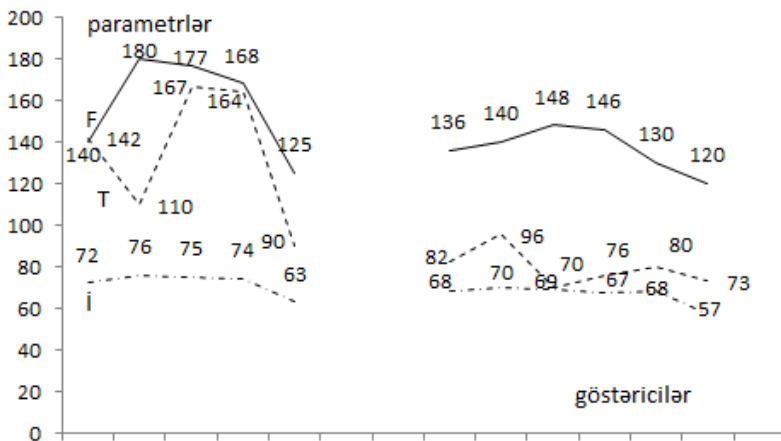


Figure 1.1.



Graph 1.1.

The sentence /She was so weak she could barely stand // [ʃi: wɒz səʊ wi:k ʃi: kʊd 'beəli stænd] is also an adverbial clause of result with two syntagms. In this sentence, the conjunction "that" is not used. The maximum tone frequency in the sentence was recorded at the beginning of the syntagms: 182 Hz and 139 Hz. The interval between the sentences is 0.572 m/s. At the end of the progredient syntagm, the melodiousness is 139 Hz, and in the terminal syntagm (subordinate clause) it is 125 Hz (see figure 1.2; graph 1.2).

The maximum dynamics falls at the beginning of the syntagms: it is 78 dB in the third syllable of the progredient syntagm, and 75 dB in the terminal syntagm. In the syntagms, the minimum dynamics was recorded in the last syllable: 72 dB in the progredient syntagm, and 67 dB in the terminal syntagm. The time interval in the main clause is 170-106 m/s, and in the subordinate clause it is 115-90 m/s (see figure 1.2; graph 1.2).

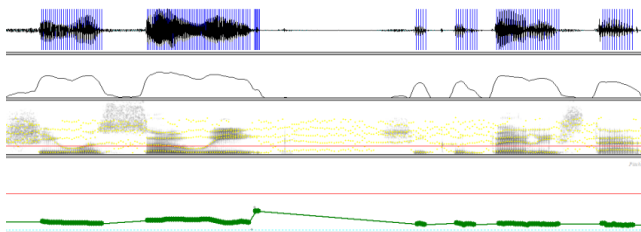
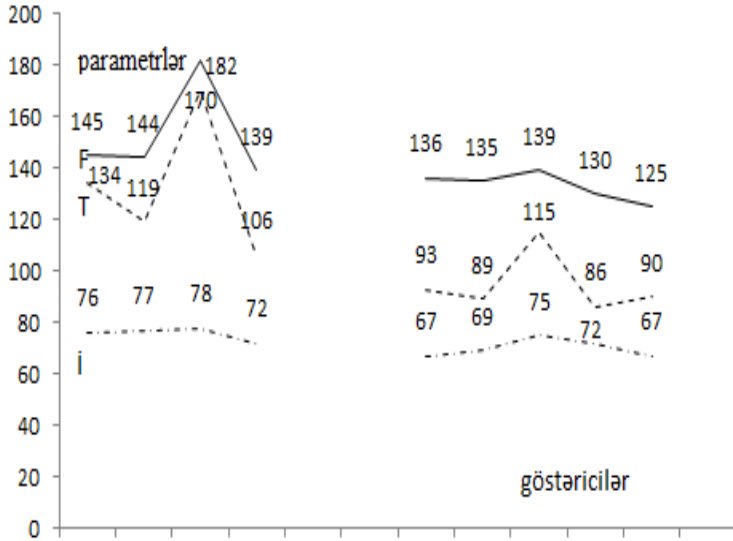


Figure 1.2.



