

Researching of the Relative Syntagmas in the Languages of Different System at the Contemporary Stage (Azerbaijani and English)

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Abstract

The article deals with the investigation of syntagma and relative syntagmas in the Azerbaijani and English languages. They are researched as syntactic units of linguistics, classified according to their types and spoken widely of their meanings in the article. This unit consisting of two members of the combined words is used in the functions of determining and determined. It is explained as a semantic-syntactic event, studied and developed its semantic features. It should be noted that signs perform the system of approaches in the form of syntagmatics and paradigmatics. Syntagmatic approaches are based on distributive potentials of signs, their valence, but paradigmatic approaches are based on the selection of definite element of paradigm signs, namely for that reason Saussure considers the morphology as the “sphere of paradigmatics”, but the syntax – the “sphere of syntagmatics”. But a notion of “verticality” and “horizontality” exists even in the row of language signs of classic linguistics. So syntagmatics is explained as a “horizontality”, but paradigmatics as “verticality”. This work is one of the first attempts in this area. Thus, the theoretical and methodological basis of the origin and development of combinatorial linguistics as a fundamental discipline in which we investigate the relative syntagmas (RS), it should be regarded as theoretical works of Azerbaijani and foreign (Western European and American) linguists. In European languages researching the syntagma and its nature has intensified in the twentieth century, helped by scientific advances in the field of not only the humanities but also in psychology, anthropology, psycholinguistics, sociology, various fields of knowledge that explore communication processes. Researching of syntagmas in Western schools of linguistics based on the search for a methodology that promotes the creation of the basic fundamentals of communication of different languages. The object of study in this article is also to review the linguistic theories of Germanic studies, the definition of typological studies which may be used in the development of RS of the Azerbaijani language. The object of our scientific interest is the further development of the theory and its application in consideration of the nature of the Azerbaijani RS - syntagmatic way. The American linguists (J.Kats, J.Fodor, U.Vaynraykh) made the greatest contribution to the development of combinatorial linguistics in the twentieth century. They stressed the need of semantics in syntagmatic description. London linguists, headed by J.R.Firth include the need to focus the study of speech is not only its linguistic, but also extra-linguistic features of speech utterances. Despite of the progress of structural linguistics in German studies is still no classification of the forms of verbal means. Thus there is a need for a global description of semiological systems which relate to the same slice in synchronic German studies.

Keywords: relative syntagmas, syntagmatic relations, paradigmatics, semantic-syntactic, valence.

1. Introduction

The process of globalization in the world brings the world's languages together, the processes occurring in them, regardless of the schools belonging to the language groups. This circumstance is connected to communication problems, the development of dialogue at all levels of linguistics. Modern position of language schools of post-Soviet period, to which the Azerbaijani language belongs, is experiencing paradigmatic shift stage. Changes in language always proceed slowly, and even more slowly get fixed to the theoretical linguistics. Problem analysis of relative syntagmas in Azerbaijani linguistics subjected to simultaneous action of several schools in different directions, a fundamental factor is the aspect that the relative syntagma, which received support from the national linguistic school, was a long time under the influence of Russian theories were created and its own versions of relative syntagma in Azerbaijan studies.

Nowadays theories of dialogue are most in demand and intensify in all the schools. On the other hand, the Azerbaijani school of relative syntagma reveals the tendency of preservation of national sources, due to the problem of language culture of confrontation absorption overall process of Europeanization and Americanization of language culture. Only now Azerbaijani relative syntagma had the opportunity directly to the initiation of similar processes in Turkic studies. Interference is due to the common language roots, simultaneous multi-vector influences of Eastern and Western theories, belonging to a linguistic tradition, as expressed in literature, oral discourse. In the work special attention is drawn to the existence of relative syntagma in speech and journalism discourse that are more speed.

Only now it created the prerequisites objective of structural research of relative syntagma in the native Azerbaijani language. The Russian linguistic theories (V.Scherba, V.Vinogradov) determining syntagma associated with speech acts, with phonetic and rhythmic characteristics of the information unity, interconnected information and tempo of speech. In modern Russian language schools happens paradigmatic shift of research of syntagmas, and similar processes are characteristic of the Azerbaijani language school. This process is explained by a common interest in structural linguistics. The primary function of language is an act of communication, therefore, it is social, and creates a communication between people. Regulatory of language, its ways of description, the search for patterns of development of languages in the period of globalization is particularly relevant, since the main purpose of the national languages is the possibility and the necessity of conducting of intercultural dialogue at all levels.

