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ЗАМАНБАП АНГЛИС ТИЛИНДЕГИ ГРАММАТИКАЛЫК СИНОНИМДЕРДИН КОММУНИКАТИВДИК ЖАНА ДИСКУРСИВДИК АСПЕКТИЛЕРИ

Аннотация: Бул макалада азыркы англис тилиндеги грамматикалык синонимдердин коммуникативдик жана дискурсивдүү аспектилери талкууланат. Англис тилиндеги грамматикалык синонимдердин колдонулушу бир катар прагматикалык, дискурсивдүү жана лингвистикалык факторлордон көз каранды. Бул макалада шилтеме, пресуппозиция, импликатура жана корутунду сыяктуу прагматикалык факторлор берилген. Алардын ар бири белгилүү бир функцияны аткарып, текстти байланыштыруу үчүн кызмат кылат. Азыркы англис тилинде грамматикалык синонимдер бир катар дискурсивдүү функцияларды аткарат. Макалада ырааттуулук, байланыш, фон, бөлүп көрсөтүү, актуалдаштыруу сыяктуу функциялар берилген. Грамматикалык синонимдер тексттин ичиндеги абзацтар менен текст үзүндүлөрүнүн ортосунда ырааттуулукту жана бүтүндүктү түзүүгө активдүү катышат.

Синонимдер жана грамматикалык синонимдер сүйлөшүү процессинде сүйлөөчүнүн коммуникативдик ниетине, белгилүү бир жагдайга автордун берген баасына жараша тандалат. Синонимдик линияны андан ары тандоо дискурсивдүү стратегиялардан көз каранды. Грамматикалык синонимдердин көбү контексте гана синоним болгондуктан, алардын коммуникация процессиндеги ролу талашсыз. Байланыш процессинде алгач пайда болгон грамматикалык синонимдер кийин тил системасына кирет.

Негизги сөздөр: синоним, грамматикалык синоним, прагматикалык аспект, дискурсивдүү аспект, синонимдик тизмек, этиш, этиш жасоо, татаал сүйлөм.

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КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ И ДИСКУРСИВНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОГО СИНОНИМЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются коммуникативные и дискурсивные аспекты грамматических синонимов в современном английском языке. Использование грамматических синонимов в английском языке зависит от ряда прагматических, дискурсивных и лингвистических факторов. В этой статье представлены прагматические факторы, такие как референция, пресуппозиция, импликатура и вывод. Каждый из них выполняет определенную функцию и служит связности текста. В современном английском языке грамматические синонимы выполняют ряд дискурсивных функций. В статье представлены такие функции, как когерентность, связность, фон, выдвижение на первый план, актуализация. Грамматические синонимы активно участвуют в создании связности и целостности между абзацами и текстовыми отрывками внутри текста.

Синонимы и грамматические синонимы выбираются в зависимости от коммуникативного замысла говорящего в процессе общения, авторской оценки конкретной

ситуации. Дальнейший выбор синонимической линии зависит от дискурсивных стратегий. Поскольку большинство грамматических синонимов синонимичны только в контексте, их роль в процессе коммуникации неоспорима. Грамматические синонимы, впервые возникающие в процессе общения, позже входят в языковую систему.

Ключевые слова: синоним, грамматический синоним, прагматический аспект, дискурсивный аспект, синонимичная строка, глагол, глагольная конструкция, сложное предложение.

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COMMUNICATIVE AND DISCOURSIVE ASPECTS OF GRAMMATICAL SYNONYMS IN MODERN ENGLISH

Annotation: This article deals with the communicative and discursive aspects of grammatical synonyms in the modern English language. Grammatical synonymy is a complex linguistic phenomenon and manifests itself at different levels of language. In English, syntactic synonymy is more common than morphological synonymy. At the syntactic level, synonymy occurs between various syntactic constructions, non-finite forms of verbs, verbal constructions, and subordinate clauses. Grammatical synonyms in English usually arise within context. However, there are also grammatical synonyms that can be used out of context.

The use of grammatical synonyms in English depends on a number of pragmatic, discursive, and linguistic factors. Pragmatic factors such as reference, presupposition, implicature, and inference are presented in this article. Each of them performs a specific function and serves text coherence. In modern English, grammatical synonyms perform a number of discursive functions. Such functions as coherence, cohesion, background, foregrounding, and topicalization are presented in the article. Grammatical synonyms actively participate in the creation of coherence and integrity between paragraphs and text passages within the text.