Graph 1.2.

/So was the night long that we stayed outside // [səʊ wɒz ðə naɪt lɒŋ ðæt wi: steɪd ˌaʊtˈsaɪd] is an adverbial clause of result with two syntagms. It should be noted that in this sentence there is an inversion that increases the emphasis, that is, the adverb "so" is used at the beginning of the sentence. The maximum tone frequency was recorded at the beginning of the syntagms: 177 Hz and 143 Hz. The interval between syntagms in a sentence is 0.380 m/s. At the end of the progredient syntagm, the melodiousness is 130 Hz, and in the terminal syntagm (subordinate clause) it is 120 Hz (see figure 1.3; graph 1.3).

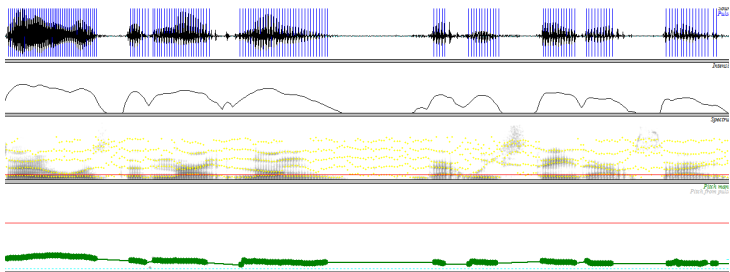
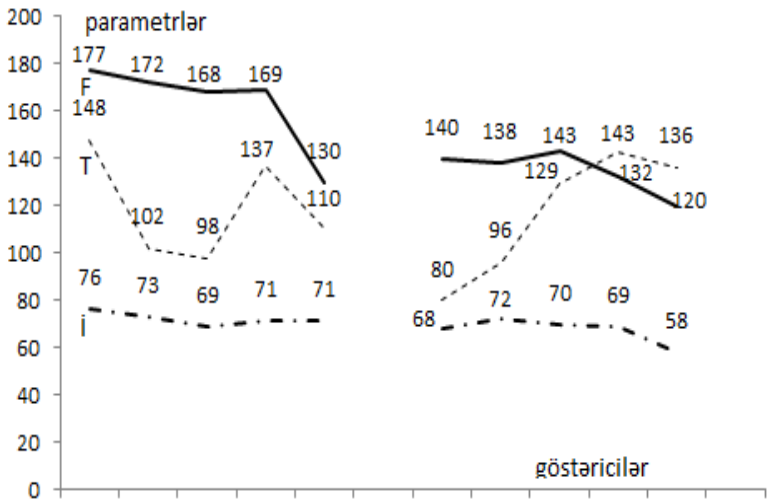


Figure 1.3.



Graph 1.3.

The maximum dynamics in the sentence was recorded at the beginning of the syntagms: 76 dB in the first syllable of the progredient syntagm, and 72 dB in the terminal syntagm. The minimum dynamics in the syntagms was recorded in the last syllable: 71 dB in the progredient syntagm, and 58 dB in the terminal syntagm. The time interval in the main clause is 148-110 m/s, and in the subordinate clause it is 143-80 m/s (see figure 1.3; graph 1.3).

In the *third subchapter* the acoustic indicators of variation in the pronunciation of complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result in the Azerbaijani language are analyzed.

The interrogative pronoun "kim" (who) is used in the main clause of the sentence /Kimi gördün ki, rəngin saraldı // (Who did you see that you turned pale?) which was involved in the experiment in the Azerbaijani language. In the sentence /Kimi gördün ki, rəngin saraldı // (Who did you see that you turned pale?) the intersyntax interval is 0.257 m/s. In both syntagms, the maximum frequency was recorded at the beginning: 258 Hz and 177 Hz. The maximum intensity values were recorded in the initial phase of syntagms: 86 dB and 80 dB. The minimum intensity values were recorded at the end of the syntagms: 71 dB and 70 dB. The time parameter is relatively high at the end of the terminal sentence. (see figure 1.4; graph 1.4)