Modern theoretical linguistics notes the trend towards convergence and cross-language dialogue expressed by the presence of languages in different linguistic groups, the emergence of similar clichés, which, on the one hand, making the language more clear, on the other - are losing linguistic identity, linguistic inevitable forces of globalization. National post-Soviet school of the theory is introduced into syntagmas achievements of French, German, American linguists. This interest is due to the increasing intensity of the theory of dynamic semantics (Kleber). This process manifested in the vector of its multidirectional relations in all linguistic levels: phonetics, pronunciation, vocabulary, morphology, to a lesser extent reflected in the syntax. The sentence is a complete unit of human speech, which concluded the unity of semantic and grammatical meaning. That is the basic definition of the sentence. There are other definitions of sentences to the development of linguistic definition systems offer more complicated and differentiated. All these grammatical processes and phenomena are closely linked and have a syntactical nature.

2. *Scientific novelty*

The very formulation of the question in such a plan is considered to be relevant and innovative, as it has not only linguistic meaning, and goes far beyond the scope of a particular area. Ontological self-determination of Azerbaijani relative syntagmas at the contemporary stage is that the three-vector takes effect on the process of its formation: Russian, European, Turkic, which required revision, organizing these schools to determine their own linguistic norms of relative syntagmas in the Azerbaijani language. From this point of view, the theory of relative syntagmas has not been studied in the Azerbaijan linguistics. Here we see the innovation of this paper. The syntax as a branch of linguistics is engaged in research of words and phrases in this regard is reflected in it the modern paradigmatic tendency to identify the intercultural dialogue at the language level. Syntactic syntagmas in this sense have a special role. In today's schools, there is conflicting theoretical linguistics to the definition of syntagmas, due to the versatility of the syntagma as a grammatical category.

3. *Methods and Materials*

The methodological base of the research is an integrated approach to the study of the syntagma. Here is used historical method, comparative - typological analysis, linguistic analysis of the text. Similar problems have demanded the creation of a methodological complex, in addition to the input linguistic theories and contemporary developments related disciplines: psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, discourse receptive theories, culture, and psychology. Entering of mixed theories explain modern integration in the field of language, philosophy, literature, and culture. Since the language is manifested at all stages of the language of the personality as an individual, in terms of the functioning of society (A.A. Akhundov, G. Kazimov, Y. Seyidov, F. Veysalli, F. Aslanov etc.). This methodological approach is due to the fact that is inevitable routinization term rethinking. Origin of syntagma belongs to the Greek language, in which the theoretical interpretation of the syntagma referred to the rhetorical figure of the language.

According to Greek rhetoric, syntagma defined as a word, group of words, a whole sentence. In the paper it is made an effort to identify syntagma in terms of historically, the concept of the term, its functioning in the regulatory field of the Azerbaijani language. Some difficulties in solving of this problem make different approaches to research on comparative linguistics. Its task includes adequate description and interpretation of the operation of the syntagma in the Azerbaijani language, in terms of the specific features of the language, in an effort to explore the linguistic comparative-typological aspect of language universals in comparison with the English language. The difference in languages, especially, clearly expressed in the phraseologisms are reflected in the features of a native speaker of verbal thinking and verbal discourse.

This provision is expressed in the works of many Russian, Azerbaijani and foreign linguists (V.V.Vinogradov, V. N. Yartsev, V. G. Gak, A. D. Raykhshteyn, A. A. Ufimtsev, G. S. Schur, N. Y. Trir, E. M. Solodukho, A. A. Akhundov, G. Kazimov, Y. Seyyidov etc.). This methodological approach is due to the fact of term routinization, rethinking which is inevitable. From the research works written about syntax it is known that this field of science is busy with the investigation of word combinations and sentences. In this regard, according to scientists, (F.de Saussure, Sh. Bally, F. Mikush, B.V.Tomashevsky, S.I. Kartsevsky, V.V.Vinogradov, A.A.Akhundov) syntax is being understood as the field of science about syntagmatic relations and syntagmas. Thus, a question appears. What is the syntagma? "The word syntagma comes from Greek (-syntagma - literally something to unite) - linguistics.

- 1) Decisive element with the element of meaning and emphasis, appointed by the fact that the combination of words and word parts, for example: Rus. *везущий воду - водовоз*;
- 2) Word or word group;
- 3) Whole syntactic intonation and a unit of meaning" (Jaffarov, Garayev, Jaffarova, 1981), (Словарь иностранных слов, 1949).

