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THE ROLE OF PROSODIC TOOLS IN TEXT CREATION

V. N. Jafarzade

Azerbaijan Technical University, H. Javid ave., 25,
AZ1073, Baku, Azerbaijan, humanitar@aztu.edu.az

The article provides information on research conducted in the field of text syntax and language theory since the beginning of the 20th century, expanding the boundaries of the concept of text, means of communication of text components. Various examples show the role of intonation in expressing emotional states, establishing semantic connections, enhancing artistic expression. In research, the main condition is the connection of text components not only semantically, but also grammatically and prosodically. The article analyzes the samples of texts created by prosodic means.

*Keywords***:** text syntax; component; copula; linguistics; Azerbaijani language.

РОЛЬ ПРОСОДИЧЕСКИХ СРЕДСТВ В СОЗДАНИИ ТЕКСТА

В. Н. Джафарзаде

Азербайджанский технический университет, пр. Г. Джавида, 25,
AZ1073, г. Баку, Азербайджан, humanitar@aztu.edu.az

В статье приводятся сведения об исследованиях, проводимых в области синтаксиса текста и теории языка с начала XX в., расширяющих границы понятия текста, средств связи компонентов текста. На различных примерах показана роль интонации в выражении эмоциональных состояний, установлении смысловых связей, усилении художественной изобразительности. В исследованиях основным условием является связь компонентов текста, которая

выражена не только семантически, но и грамматически и просодически. В статье анализируются образцы текстов, созданные просодическими средствами.

Ключевые слова: текстовый синтаксис; компонент; связка; лингвистика; азербайджанский язык.

At the beginning of the 20th century, extensive research on text syntax in language theory and European linguistics expanded knowledge and information about the text. The types of information in the text, the organization of the text, coherence, coherence, modality of the text, the largest syntactic unit, the study of the means of forming coherence in the text were among the main issues facing the syntax of the text.

Connectivity can be understood as a means of creating a semantic connection between a subject in a text and another subject that is important for understanding this text. Two semantically interrelated subjects can be inside the text, or one of them can be outside the text. In order for a text to be complete, it must have a certain internal structure of connections. There are various methods and tools for text integrity. These tools confirm the idea that the text is a meaningful whole. Researchers have put forward various ideas about these methods and tools. Linguists considering the general structure of the means of communication of the text gave the means of communication of the text on the basis of various divisions, and each of them tried to comprehensively cover the connecting means separately.

"In the theory of the text, the question of what binding means it is created should be put in the foreground, and first of all, the role of prosodic and binding means should be taken into account" [3, p. 5]. When I. Kazimov considers the issues of linguistic and cultural analysis of the text in the Turkic languages, he first of all studies in detail the means of text creation, especially emphasizing the role of prosodic means.

The book "Problems of Text Linguistics" examines in detail the logical and semantic integrity of texts, the text and its internal units. The role of intonation in the text, the stylistic features of the pause are studied. "Among the means that determine the creation of a text, the role of binders is great. There is a logical and semantic connection between the text and these tools. The connection formed by prosodic means of the text, by common intonation, is clear and strong" [6, p. 33]. Intonation has an important function as a text-forming agent. G. Kazimov provides the following basic classification of text-forming agents:

"1) prosodic means (tempo, tone, pause, etc.);

2) morphological means (main and auxiliary parts of speech);

3) syntactic means (word order, repetition, parallelism, etc.)" [4, p. 224].

The author suggests that when creating a text, it is not enough to link the components only semantically, but the components must also be connected grammatically. He notes the role of intonation in the connection of texts in oral speech.

Although the main research area of our dissertation is morphological means, we consider it advisable to provide information about prosodic means. Because prosodic means play a role in the creation of text before morphological and syntactic means. In linguistics, prosody refers to the component of intonation. Intonation performs a communicative function in the organization of the text.

Prosody is one of the factors of text formation in the stylistic aspect. These factors are the living connection of the text in lexical-semantic and grammatical aspects. This demonstrates the structural status of the dictum, the main thematization and stylistic design of the text units. In this regard, the dictum can be said to be the basic unit of the prosody of the text, realizing the tonopausal properties of separation. That is, the dictum is the basic unit of the text. The dictum is also the main prosodic unit of the text. The dictum is an elementary thematic and style-forming unit of the text, forming sentences. Dictation creates a microtext, separates information, increases the degree of intensity in the text. Thus, the dictum is an elementary text.

Prosody serves the intonation of the text, creates the tone. Prosody is the sound of speech. This parameter records the melodica of the sign, its rhythm, intensity, tempo, timbre – such signs. Style is an expressive characteristic of a text, and genre is a form that characterizes a text.

The thought expressed in a written text is conveyed through linguistic rules, staples, connecting words, etc. These means serve to express the various contents of the text components – time, reason and purpose, state, etc. In live speech, in discourse, the components that make up the text are connected and gain vitality through various prosodic means. In discourse, information is not limited to the information being communicated, but also expresses the feelings and emotions of the person expressing the idea. Prosodic means contribute to the formation, transmission and understanding of information by the other party. While various means can perform this task in a written text, it is not enough to involve only the means that play a role in the creation of the text in discourse. In texts that are connected by various formal and grammatical means to fully convey an idea, prosodic means convey information. Although prosodic means are not important in the written text, they are an integral part of the discourse.

The main prosodic means used in the text are tempo, timbre, tonality, pause, rhythm, expressiveness. Prosodic division creates a number of important effects in the text:

– the maximum pitch of a tone, intonation group, or phrase (tonal level);
– maximum tonal range;
– the pace of speech;
– dynamic indicator, pitch, etc.