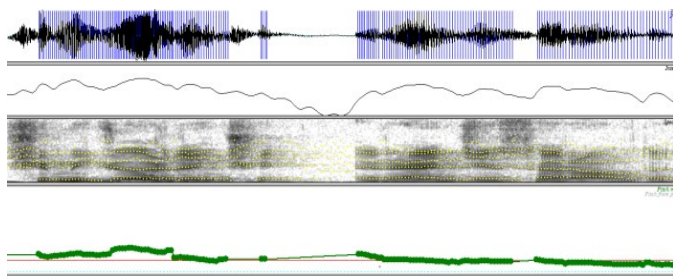
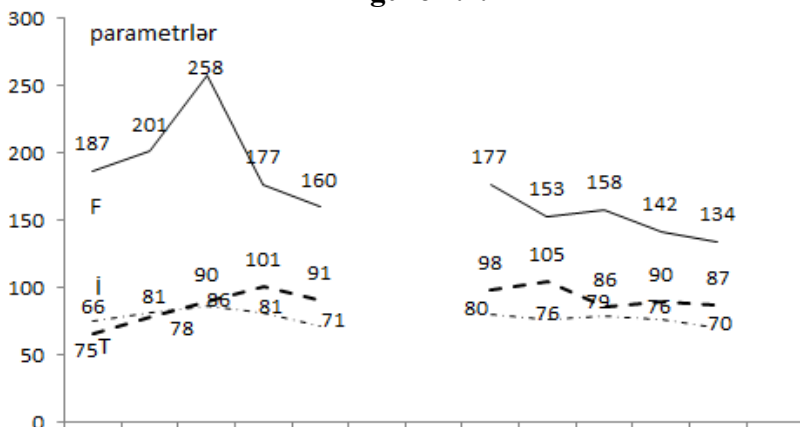


Figure 1.4.



Graph 1.4.

/Əhvalat elə real idi ki, biz ona inandıq // and /Əhvalat o qədər real idi ki, biz ona inandıq // (The story was so real that we believed it), these sentences are adverbial clauses of result with two syntagms. In the first sentence the word "elə" and in the second sentence the word "o qədər" are used. However, this fact did not affect either the acoustic indicators of the sentences or their syntagmatic division. The intersyntagmatic interval in sentences is 0.180 m/s and 0.200 m/s. In both versions, the peak of melodiousness falls at the beginning of the syntagms: in the progredient syntagm: 246 Hz - 265 Hz; in the terminal syntagm: 180 Hz - 180 Hz. In both sentences, the melodiousness weakens towards the end of the progredient syntagms: 148 Hz - 147 Hz. Melodiousness at the end of terminal syntagms is 130 Hz - 128 Hz. In both sentences, the intensity peak falls at the beginning of the syntagms: in the progredient syntagm: 88 dB - 87 dB; in the terminal syntagm: 82 dB - 80 dB. In both sentences, the intensity weakens towards the end of the terminal

syntagm: 71 dB – 70 dB. In both sentences, the tempo of pronunciation weakens towards the end of the terminal syntagm: 86-90 m/s; 83-90 m/s (see: figure 1.5; 1.6; graph 1.5; 1.6).

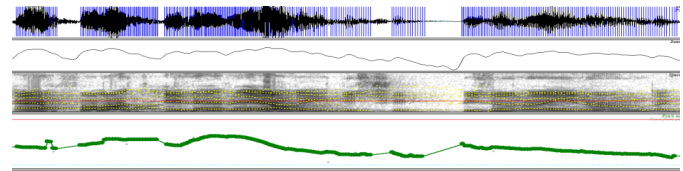


Figure 1.5.