As we see the origin of syntagma belongs to the Greek language, in which the theoretical interpretation of the syntagma referred to the rhetorical figure of the language. According to Greek rhetoric, "syntagma" defined as a word, group of words, a whole sentence. The word "syntagma" is of Greek origin means "connect to something". So the question is translated and explained in linguistics, as follows:

- 1) Words or phrases that are formed by defining the semantic connections and detectable element, e.g., Rus. *СОВХОЗ, КОЛХОЗ*
- 2) Word or group of words;
- 3) A holistic syntactic or semantic intonation unity.

Thus, our understanding of the syntagma is as follows: syntagma is composed of two members of the joint, used in the function of determining and determined. It is used in the oral language, i.e. in the oratory. Sentences are divided into certain rhythmic groups, which are determined by the phonetic syntagma. It is possible analogically words are divided into syllables. In general, the term "syntagma" in linguistics has many meanings. For example, O.S. Akhmanova gives six definitions of "syntagma" in her dictionary of linguistic terms. (АХМАНОВА, 1966). Syntagma in semantic context is a group of rhythmic words. In this case syntagma represented as phonetic phenomenon. This aspect of syntagmas is analyzed in detail in the works of M. Gram, L. Shcherba, V.V.Vinogradov, A.N.Gvozdev, and others. In fact, the problem of syntagma has not a long history in linguistics. Even independent scientific research works haven't been written about this question. But it should be noted that in this area created too many ideas and there are serious differences between linguistic specialists and researchers.

Thus, there are many different approaches to the definition of the syntagma. Although speech segmentation is more phonetic character, i.e. related to the mechanism of pronunciation, partitioning in our speech on the different parts are based on grammatical and semantic effects of regularity. In linguistics, there are other approaches to determining the syntagma, too. The existing concept of modern science binomial syntagmas associated with the name of the famous Swiss philosopher and linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, who identified the syntagma as a connection or association of two or more characters, creating some complex in words, phrases, sentences or sentence member. Another outstanding linguist Baudouen de Kourtene has used the syntagma as a word. In science, there are also approaches discussed the syntagma as a syntactic phenomenon. Here we can give as an example the works of Sh.Bally, S. O. Kartsevsky, F. F. Fortunatov, B. V. Tomashevsky etc. These linguists believe that the syntagma can be divided rhythmically and linearly together inside its members another word, but syntactically syntagma indivisible, since in this case the members of syntagmas act together and form a single meaning.

For comparison, brother's book - green (color, valuable), brother's book - looking like new, brother's book, bought two years ago in Bucharest. Syntagma is the unity, formed by combining two members which has two functions, one of them acts as a defining, and the other - as a definable. Here, the syntagma can act as words and phrases, morphemes, and separate sentences: to buy a car; green trees of the forest of our village; If you became a miller, call for brave Koroghlu (Azerbaijani proverb). Syntagma has been described by some other scientists as follows.

For example, Ferdinand de Saussure has described it in word as (re-lire), phrase (de grace) or sentence (il ya), in presence of the members in creating any complex, the combination or junction of two or more signs. (Марузо, 1960). But Badouen de Kurtene has used the syntagma in the meaning of "word." (Бодуэн де Куртэнэ, 1963). Some French phonetists (especially, P. Passy) called the syntagma a group of breathing. L.V.Scherba considers the syntagma completeness of meaning of rhythmic groups of words in a sentence. (Щерба, 1953). But V.V.Vinogradov writes about syntagma: "It is very difficult to find two scientists who understand and give the same meaning to this term". (Виноградов, 1952)

Thus, it appears that syntagma can be called both phonetic and syntactic unit. Therefore, there are different opinions about the syntagma in linguistics. Some linguists believe that syntagma is a group of words rhythmically combined that expresses a complete thought (L.V.Scherba, V.V.Vinogradov), and the others (F.de Saussure, Sh.Bally, F.Mikush, B.V.Tomashevsky, S.I.Kartsevsky) called the syntagma not phonetic but syntactic event. Academician L.V.Scherba is the founder of the theory of syntagma, and he named it phonetic event. He shared his clear thoughts on this new sense. L.V.Scherba writes: "In the process of speech-views integrity expressing a single meaning wholeness, consisting of a rhythmic group, including several phonetic units, I call them syntagma." (Щерба, 1953).

It should be noted that in the same book at page 84 L.V.Scherba has given the syntagma as "phrase" and "rhythmic group" together with the headlines "syntactical segmentation of the flow of speech". It is obvious that though L. V. Scherba has spoken from the phonetic point of view, at the same time he shows that the syntagma connected with syntax and connects it with phonetics according to the condition of pause and stress in the process of syntactic event. As a result, syntagma is marked as a syntactic and phonetic event. L.V.Scherba also notes the syntagma as the idea of integrity as well. And he shows that syntagma at the same time is semantic-syntactic unit. Scherba's learning of syntagma still shows its strength. Just as A.N.Gvozdyev considers the syntagma as L.V.Scherba shows. (Гвоздев, 1958). In one of his articles the academician V.V.Vinogradov has noted the syntagma as full of syntactic unit, and considered that it should be approached from this point of view. And in his another article he says: "Syntagma is the main category of stylistic syntax." (Ученые записки Московского Университета, 1952).