Synonyms and grammatical synonyms are chosen depending on the communicative intention of the speaker in the process of communication, the author's assessment of the specific situation. The further choice of the synonymous line depends on the discursive strategies. Since most grammatical synonyms are synonymous only within the context, their role in the communication process is undeniable. Grammatical synonyms first arise in the process of communication and later enter the language system.

Key words: synonym, grammatical synonym, pragmatic aspect, discursive aspect, synonymous line, verbal, verbal construction, complex sentence.

Introduction

Recently, there has been an increased interest in the study of pragmatics in linguistics. Linguists believe that many linguistic phenomena can only be studied in the context. In other words, not only the studied information but the communicators' entire knowledge about the reality should be studied within the context.

It should be noted that pragmatics mainly reflects the meanings, more specifically, the meanings expressed by the communication participants. It is considered to be crucial how speakers and writers express a given meaning (word, word combination, sentence, etc.) within the context, as well as the meaning of the language units they use. Thus, pragmatics deals with the meanings expressed by communicators.

The context sometimes enables us to complete an unfinished idea and fill in semantic gaps. The factors such as background knowledge and presupposition should also be taken into consideration here.

In traditional linguistics, it was important to study the connection of words and sentences with the preceding and following words and sentences, as well as their relationship with the surrounding world and reality. In today's linguistics, the pragmatic aspect related to the analysis of any text or discourse is of great relevance, since the speaker's and the listener's attitude towards what is said or received is more significant.

The choice of a specific language expression depends on many factors: the system of that language, linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge, etc. Depending on the speaker's communicative intention, discursive-pragmatic factors may be expressed in different ways; the meaning of some of them is strengthened, and the meaning of others, on the contrary, is weakened but does not disappear. Thus, the system of relations that functions in a certain order remains unchanged. The actions of these mechanisms can be presented as the selection and replacement of individual components of the cognitive-functional model that accompanies the selection process for synonyms.

There are two different approaches to the study of the discourse: the study of the discourse as a text and the study of the discourse as a process. Linguists who study discourse as a process believe that the communicative function of the language whose linguistic forms are learned dynamically rather than statically corresponds to the principles of functional grammar. This enables studying the pragmatic factors that affect the functioning of synonymous lines.

Methods and materials

The successful completion of the article depends on a number of factors. The proper choice of materials and methods can be considered a crucial factor for the research. This research is carried out by using descriptive, observation, and linguistic analysis methods. As pragmatics and the investigation of the issue of synonymy from a pragmatic point of view was mainly carried out by linguists such as J.Brown, S.H.Cairns, H. Gryce, R.W. Langaker, G.Leech, G.Yule, Y.V.Paducheva, and others, we have referred to the works of these linguists. In the article, the microtexts selected from the works of English writers were used as examples.

Literature review

The phenomenon of grammatical synonymy in linguistics and the analysis of grammatical synonyms from a pragmatic point of view have been studied by many linguists. H.A.Sweet, the founder of classical scientific grammar, first suggested that syntactic constructions have certain properties of equivalence [14, p.112]. The representatives of the school of transformative grammar also conducted research into the phenomenon of syntactic synonymy. Studies into the equivalence of subordinate clauses and participial constructions can be observed in their works. When the transformative grammar school was first formed, Z.S.Harris noted the importance of preserving the meanings of similar sentences during the transformation [8, p.133].

The problem of syntactic synonymy became the subject of N. Chomsky's transformational generative theory. N. Chomsky considered most syntactic structures that were linked to a general system of grammatical relations to be synonymous [4, p.25]. Thus, syntactic structures have a common grammatical meaning and constitute synonymy. W.L.Chafe noted the fact that there are syntactic structures with the same meaning, but he could not fully reveal the relationship between these syntactic structures and reality. Thus, he stopped just one step away from fully revealing the problem of syntactic synonymy [3, p.111-113]. While considering the problem of syntactic synonymy, W.L.Chafe could not fully discover the regularity between language, reality, and context. Thus, after studying the research done on syntactic synonymy in modern English linguistics we can conclude that the research into syntactic synonymy has only been possible due to the research into equivalents.