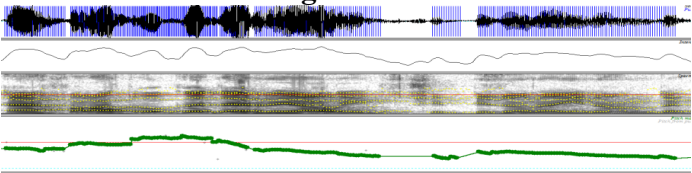
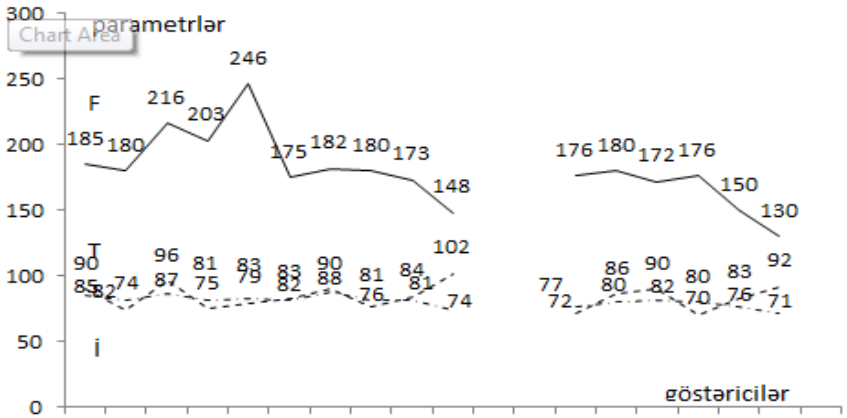
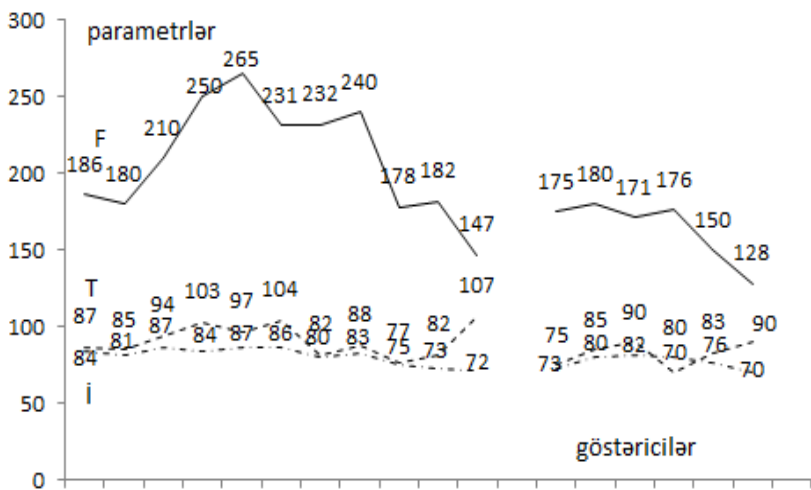


Figure 1.6.



Graph 1.5.



Graph 1.6.

The last subchapter called "**Typological features of variation in the pronunciation of complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages**". In this subchapter similar and different aspects identified as a result of the analysis of acoustic indicators are summarized.

At the end of the research, the generalizations of our research - the scientific provisions are presented as following:

1. The order of main and subordinate clauses in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result does not allow for variability in the English and Azerbaijani languages. Because the sequence of cause and effect is clearly preserved in these types of complex sentences.

2. There are isomorphic and allomorphic aspects in the structural features of adverbial clauses of result in English and Azerbaijani.

3. Because of the sequence of cause-and-effect subordinate clause always comes after the main clause in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages. That's why the main clause acts as a theme, and the subordinate clause acts as a rheme of the sentence.

4. Norm and variant occur in the expression and pronunciation of adverbial clauses of result in the English and Azerbaijani languages.

5. In the English and Azerbaijani languages, proгредиент and terminal syntagms coincide with the boundaries of the main and subordinate clauses according to syntagmatic division in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result.

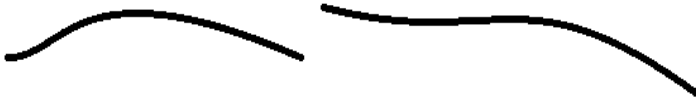
6. Isomorphic aspects are observed in the intonation structure of proгредиент and terminal syntagms in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result in English and Azerbaijani. Proгредиент syntagms have variable intonation contour but terminal syntagms have a fixed intonation contour.

7. In English and Azerbaijani, the weakening of melodiousness at the end of the terminal syntagm is relevant. However, variation is also observed at the end of proгредиент syntagms, that is, the state of melodiousness in the proгредиент syntagm is variable and it is subjected to serious variability from sentence to sentence.