But A.A.Reformatsky has approached the syntagma from the other aspect, and he has given such a definition to it: "Syntagma is the combination of two other members in the relationship of subordination". (Реформатский, 1955). While saying two members he has meant two words, namely two members of sentence. A.A.Reformatsky's thoughts and opinions about syntagma coincide with Saussure's ones. We can say that their instructions (teaching) haven't brought anything new to the world of linguistics. A.A.Reformatsky also showed some types of internal syntagma in the Russian language.

1) With derived word generated, for example, syntagma сад - being determined (the root of the word), ик - determined (endings). 2) Consisting of compound word, for example, syntagma паровоз, колхоз, совхоз, водовоз, etc. These are simply lexemes. According to the author, it has no importance for syntax. And now let's notice the characteristic features of syntagma:

- syntagma combines two members;
- this and other member of syntagma can be belonged to other syntagma;
- There is a subordination relationship between components of syntagma.

Subordination relationship mostly can be found in the complex sentences. As mentioned above, though syntagma is a unit of syntax it (namely syntax - H.A.) doesn't learn only syntagma, but also explores sentences. So let us look through one example:

Young doctor examined the patients thoroughly.

- In the sentence –

1) Young doctor, 2) doctor examined, 3) examine/ d, 4) examined the patients, 5) the patients, 6) examined thoroughly.

- We have these syntagmas.

It clearly shows that these syntagmas are built on the bases of the following relations:

The first one is in the attributive relation,

The second one is in the predicative relation,

The third one is in the predicative relation,

The fourth one is in the predicative relation, too,

The fifth one is in the attributive relation,

The sixth one is in the relative relation.

These noted two member syntagmas built up in the relationship of subordination. The word *doctor* two times, but the word *examined* four times has been used in the composition of four syntagmas. Based on this example, it can be concluded that the syntagmas differ from the word combinations according to the breadth of their coverage area. Here is only one of the syntagmas (young doctor) is the same with syntactical combinations. Predicative combinations and being two member syntagmas once again show that they are like phrases (word combinations). And it confirms that syntagma is a unit of syntax. Academician A. A. Akhundov considers the syntagma as a unit of the level of syntax. But A. Rajably considers this statement untrue. He shows the two units of the level of syntax. "1) Word combinations as a syntactic model consist of the forms of words based on syntactic connection and syntactic meaning. 2) Sentence given as a syntactic model consists of the combining of sentence model of the forms of word and word combinations". (Rajably, 2003).

From this point of view A. A. Akhundov's thoughts about syntagma are more interesting. He writes: "First of all syntagma is considered a phonetic unit and is used in the meaning of rhythm, intonation, and speech flow. Second, syntagma is used in the meaning of the result of syntactic stylistic segmentation and in this case, it, as a stylistic unit, consisting of determined and being determined binomial structural meaning. As a unit of syntax the same syntagmas are divided into two groups: 1) predicative, and 2) non-predicative syntagmas. The predicative syntagmas are the same in accordance with the sentence. They are, as a rule, communicative. There is one predication. But non-predicative syntagmas cover only word combinations. They are usually nominative (naming) nature. As known, non-predicative syntagmas are divided into three parts: attributive, objective and relative. Attributive syntagmas are the syntagmas established by relation of approach. Objective syntagmas are formed by management relation. Relative syntagmas are based on foreign relationship." (Akhundov, 1988). Thus, it can be concluded that the predicative relations create the syntagma expressing a certain opinion. For example, It is raining. My uncle returned from Bucharest. My friend works in the village etc. But non-predicative relation is the relation which doesn't denote a predication. But this relationship serves to the formation of three types of syntagmas. They are:

1) Attributive – namely, determining word is an attribute. We can give as an example to such syntagmas I (first) type substantive combinations in the Azerbaijani language. For example,

Golden ring, red shirt, green grass, cold room and so on. (There is a relation of approach).

2) Objective - namely, the determining word is an object. For example,

To read a novel, to learn the words, to tell a lie etc. (it is created by management relationship).