Many linguists have valuable ideas about pragmatics. C. Morris noted that "pragmatics" is a field that studies the relationship of a sign to its interpreter and brought the term "rules of pragmatics" to linguistics [13, p.24]. It should be noted that "pragmatic rules", as a rule, determine the characteristics of language units that have an important meaning. T.Givon analyses the role of using grammar in creating coherent communication. He notes that in order to understand the use of language in the communication process, it is necessary to pay attention to the relationship between grammatical means and the context of the discourse in which they are used. In other words, it is necessary to observe the distribution of grammar in the text. It helps to identify discursive functions and their relation to grammar [7, p.167]. According to T.Givon, in real communication, grammar does not create a direct connection with the text but affects the consciousness of the one who creates and interprets the text. The author proposes to consider grammar as a guide to human mental activity.

Linguists that investigated pragmatics believe that many linguistic phenomena can only be studied in the context. According to G.Yule, pragmatics is considered the study of "invisible" meaning [15, p.112]. "Invisible" meaning reflects the expression of a concept that is not actually spoken or written. In order for the "invisible" meaning to be understood, there must be a large number

of shared themes among the speakers (or writers). Communication takes place in a certain situation or environment. Any process carried out through language finds its explanation in the context.

The same conceptual description in the language can be given in different ways. The selection rules of the adequate meaning reflect the semantic aspects of the language. According to R.W.Langacker, the law of selection is very important for understanding the semantic and grammatical structures of utterance as a reflection of human cognitive skills [10, p.128].

According to A.M.Shakhnarovich, language expressions are related to the situation, but the meaning of each expression is not simply determined by the description of the situation, it also depends on what they mean in that situation. The selection of language expressions according to the situation is for the purpose of communication, and the speaker's language skills are used to express this situation [17, p.139].

J. Brown notes that the speaker directly constructs the utterance by taking into account discursive factors, that is, by repeating time references and their topicalization, by developing the plot of the discourse. As a part of temporal relations, pragmatic factors are also involved in this process. Therefore, in each specific situation, pragmatic factors - reference, presupposition, implicature, and inference are involved in the selection of a synonymous line. The interpretation of separate lexical elements in the discourse is carried out through the context [1, p.47].

Main text

If we want to consider the functioning of the synonymous line in modern English, we should pay attention to the following: 1) tense forms; 2) the actions that occurred and were performed consecutively in the past; 3) adverbs of time; 4) clauses (for example, time, condition, cause, concession, etc.); 5) non-finite forms of the verb, verbal constructions; 6) expressions (for example, word combinations in which a noun is a primary component, etc.), etc.

The choice of the synonymous line depends on the speaker's specific intention. In addition, the factor of evaluation of the specific situation by the author should not be overlooked. The choice of the synonymous line later depends on the discursive strategies.

Adverbs of time (*afterwards, then, soon, later* and etc.);

The selection of adverbs of time is realized as a result of the following factors:

a) pragmatic:

The influence of the presupposition factor manifests itself in the fact that the speaker is familiar with the listener's knowledge of the event, and the repetition of knowledge about this event is carried out with the help of relevant adverbs. Here we should mention that "*The presupposition is a type of semantic conclusion and it does not coincide with the logical conclusion*" [16, p.233].

“Then I assure you the shoe is now on the other foot. For I have come all the way to London to seek you out. And I may say I had enormous difficulty to find you” [5].

As a result of the action of communicative implicatures, complete and continuous information about the relationship between events is provided through an adverb. Therefore, there is no need to go over the incident in the previous discourse.

b) discursive;

Adverbs play a vital role in the temporal coherence of discourse. They are involved in creating coherence not only between paragraphs but also within paragraphs. For example:

“We’ve met before, muttered Gatsby. His eyes glanced momentarily at me, and his lips parted with an abortive attempt at a laugh. Luckily the clock took this moment to tilt dangerously at the pressure of his head, whereupon he turned and caught it with trembling fingers and set it back in place. Then he sat down, rigidly, his elbow on the arm of the sofa and his chin in his hand” [6, p.68].

Adverbs can be topical if they present new information that is considered very important by the author. The semantics of adverbs allows us to indicate that one action is followed by another.

A number of other temporal localization tools are also used when developing a cognitive-functional model. One of them is the participle and participial constructions.

