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(E-mail:vefarashid1@gmail.com)***Syntactic synonyms of temporal (tens) content in English and Azerbaijani Languages**

The system which is in the form of odd subject of the temporal syntactic unique in subordinate clauses and compositions are looked through in the article for the materials of the English and Azerbaijan languages. It is excluded digression works of linguists about temporality in Azerbaijan and English linguistics. In each of structural-semantic temps of synonymous time constructs showed the realization of the statements simultaneity and asynchronous in particularly. The specific conditions of time, reason, and coverage of semantic relations to the sentence are explained by examples. It is stated that there are closeness between various syntactical constructions. It is showing that many advantages of the synonym of- time branching sentence with containing verb sentences. The essence of tense pithy syntactic synonyms is opened, semantic and structure grammatical features, their transformation opportunities, the functional equivalents are defined. The transforming –time contented verb contents into a time branching sentence is evident that both languages are directly related to dialectical laws of philosophy in syntactic system.

Keywords: syntactic synonymy, syntactic temporality, syntactic synonyms of single subject, syntactic equivalent, synonyms of the same and different aspects.

Synonymy is a multifaceted event. This event emerges at every levels of language – phonetic, morphologic, syntactic, syntagmatic. Synonymy is also related with the problems of speech culture and stylistics. In comparison, parameters of synonymy showing itself in syntactic level in language are much higher than the synonymy in lexical level. This synonymy causes various syntactic events. Saying syntactic events, deviation from norm in syntactic structure (by form and content is understood. Syntactic synonymy, syntactic variety, syntactic equivalent, syntactic derivation and syntactic transformation are noted among the events concerning synonymy. Research of syntactic synonymy matters leads to onomasiological description and transformative analysis.

Learning of synonymy in syntax reveals specific character of syntactic systems contradicting or similar each other and essence of isomorphism as a linguistic event.

A. M. Peshkovski, I. I. Kovtunova, A. N. Gvozdev, G. I. Richter, V. P. Suxotin and etc. on materials in Russian; O. Jespersen, D. Kerme, J. Nesfield, H. Poutsma, J. Kennedy, G. Suit, N. Khomsky from foreign linguists, I. M. Jilin, E. P. Shendels, G. V. Tsarev, L. I. Belousova and etc.; S. Khanbikova, S. M. Ibrahimov in Tatar, M. Sergaliyev in Kazakh, S. S. Aylarov, A. N. Kononov, N. A. Baskakov, A.A.Yuldashev in Turkish, N. Abdullayeva, I. Mammadov in Azerbaijani and others were engaged in syntactic synonymy problem.

The common and unanimous opinion of these or other authors is that syntactic synonymy is a complex event in syntactic system; it has its own shapes and limits. They responded to the term-concept of «syntactic synonym», defined bounds of syntactic synonymy from other similar linguistic events, specified the concept of main linguistic (grammatical) time, determined synonym row shapes, and revealed internal and external grammatical terms of synonymous temporal syntactic constructions.

Trainings of I.P. Raspopov, M.F. Palevski, Z.D. Popov, E.I. Shendels, E.S. Blindus, T.I. Desheriyev, A.V. Bondarko, G.A. Zolotov, V.N. Migirin, M.N. Zakamulini about syntactic synonymy form the theoretical basis of our research.

In Azerbaijani linguistics, M. Musayev explored the synonymy of adverbial clause of time with verbal adjective of time content and verbal phrase in his candidate thesis on the basis of materials of Turkish languages of Oghuz group [1].

One of the temporality types is syntactic temporality. It forms an important field in language. I.Tahirov indicates that syntactic temporality or syntactic time is one of the complex or little-studied categories. Response to this category is also different. There are syntactic means of expression of temporal responses in English [2].

Syntactic means of expression of temporal responses in English discussed in the works of T.A. Vinogradova [3; 3], P.A. Suchkova, N.V. Petrashin [4; 166-179]. Temporality forming one of the groups of syntactic synonymous constructions is a time regard between main and subordinate clauses. These

regards are given as «temporal syntactic synonymous constructions» in some investigations. Yu.K. Vlasova, L.A. Shaminoy, K.S. Chonbashev, N.N. Yefromov, S. Aylarov, E.G. Skrebova, T.P. Filistovich talked about the syntactic synonyms of this content in Indo-European linguistics and Turkology.

Temporal meanings dominate in synonymous syntactic constructions. This type of synonymy is in sentence level. Their structured-semantic forming causes realization of synonymous rows.

There is a linguistic time concept in the content of this kind of synonyms. The determination of main synonymous rows is for time.

Syntactic synonyms of temporal content are also characterized by regular signs of syntactic system in the development of language. Dialectic training about time and place and different forms of syntactic constructions indicating time form its basis and general essence.

English is rich with syntactic synonyms of different contents. Semantic regards cover definite condition, time and reason. For instance:

The lamp having been lit, Mrs. Macallan produced her son's letter. (Collins); We were walking by ourselves for an hour, George having remained behind in the hotel to write a letter to his aunt. (Jerome); One morning he stood in front of the tank, his pose almost pressed to the glass. (Dreiser); Conciliation failing, force remains; but force failing, so far there hope of conciliation is left.