8. At the end of proгредиент syntagms, the fundamental tone frequency can be higher, equal, or lower than the beginning of the terminal syntagm in both languages.

9. The acoustic parameters of the proгредиент syntagm are at the maximum level, and the parameters of the terminal syntagms are at the minimum level. At the joint of proгредиент and terminal syntagms, melodic and dynamic structures have two types of relationships.

the end of proгредиент syntagm the beginning of terminal syntagm



10. In the Azerbaijani language, the range width of the melodic structure in the variability features of the complex sentences with adverbial clauses of result is more dominant in the proгредиент syntagms than in the terminal syntagms. This is explained by the richness of segment (lexical) units used in proгредиент syntagms.

11. By analyzing the variability of the dynamic structure of complex syntactic units in both English and Azerbaijani it becomes clear that relative weakening of the tone in the proгредиant and especially in the terminal syntagms leads to a minimal weakening of the intensity.

12. The pronunciation speed of vowels (temporal component) at the end of terminal syntagms in the English and Azerbaijani languages is characterized by relative delays.

13. There is a relatively different melodiousness and time indicators were recorded in the interrogative intonation sentences of the Azerbaijani language. At the end of the terminal syntagms of this type of sentences, the melodiousness is relatively rising, and the tempo of pronunciation is distinguished by its speed.

14. The occurrence of monophthongs and diphthongs in the syllabic structure of words in English makes it difficult to determine the exact interval of the time (length) parameter. But in the Azerbaijani language, processing the sequence of monophthongs /vowel+consonant/ or /consonant+vowel/ in the syllabic structure of words makes it possible to determine the exact interval of the acoustic parameters of sentences.

The following articles have been published on the topic:

1. Conjunctions in adverbial subordinate clauses in English and Azerbaijani languages // Міжнародний Гуманітарний Університет, Науковий Вісник Міжнародного Гуманітарного Університету, Філологія, Випуск 31 том 3, Одеса, 2017, s.72-75.

2. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində tabeli mürəkkəb cümlənin komponentlərinin bağlanması tabelilik bağlayıcılarının rolu // Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, “Tətbiqi dilçiliyin müasir problemləri” adlı III Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, Bakı, 25-26 oktyabr 2018, s.28-29

3. Qəzənfər Kazımovun nəticə budaq cümləsinin fərqləndirici xüsusiyyətlərinə dair fikirlərinin təhlili // Azərbaycan Universiteti, Gənc tədqiqatçların II Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları, Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 96-cı ildönümünə həsr olunub, Bakı, 15 mart 2019, s.216-217

4. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində nəticə budaq cümlələrinin ifadə olunmasında və tələffüzündə norma və variant qarşılaşması // AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Tədqiqlər №1, Bakı, 2019, s.92-99.

5. Azərbaycan dilində nəticə budaq cümlələrinin struktur xüsusiyyətlərinin öyrənilməsində bağlayıcı vasitələrin rolu // Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat (Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal), №1, Bakı, 2019, s.65-68.

6. İngilis dilində nəticə budaq cümlələrinin tələffüzündə variasiyanın akustik göstəricilərinin təhlili // Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Azərbaycanda xarici dillər jurnalı, №1, Bakı, 2019, s.169-174.

7. Azərbaycan dilində nəticə budaq cümlələrinin tələffüzündə variasiyanın akustik göstəricilərinin təhlili// AMEA M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri №3, Bakı:Elm və təhsil, 2019, s.263-270

8. Sintaksisdə mürəkkəb cümlə problemi // AMEA M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri №5, Bakı:Elm və təhsil, 2019, s.270-277.

9. The intonation and the syntagmatic linking // IX Международной научно-практической конференции «Advanced Science», 12 ноября 2019 года, s.130-132.

The defense of the thesis will be held on 29 September 2022 at 11⁰⁰ BDD 1.06 / 3 will be held at the meeting of the Dissertation Council on the basis of ED 1.06 Dissertation Council operating under the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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