When the speaker chooses participle and participial constructions, the following pragmatic and discursive factors become evident:

a) Pragmatic factors;

The presupposition factor is not expressed here. The speaker mentions the event, however, he notes the main event by making an introductory reference. The activity of communicative implicatures is manifested in the fact that the information in the expression with incomplete predication is sufficient to localize events and obtain detailed knowledge about the event.

b) Discursive factors;

Since the discourse is a highly propositional unit, each sentence serves to ensure its integrity. The integrity of the text means the unification of all sentences around the main idea of the text [2, p.108]. Participial constructions are usually considered background elements of discourse. Their ability to topicalize events within the text is weak. Although participial constructions provide the connection between events at the sentence level, they can participate in the coherence of the text.

c) Although pragmatic and discursive factors act somewhat weakly in the selection of participial constructions, the influence of verbs expressing dynamic action increases. For example:

*“Pushing himself up on his hands he turned his head and saw **the old man coming down** the ledge. With him was another man, also in a black peasant’s smock and the dark gray trousers that were almost a uniform in that province, **wearing** rope-soled shoes and with a carbine slung over his back” [9, p.41].*

As is seen, in the first sentence, both the participle */pushing/* and the objective participial construction are used. In this example, the events expressed in the participial construction and the principal clause are shown consecutively. The past tense form of the verb is used to show the sequence of events. The participles */pushing/*, and */wearing/* serve to express the idea in a simpler way. With this method, a simple sentence is used instead of a complex sentence.

The speaker's choice of complex sentences is related to the following factors:

a) Pragmatic factors:

The absence of presupposition in complex sentences forces the author to describe the event in detail. The operation of communicative implicatures requires an increase in factual information, which leads to greater use of the determining reference. In other words, more information is required to describe the event in the subordinate clauses of the complex sentences. For example,

*“Jordan Baker instinctively avoided clever, shrewd men, and now I saw **that this was because** she felt safer on a plane, **where** any divergence from a code would be thought impossible. She wasn't able to ensure being at a disadvantage and, given this unwillingness, I suppose **she** had begun dealing in subterfuges **when** she was very young in order to keep that cool, insolent smile turned to the world and yet satisfy the demands of her hard, jaunty body”* [6, p.51].

In this example from F.S.Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby", the following tools are used one after the other.

- object clause (*that this was*);
- adverbial clause of cause (*because she felt safer on a plane*);
- attributive clause (*where any divergence from a code would be thought impossible*);
- object clause (*she had begun dealing in subterfuges*);
- adverbial clause of time (*when she was very young ...*).

Subordinate clauses are connected to the principal clause with subordinating conjunctions and relative adverbs (*that, because, when, where*), without any conjunctions, and through intonation [11, p.200-203].

b) Discursive factors:

Complex sentences sometimes express several meanings semantically depending on the situation and various temporal and logical connections are present. This factor plays an important role in the coherence of the discourse, at the same time, it ensures that complex sentences are used in pre-positive (before the main sentence) and post-positive (after the main sentence) situations. They are able to perform the topicalization of events, as well as the background function and projection functions of the discourse. In this case, the participation of connecting elements is also important [11, p.103-105].

c) Linguistic factors:

Factual information increases as a result of the complete presentation of the relationships between the components of the proposition. For example:

“Again at eight o'clock, when the dark lanes of the Forties were lined five deep with throbbing taxicabs, for the theater district, I felt a sinking in my heart” [6, p.50].

In this sentence, the expression */at eight/*, the conjunction */when/* and the passive voice of past indefinite tense form */were lined/*, the verb */felt/* in the past tense are used to show the temporal relationship.

The following pragmatic, discursive, and linguistic factors are used when the speaker describes the events that occurred consecutively in the past.

a) Pragmatic factors:

The absence of the presupposition requires a complete description of the information in both the subordinate and principal clauses. Here the verbs are used one after another in a logical sequence, which fully satisfies the requirement of communicative implicatures. In this way, an introductory reference is realized [11, p.158-161].

b) Discursive factors:

This means of temporal localization plays an important role in the temporal coherence of the text (discourse), because it reflects the iconic (i.e. event-specific) essence of the end of the event. The method of describing consecutive events in the past indefinite tense form mainly performs the function of encouragement or emphasis, its most important function in discourse, and as a result, it is unable to perform secondary functions, as well as to topicalize the time parameters of events [1, p. 176].

c) Linguistic factors:

Despite the absence of a number of elements in the text (adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, subordinate clauses, etc.), this tool is widely used for temporal relationships, because here events are described in more detail and time is saved. For example:

“He sat down, glanced searchingly at Miss Baker and then at me, and continued, I looked outdoors for a minute, and it’s very romantic outdoors” [6, s.24].