Syntactic synonyms of temporal content are single-subjected. Single-subjected syntactic synonymous constructions combine vast meanings in English. These types of constructions are used in both prepositive and interpositive conditions. The bases of these constructions are the passive and type tense forms. Syntactic synonymy is formed by means of verbal adjective and gerund. Modal words and adverbs, infinitives, verbal adjective, gerund, absolute constructions, subordinate clauses and etc. play a role of modifier. For instance:

Of course I might have chosen a more representative case (Commonwealth, March 7, 1957); On the other hand he was right to say so; In this dependence on maps as some sort of higher reality, project planners and urban designers assume... (Fortune, April 1957); To do what we maintain a balance among all our needs («Editorial» Wall Street Journal, May 21, 1958); As if to prove her words, she took up one of the last Sundays papers and read out details (J. Lindsay); Instead of finishing the game, Samsons skill only began it (J. Altridge).

This type of synonymous constructions in Azerbaijani consists of verbal phrase with subordinate clauses. The syntactic synonymous constructions differing for type/time are more popular. In those constructions in English - inside of subordinate clauses - the word since and functionives prevail. Modal verbs are used more and modal meanings (-ing form) expand in the structure of syntactic synonyms of temporal meaning in English. In the imaginative literature, synonyms in this content are used for stylistic purposes.

Despite the fact that N.Abdullayeva does not use the temporal syntactic term constructions in Azerbaijani, she uses the terminological combination of «synonymy of subordinate clause of time». She indicates that subordinate clause is connected with main clause by the conjunctions *ki*, *elə ki*, *nə vaxt*, *nə vaxt ki*, *nə zaman ki*, *onda ki*, *o gün ki*, *haçan ki* and etc. Some of these conjunctive words are used in main clause. Besides this, in order to express the speed, sharpness, slowness, hardship and etc. of occurring of action in subordinate clause of time, words reflecting those meanings are used.

To bring closer the same meaning, i.e. the time of done work in the main clause to the time of done work in the subordinate clause, sometimes the words suddenly and instantly are used as the words *yenicə*, *təzəcə* are also used as well. These words does not only bring closer the work expressed in the structure parts of complex sentence for time, but also shows the absoluteness of execution of the work in main and subordinate clauses. Predicate of main and subordinate clauses cannot be used in negative, it should always be in positive. In this respect, a synonymous regards emerges in the subordinate clause between the complex sentence used with the word *elə ki* and the complex sentence used with the word immediately, instantly, suddenly [5; 201, 202].

This type of synonymic regard is not seen in English either. I.e., means of formation of syntactic synonyms of time content in this two languages are different. Despite that subordinate clauses of time are the same with convergence of the work in main and subordinate clauses for time in Azerbaijani, they are differentiated by means of emergence.

«Translingual syntactic synonyms are not studied yet» [6; 20]. These kind of synonyms have their specific structure-semantics. O.S.Akhmanova uses the «syntactic equivalence» term as an equivalent for syntactic synonym term [7; 407].

«Syntactic equivalence» consists of equivalent of sentences. U.Agayeva wrote a candidate thesis in this direction in English and Azerbaijani languages. She particularly investigated the text-creating possibilities of

sentence equivalents [8; 22]. And E.Melkadze researched the functional equivalents of subordinate clause of time [9; 29].

As a basis of syntactic synonymy of time content, grammatical similarity of meaning is taken as a main feature, not the content generality of thought. There may be an identity between the main or additional grammatical semantics of other type of sentence in this kind of synonymous syntactic units. The main reason of this is related to the typical features of syntactic synonyms. I.e., as there is a compliance among similar syntactic constructions (word combinations, verbal structures, subordinate clauses) there is also a proximity among different syntactic constructions (subordinate clauses with verbal structures). That's why there's talked about 2 types of syntactic synonyms in English either: 1) synonyms of the same aspect; 2) synonyms of different aspect.

First type of synonymy emerges in relation with speech situation. Synonymic construction expresses a potential meaning. Besides this, synonymous meaning is also expressed. Potential (hidden) meaning is a semantics that emerged by grammatical structure with the affection of colourful means in context. And synchronous semantics is that grammatical form means has different meanings in the same time.

In English, different means of manifestation of subordinate clause of time are either the indicators of time regard or means that creates the synonym of the same aspect. For instance:

As Salim bay heard this unpleasant news, he was losing control, attacking Mollu and Gazyan hamlets with his horsemen (C.Bargushad).

There is a continuous time concept among the done and expressed work, action in the main and subordinate clauses. As the work ends in subordinate clause, the work in main clause begins. This process takes place at the same time. The hierarchy in here is determined by common-similar qualities and personal signs of some synonymous units.

Traditionally, complex sentences with subordinate clause of time are looked through in the level of main options of synonymous time constructions in syntax so far. Concretely, any grammatical time becomes real in every structured-semantic types of synonymous time constructions. That grammatical time limit is divided in two parts – simultaneity and non-simultaneity. The work or process of the same time is a short period of time between subordinate and main clauses and indicator showing itself in subordinate clause that bring closer the time of done work in that constructions. In english, these indicators are the conjunctions like: when, while, till, until, as, as soon as, as long as, since, after, before, whenever and etc.