3) Relative - that is the determining member of the predicative (verb predicate) expresses a definite quality. Relative syntagma is the syntagma which is formed of verb and the combination of adverb denoting its manner of action. For example: To run quickly, to write well, to run fast. They are developed as word combinations. For example: To read rapidly, to talk kindly, to smile gently and so on. (It is formed by external approach). As above mentioned, these different relation types between members of syntagma once again prove that it (namely syntagma - H.A.) is the unit of syntax. But Professor A. Rajably is against this opinion. He shows that there are only two types of syntax level. They are word combinations and sentences. The problem of syntagma is the new one to the Azerbaijani linguistics. So some scholars are generally not talking about it. Some are just overcoming it, the others say that it is not so important for linguistics. Professor Yusif Seyyidov's thoughts of syntagma, almost coincides with the opinion of Professor A. Rajably's. According to his mind, syntagma consists of words and that's why it cannot be considered a unit of phonetics.

At the same time, he also does not include the syntagma to the syntax. Yusif Seyyidov also as A.Rajably writes that syntax has two investigation objects – 1) word combinations and 2) sentence. He notes that "being in case of the permanent forms developed from the grammatical structure of language of syntactical events syntagma has not such forms and it can provide itself in any form in every chance". (Seyyidov, 1992). Y.Seyyidov notes that syntagma is mostly connected with rhetoric, art scene and oral speech culture. According to his notes, syntagma can also be organized with words which have no grammatical relations to each other.

In this regard, he generally, doesn't want to talk about the relation forms of words in syntagma. But in the end, he comes to a conclusion that word combination is formed by the semantic-syntactic unity of words, and in syntagmas these peculiarities go back, but phonetic and stylistic features go to the forefront. A.Rajably notes that syntagma is not a unit of syntax, but it is necessary to give information about it. And Y.Seyyidov specifically doesn't comment on this theme. He sometimes connects the syntagma to oral speech, but sometimes notes the important role of phonetic and stylistic features along with syntactic features in its creation. Sometimes he considers it (syntagma – H. A.) neither phonetic, nor syntactical unit, and sometimes tells it is odd to deal with the relation forms of the words in syntagma.

But as for Y.Seyyidov, syntagmas are parts separated by interval in speech, irrespective of the relations and forms of words and they appear in very different ways. He has generalized these forms as 1) word; 2) auxiliaries; 3) word combinations (in different types); 4) sentence (in different types); 5) two or more free words that do not cover word combinations and sentences. According to the scientist's mind, syntagmas also vary according to their attitudes in sentences and towards the parts of sentence. "Syntagma -

- 1) Part of sentence,
- 2) Some parts of sentence,
- 3) A part of the Composite sentence,
- 4) Address,
- 5) Dialect and etc..." (Seyyidov, 1992).

In general, the separation of speech over syntagmas is closely linked to the purposes and meanings promoted. Cicero, a philosopher of the ancient age said: "The longest possible complex word is that can be uttered in a breath. These limits have been put forward by nature, and the profession puts forward other limits." (Античные теории языка и стиля, 1960). As it is regarded, the meaning, context, word circle, the speaker's psychological position and etc. affect the speech to be split into syntagmas. It should be noted that syntagma should not be equated or confused with a word combination. Word combinations are mostly derived by subordination relation, but syntagmas by coordination one. As it is clear, syntagmas vary depending on the types of relation, and are split into predicative and attributive syntagmas. They are mostly binomial. Though syntagmas have similar features with word combinations, but they are different from word combinations according to their usage, circle, and some other characters. Syntagmas are analyzed according to the syntactical concerns and types of relationship among the members. Word combinations related to syntactical relation types and categorical kinds of a component. The components of word combinations cannot be replaced with other words but the components of syntagmas are not only be replaced, but also the meanings are not changed.

There are various thoughts about the places of word combinations in linguistics. As for the scientists, such as F.F.Fortunatov, A.M.Peshkovsky, M.N.Peterson, V.M.Sukhotin, word combinations must be the main explorative object of syntax and the sentence problem should be studied under it (word combination – H. A.) Professor Gazanfar Kazimov states that syntagma consists of word combinations and groups being linked by syntactical relationships in a sentence and acting as a single unit. He differs the syntagmas from one another in accordance with the types of relationships, divides them into predicative and attributive types. It has a little similarity with academician A.A.Akhundov's opinions. But he calls these syntagmas predicative and non-predicative related to their relation types. Also G.Kazimov considers the syntagma binomial. According to Kazimov, syntagmas vary from word combinations in accordance with their similar characters and some features. He mentions that word phrases are analyzed related to the types of syntactical relationships and categorical character of a main component, syntagmas related to the syntactical relationships among the components and relation types. The components of syntagma can be replaced with other words, the meaning remains the same but this process is impossible in word combinations.