Intonation is a complex unit of pitch, where the timbre of speech is the main means of expressing the meaning of an utterance, tempo.

I. Kazimov, who studies the issues of text formation in the Turkic languages, emphasizes the role of prosody: "It is also necessary to study the text as an intonational structure. A harmonious text has a number of intonation units. Dictionaries indicate that intonation is a complex phenomenon consisting of a complex of phenomena such as harmony of speech (raising or lowering the voice), rhythm (alternating combination of long and short, stressed and unstressed syllables), tempo or speed of speech (rapid or slow weakening over a certain period of time, logical separation, tempo)" [1, p. 240].

The text must have intonational integrity (completeness). Intonation should be specialized, that is, isolated, in the text. The intonation structure of the sentence should be defined in the text, the intonation vertex (characteristics of the highest pitch, duration of the maximum degree, intensity and other components of intonation),

intonation contours of the text (intonation groups, intonation model) should be defined. In discourse, that is, in oral speech, in the performance of works of art, in staging, intonation is more clearly manifested. In her research on the expression of intonation in written texts, N. Hajiyeva listed the essence and functions of intonation in written speech; "the function of intonation as segmentation (syntagmatic division through pauses), separation of speech fragments, the combination of syntagmas of different durations simultaneously, their combination with sound in a single syntagma (with intonation) is marked with punctuation marks; interrogatively-information-command-significant is also marked with punctuation marks; emotional differences (shades of tone, changes in pitch register). In the author's remarks or reactions of the interlocutor, a special note is indicated by the author's mark; the division of the word into meaning (location and change of intonation center) is explained by special marks or author's marks; the pause and its duration are indicated by punctuation marks or author's mark" [6, p. 113]. Let us look at these ideas using artistic examples:

"*İrakli nifrət dolu baxışlarla onu süzdü:*

– Sən bir nişanə ver, qoy qoşunların onu görüb bizim əmrimizə tabe olsun.

Pənah xan kinayəli qəhqəhə çəkdi:

– Mən Pənah xanam ey, sənin üçün uşaq deyiləm.

İrakli əsəbi halda:

– Onda səni edam etdirəcəyəm.

Pənah xan qürurla, halını pozmadan tərcüməçiyə dedi:

– Hökmdarına başa sal ki, Pənah xan məhz ölümdən qorxmadığı üçün burdadır" [5, p. 116].

In this example, the writer describes the situation in which the event occurred, as well as the feelings and worries of the characters in this situation in their own words. He shows the emotional reactions of the characters using adjectives and adverbs. The main tool for determining intonation in a text is to provide cues. However, as we have already noted, adjectives and adverbs can be used in texts where replicas are not used. The expressions "nifrət dolu baxış", "kinayəli qəhqəhə", "qürurla", "halını pozmadan" allow you to determine the intonation in the characters' speech. As a result, a text is formed, characterized by the height and intensity of speech, revealing the negative state of the character (Irakli). "In literary texts, various linguistic means (lexico-grammatical, intonation-sound, text) are maximally active, which enhances expressiveness and maximizes the effect. Hiding in our inner speech, they reveal themselves in speech like fireworks. There is a connection between sound and meaning. Sound (intonation as a complex sound, the unity of segmental and supersegmental levels) is an intermediary between the author and the world, between the reader and the reader" [6, p. 126]. The author emphasizes the role of intonation between the author and the reader. Verbs also play a role in the emergence of various emotional states in texts. For example:

"*Hacı Çələbi oğlanı görəndə qışqırdı:*

– Sən niyə gəlmisən? Səni çağırmışam?

– Başqa yolum qalmadı.

Hacı Çələbi əsəbi halda:

– Hə, de görüm" [5, p. 117].

The above text shows a high intensity of speech. Based on the expressions used in the character's speech, it can be said that the dialogue expresses loud noise, screams and anger. The verb also plays a role in the emergence of an emotional state. The author also used an expression in his speech that indicates the occurrence of a high emotional state.

– "*Bunu sənə iki ay əvvəl demək istəyirdim. Amma sən Gəncəyə getdin. Sonrası da məlumdur, Züleyxa dedi.*

Həsən isə heç bir reaksiya vermədi.

– Həsən, bir söz de, susma! – Züleyxa yalvardı. – Nə oldu sənə? Niyə susursan?

Həsən ağzına su alıb oturmuşdu. Danışmırdı. Əslində isə şokda idi. "Bu da son", – deyə düşünürdü" [7, p. 44].

Unlike the previous text, this example shows a relatively low speech intensity. The expressions "yalvardı", "ağzına su alıb oturdu" express silence and tranquility.

"*Bəs birdən... Birdən... Bəlkə, bu beş dəqiqəlik heyrətdən sonra o, balaca sarı çantasını açacaq, yol biletini cıracaq:*

– Mən sənsiz hara gedə bilərəm, – deyəcək, – ayrılıqda da yaşamaq olarmı, sənsizliyə necə dözüm? – deyəcəkdi.

Bəs onda? Mən sevincimdən atılıb-düşəcəkdim" [2, p. 51].

In the above text example, the intonation of amazement, surprise and joy are mixed together. The author created a figurative speech using expressions that denote these feelings in the character's monologue. These expressions play the role of keywords for the reader. He determines the intonation according to these words.

Intonation plays a key role in the understandable and effective expression of literary texts. Intonation, which is revealed in the text, whether through certain expressions or punctuation marks, acts as a text-forming factor and reveals the relationship between the components of the text.

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