Use of those indicators in subordinate clause is not enough, the situation of using of those words forms the syntactic synonym of the same aspect. For instance: When we were in the taxi, she gave me another long look. (Vraine). As long as she did this, all would be well (London).

In Azerbaijani, in the row of these indicators the words *elə ki*, *təzə*, *təzəcə*, *yenicə*, *xeyri*, *odur ki* used in dependent component are concerned. Those expanding time adverbs play an important role in specifying the grammatical time regard among components. Actually these indicators differentiate the row of synonym of the same aspect. For instance:

Murad heard the voice of the one behind as he just moved away from school.

Murad heard the voice of the one behind when he moved away from school.

Murad heard the voice of the one behind as he just moved away from school.

Sardar is called by home when he was just given a shisha.

I was called from behind when I just reached home. In this synonymous constructions instant contact of time shows itself. Instant contact of time is defined by the words *o saat*, *o zaman*, *onda*, *o vaxt*, *birdən* and etc. The word «*elə ki*» is used in subordinate clause. As soon as he felt that the host he fell asleep, he instantly entered the house from window. As soon as he was full, he has step aside of the table

As the investigators claim, in English, synonyms of different aspects exist in the own structure of the language and creates a system, without taking speech situation in the account [10; 356].

There are the semantics of two different syntactic sentences that adapts to each other. Ex:

As soon as Gulu came in, the thief rushed outside.

The thief rushed outside when Gulu came in.

The thief rushed outside while Gulu was coming in.

The similar feature in above mentioned examples is that information about two events is transmitted in each of them. This information informs the end of first event and the beginning of the other event and both of them are coincided with each other. The specification that summarizes and concretizes all three sentences is manifestation of time relations in them.

So, in the languages with different systems, many advantages of verbal-structured sentences that are the synonym of subordinate clause of time occur. Subordinate clauses of time content are more suitable than structures in order to express opinion clearly. Transformation of verbal structures of time content to subordinate clause of time is related to dialectic rules attracting attention with its absolute activity in syntactic system of both English and Azerbaijani languages.

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В.А. Рашидли

Ағылшын және әзербайжан тілдеріндегі мезгілдік (уақытша) мазмұнының синтаксистік синонимдері

Мақалада бағыныңқы сөйлем түріндегі бірсубъектілі уақытша синтаксистік бірліктердің құрылысы мен құрылымы ағылшын және әзербайжан тілдеріндегі материалдар негізінде қарастырылды. Әзербайжан және ағылшын тіл біліміндегі уақытқа арналған лингвист-ғалымдардың еңбектеріне шолу жасалған. «Синоним — мезгіл» құрылымының нақты құрылымдық семантикалық қарқынның әрқайсысындағы бірізгілік белгілерінің іске асуы көрсетілген. Сонымен қатар семантикалық қатынастар белгілі бір шарттарды, уақытты және себептерді қамтитын үлгілер түрінде сипатталды. Өзгерткі синтаксистік құрылымдардың арасындағы жақындық туралы айтылды. Түрлі жүйедегі мезгіл бағыныңқы сөйлемнің күрделі етістікті синонимдер бар сөйлемдердің бірқатар артықшылықтарын көрсетті. Уақытша мазмұнды синтаксистік синонимдердің мәні және семантикалық, құрылымдық грамматикалық ерекшеліктері, олардың өзгеру мүмкіндіктері, функционалдық эквиваленттілігі анықталды. Күрделі етістікті сөйлемдердің мезгіл бағыныңқы сөйлемге ауысуы екі тілдің синтаксистік жүйесінің диалектикалық заңдарымен тікелей байланысты екені көрсетілген.

Кілт сөздер: синтаксистік синонимия, синтаксистік уақытшалық, бірсубъектілі синтаксистік синонимдер, синтаксистік балама.

В.А. Рашидли

Синтаксические синонимы темпорального (временного) содержания в английском и азербайджанском языках

В статье рассмотрена структура односубъектных темпоральных синтаксических единиц в форме придаточных предложений и составов по материалам английского и азербайджанского языков. Совершен

экскурс в произведения ученых-языковедов, посвященные темпоральности в азербайджанском и английском языкознании. Показана реализация признаков одновременности в каждом из конкретно структурно-семантических темпов конструкции «синоним – время». Семантические отношения изложены образцами, охватывающими определенные условия, время и причины. Говорится о близости между различными синтаксическими конструкциями. Показан ряд преимуществ предложений с составными глаголами синонима придаточного предложения времени в разносистемных языках. Раскрыта суть синтаксических синонимов временного содержания, определены семантические и структурно-грамматические особенности, возможности их трансформации, функциональная эквивалентность. Указано, что превращение предложений с составными глаголами в придаточное предложение времени напрямую связано с диалектическими законами синтаксической системы обоих языков.

Ключевые слова: синтаксическая синонимия, синтаксическая темпоральность, односубъектные синтаксические синонимы, синтаксическая эквивалентность.

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