Some scientists note that word combinations are a static - fact, syntagmas are dynamic being a speech fact. "Word combination is a phrase simulating the static - grammatical combination of two essential units, but syntagma is the combination of words taking an active function in speech and a sentence." (Скепская, 1979).

Apart from word combinations, syntagmas also have a predicative relation. This relation is fully reflected in A.A.Akhundov's opinions and considerations on syntagmas as above-mentioned. As it is shown, G.Kazimov has dealt with syntagma as a unit of syntax and concluded as in the following:

- "- Syntagma is binomial and incorporates two members;
- This or other member of syntagma can refer to another syntagma, too;
- Syntagmas are characterized in related to the existence of subordination between their components" (Kazimov, 2004).

The last opinion reveals the difference between syntagma and a word combination again. It matches with the scientists' opinions whose names were mentioned above (especially A.Akhundov, Y.Seyyidov and so on). It is necessary to state that G.Kazimov has not taken a phonetic but syntactic view of syntagma and promoted his considerations over it. After looking through all of them, it is known that A.Akhundov has promoted more all-sided: both phonetic and syntactical opinions than the others, and improved the concept of syntagma in the linguistics of Azerbaijan. A.Akhundov has destroyed all other told thoughts. Considering what was mentioned we possibly come to a conclusion that syntagma is mostly a unit of syntax. It should be noted that syntax does not only study the syntagma, but also analyzes sentences. It is already known that syntagmas are divided into predicative and non-predicative groups, being a unit of syntax.

Predicative syntagmas match sentences, non-predicative syntagmas cover word combinations. If syntax is a study about sentences and word combinations, then it is possible to consider syntax as a study about syntagmas, too. It is eventually known from the works written about the syntax. This field of study both analyzes the sentences and activates with the word combinations. Therefore the thought to consider the syntax as a study about word combinations and sentences is completely right. The Russian linguistic theories (V.Scherba, V.Vinogradov) determining syntagma associated with speech acts, with phonetic and rhythmic characteristics of the information unity, the unity of interconnected information and tempo of speech. In contemporary Russian language schools there occurs paradigmatic shift of research of syntagmas, and similar processes are characteristic to the Azerbaijani language school. This process is explained by a common interest in structural linguistics.

Relations between the paradigmatic and syntagmatic system are investigated in the contemporary Azerbaijani language school (A.A.Akhundov, G.Kazimov, Y.Seyyidov etc.) in the same relation to the vertical and horizontal level language. The peculiarity of the internal structure of language is that it is entirely composed of a variety of linguistic paradigm, according to which any linguistic unit is a part of a particular paradigm. Members of the same paradigm back to the identity of the invariant and vary depending on the initial communication problems. Similarly, members of the Azerbaijani language paradigm of writing and speaking, engaging in syntagmatic relationship the speaker elects. The difference between written and spoken language is explained that the syntagmatic relations are less regulatory and dynamic in oral speech. Universalism of relative syntagmas in Russian is called the nature of language, multi-meaning of words (E.Kurilovich) that allows you to create interaction between the text and the interpretation of meaning. Universalism of syntagmas permits to determine the cross-layer, integrated approach, which gives a new way to characterize the syntagma of the Azerbaijani discourse in relation to the British discursive practice, and to show aspects of its functioning in the modern Azerbaijani language.

Word order system of the Azerbaijani language belongs to the Turkic family of languages and is completely different from the English language, so comparative typological analysis of syntagmas based on the effect of the trends taking place in the English language not only in Indo-European, but also in the Turkic languages, which means that the English language is becoming language of interethnic communication. Comparative - typological analysis of syntagmas shows the contemporary Azerbaijani language, traditionally is rich with syntagmatic figures tends to speed up the information, what is the trend of convergence with the English language. Language analysis of syntagmas of Azerbaijani language is taken on the latest works of prose and poetry of Azerbaijani literature. Genre diversity also affects the function of the syntagma between these genres, there is a difference: a poetic genre saturated syntagmatic models, less prosaic. Contemporary Azerbaijani prose describes the active use of relative syntagmas that it belongs to the category of syntax. Such an approach is determined by the rate of speech.

It is divided in the first place, to sentences that express a complete thought. The sentences are further divided into words and phrases. Thus, in the course of the conversation takes place a natural division of syntagmatic speech, in other words, there appear syntagmas.

The syntactic phenomenon plays an important role in ordinary speech in syntagmatic division of sentences. Each component of the complex sentences, verbal components of speech, grammatically independent of the members of sentences (introductory words and sentences), the circumstances of time and place, etc. form some syntagmas. However, in special speech the sentence may not have such syntagmatic division. The role of relative syntagmas aimed at perceiving the person for whom the main thing is not the subject of enunciation, but to obtain information to action. This method in the theories of linguistics is defined as the communicative certainty (Kommunikative Bestimmtheit). Syntactic-relative syntagmas have a definite structure: a verb and adverb (circumstance), for example,

In the Azerbaijani language: *ifadəli oxumaq, cəld qaçmaq, sürətlə sürmək, gözəl danışmaq* etc. In the English language: *speak quickly, write directly, read well, answer rudely, perform well* and so on. The difference is that in the Azerbaijani language the adverb comes before the verb predicate, but in the English language vice versa, the adverb comes after the verb predicate. Receptive aspect is aimed at understanding, but communicative certainty (Roman Ingarden, V.Izer) invites the recipient to co-authors. Communicative certainty arises when needed. In the contemporary Azerbaijan linguistics special scientific interest is the study of the problems of paradigmatics and syntagmatics in the sphere of morphology and syntax. This interest is due to the fact that the traditional use of the terms "paradigms" and "syntagmatics" encourages them to communicate with the morphology and syntax. Naturally, the question is removed at the level of paradigmatic morphology, and syntagmatic level of syntax. Morphological paradigms are real as much as syntactic syntagmatics. In the words of phrases and sentences are related to one another. This relationship gets incomplete and unambiguous explanation as exclusively attributed syntax and, in rare cases, the lexics.

In the phrase and sentence connections between words are at several levels of linguistic structure. It is known that the words as elements of morphology of language have certain associative properties. Syntagmatics language can be defined as a set of linguistic units and the system and can be defined as a category of language, its associative capabilities in the implementation of the process of oral discourse. As paradigmatics, syntagmatics also belongs to all levels of language structure, but if syntagmatics and paradigmatics - these two forms functioning to all units of language at all levels, there are paradigmatics morphology and syntagmatics syntax.

Syntagma is also explained as a phenomenon of semantic-syntactic speech. In this case, syntagma combined with a group of words in a sentence, united rhythmically and according to the meaning. Syntagma may consist of a single word, phrase, syntactic formulations, analytical units, as well as separate sentences. Syntagma may or may not match the phrase. This is its essential difference. So, syntagma reveals itself in the sentence and it is evident in its partitioning. The phrase is not formed as a result of the division of words, but as a result of the combination of the sentence. Depending on the text, the situation, the goals of the speaker, the substantive component of the sentence and the same sentence can be divided into syntagmas in various forms. For example,

To watch nicely-nicely / is eye procedure,
To watch / nicely-nicely / is eye procedure,
To blush like a flower / is the rule of person's face.

This method of syntagmatic articulation of speech is an interesting object of study of syntax. In fact for a stable model of the phrase it is impossible. Syntagma has several types. Non-predicative syntagma agrees with the word combination. Attributive syntagma – is a non-predicative syntagma consists of defining and definable. For example, a young man, a good singer, a kind doctor etc.

Object syntagma – this type of syntagma is formed by the combination of the verb and the associated object. For example: to read a book, to do the work, to write a letter etc.

Relative syntagma - is the other type of syntagma, emphasizes the connection between the verb and indicating its circumstance. For example, Read well, run fast, write quickly etc.

Predicative syntagma – it is a study about sentence, understood as a kind of syntagma. The sentence is considered to be predicative syntagma. For example: It is snowing. Fred came. We go to the cinema. He will come in time etc.

There is a method of investigation, it separates the text into smaller components of the unit whereby the latter, coexisting together, differ from each other can be connected with each other. These units are words in stories, morphemes within words and sounds in sound combinations. Consequently, the division of speech to syntagmas is syntagmatics. Syntagmatics also is the study about the phrase (word combination).

As in other languages, in the Azerbaijani language there are two types of syntagmas: complete (holistic) and incomplete (half-hearted, not holistic). As in the Azerbaijani language the verb comes at the end of the sentence, complete syntagma also is at the end of the sentence. Completed syntagma corresponds to predicative syntagma with some exceptions. Other syntagmas of sentence (including the division, compound words, words, grammatically unrelated to the members of sentence, etc.) are incomplete syntagmas.

Today linguistics explores paradigmatics and syntagmatics in language synthesis. Basic postulates of this approach are the hypothesis that the paradigm at any level of linguistic structure forms a set of options based on a stable invariant, they alternate in oral discourse. Signs form a system of relations in the form of paradigmatic and syntagmatic. Syntagmatic relationship is based on distributive potencies characters, their valence and paradigmatic selection due to a particular element of the paradigm of signs, which is why the morphology of Saussure says "paradigmatic area", and the syntax - "syntagmatics area." (Сосиур Ф. де, 2004). So in this paper is focused the dealing of relative syntagmas of phrases, its nominative function as part of a combinatorial syntax.

Available in this area make it possible to achieve: a deep understanding of the nature of the compatibility of units of the Azerbaijani language in comparison to English; it will promote a universal meta-language of combinatorial linguistics, which is under a development consideration of relative syntagmas in the context of combinatorial studies of Azerbaijani and English languages deepen comparative-typological research; analysis of relative syntagmas facilitates the identification and description of the functions of the compatibility of nominative phrases. Similar relative syntagmas enrich the notion of syntagmatic concept image. This nature of the relative syntagmas in the 60s of the twentieth century has been developed by Fillmore. It should be noted that this kind of relative syntagmas still have not received the theoretical definition, their classification has not been represented.

Rhythmic speech of languages differs not only with syntax, embodied in the word, but also with the rhythmic intonation nature of language. In syntagmatics pauses, absence or failure of rhythm also have artistic value and serve as a way of showing syntagmatic. This aspect is considered by us in the Azerbaijani and English languages. Particular importance of comparative analysis of rhythmic syntagmas will be in the translation practice. In this work we are based on the teachings of theorists (N.Y.Danilevsky, O.Spengler, E.Sepir, F.Boas, L.Vaysgerberg etc.), in the works which was reflected the principle of relativity, that has a fundamental importance, and the formation of relativism in linguistics. It should be noted that at the beginning of the twentieth century, the American Anthropological School (F.Boas, E.Sepir) criticized the linguistic determinism. Later representatives of this school have investigated the effect of the issue of linguistic differences on human cognition.

This approach and achievements of the representatives of this school have served as one of the main methodological approaches in this paper, comparative benchmarking of relative syntagmas in the Azerbaijani and English languages. According to the fact that these languages belong to different language families, which also influenced other languages of these families, the aspect of the analysis of trends introduced definitions, existence and variations of relative syntagmas in the Roman-German, Russian and Turkic languages. This approach is due to the expansion of the modern language of space and is also considered on the basis of mutual influences in multilingual linguistic space. Definite difficulty in the development of this problem is the fact that only since 2000, the consideration of relative syntagmas possible in terms of existence of this phenomenon in combinatorial linguistics. However, researchers in this field are primarily interested in the practical aspect of the application of relative syntagmas in teaching foreign languages.

The theoretical justification for this phenomenon is due to the increased interest in the combinatorial properties of syntagmatic linguistic units, due to insufficient knowledge of problems, whereas the theoretical definition of relative syntagmas will promote the development of basic areas of General Linguistics of the Azerbaijani language, the study of syntagmatic linguistic signs that determine the linguistic identity of the contemporary national picture of the world. Rationale for a comprehensive approach to the formation of combinatorial linguistics, and in its context and latest developments of syntagmatics related to the researchers of syntagmatics who founded an integrated approach to its research: linear (F.de Saussure), binary (Sh.Bally), mutual transition of its elements (F. Mikush) and their ability to integration. Applied application of the theory of relative syntagmas will be reflected in the creation of the combinatory Azerbaijani-English dictionary.

From this point of view, the study of relative syntagmas of the Azerbaijani language should be integrated into general scientific development of structural linguistics, theory of phraseology, context of the Azerbaijani linguistic school.

4. Conclusion

The phenomenon of syntagma and relative syntagmas in the Azerbaijani and English languages is investigated, learned and developed for the first time, as syntactic, semantic and stylistic features of syntagma as a unit of syntax, classified according to their types, spoken widely of their meanings, and comprehensively highlighted its importance. This unit consisting of two members of the combined words is used in the functions of determining and determined. Consideration of the internal structure of the language allows to make a general methodological conclusion: to form a full-fledged linguistic representations of the signs of language, the successful assimilation of studying the native language of the entire system must be the assimilation of knowledge, as a paradigmatic and syntagmatic language system. So syntagmatics and paradigmatics function to all units of language at all levels, and are paradigmatics morphology and syntagmatics syntax. This fact is explained by the fact that the intellectual activities with signs of language (action selection, classification, combination, transformation, and so on.) are based on knowledge of the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of elements of the language system. Namely these skills and knowledge provide a component of language as a linguistic process to the use of language in speech activity. This material can be used in the research and teaching activities on the given problem.

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