In this example, the use of aspectual verbs that denote “a one-time change” and the past indefinite tense form (finite verbs-terminative verbs) means that the events happened sequentially.

Thus, when considering the communicative and discursive features of grammatical synonymy in English, we can observe the following synonymic lines:

1) Participle–complex sentences; gerund –complex sentences.

*“**After coming** home to West Egg that night I was afraid for a moment that my house was on fire. Two o’clock and the whole corner of the peninsula was blazing with light, which fell unreal on the shrubbery and made thin elongating glints upon the roadside wires. **Turning a corner**, I saw that it was Gatsby’s house, lit from tower to cellar”* [6, p.64]. // ***After I came home** **When I turned a corner***

In this piece taken from F.S.Fitzgerald's “The Great Gatsby”, */after coming home/* is a gerundial combination, and it can be used as a grammatical synonym for the adverbial clause of time – *After I came home to West Egg that night*.

In addition, the participial combination */Turning a corner/* is also used as a synonym for the adverbial clause of time - *When I turned a corner*. It should be noted that in British and American publicistic styles, the use of gerund and gerundial constructions, as well as participle and participial constructions is more widespread than subordinate clauses.

Let's analyze another example.

“At that moment a man passing along the sidewalk stopped and looked in at us through the glass partitions of the veranda. He was a large man, poorly dressed, and on his back was a great load of bamboo stands, chairs, and screens. He looked at the house as if debating whether he should come in and try to sell some of his wares” [12, p.173].

In this text, it is possible to replace the participle combinations (*a man passing*; *as if debating*) used in the first and third sentences with an adverbial clause of comparison and attributive clause respectively:

A man passing → *A man who was passing*;

As if debating whether or not he should come in and try to sell some of his wares → *as if he was debating whether or not he should come in and try to sell some of his wares*.

In this text, the present participle is replaced by a subordinate clause and becomes its grammatical synonym. It can be considered that the informativeness of complex sentences is higher compared to the non-finite forms of the verb.

2) Participle, participial constructions – complex sentences;

“Tomorrow night they would be outside the Escorial in the dark along the road; **the long lines of trucks loading the infantry in the darkness; the men, heavy loaded, climbing up into the trucks; the machine-gun sections lifting their guns into the trucks; the tanks being run up on the skids onto the long-bodied tank trucks; pulling the Division out to move them in the night attack on the pass**” [9, p.41].

In this passage taken from “For Whom the bell tolls” by E. Hemingway, a large number of participial constructions are used.

It is possible to replace them with attributive clauses as follows:

1. *the long lines of trucks **that were loading the infantry in the darkness***;

2. *the men **who were climbing up into the trucks and who were heavy loaded***;

3. *the machine-gun sections **that were lifting their guns into the trucks***;

4. *the tanks **that were being run up on the skids onto the long-bodied tank trucks***;

The participle *Pulling the Division out* is grammatically synonymous with the attributive clause *The Division that were pulled out*.

Let's analyze another example.

“He sat now by the stream watching the clear water flowing between the rocks and, across the stream, he noticed there was a thick bed of watercress” [9, p. 41]

In this passage, the participle */watching/* is used in the function of adverb of manner. It can be replaced with the simple verbal predicate in the past continuous tense form:

The clear water flowing between the rocks is an objective participial construction and performs the function of a complex object in the sentence. The objective participial construction can be synonymous with the object clause in the complex sentence.

He sat now by the stream and was watching how the clear water was flowing between the rocks.

3) Complex sentences – participle, participial construction;

“Gaylords was the place where you met famous peasant and workers, Spanish commanders who had sprung to arms from the people at the start of the war without any previous military training and found that many of them spoke Russian” [9, p.240].

In this passage, some subordinate clauses can be replaced by participle and participial constructions.

So, the attributive clause *who had sprung to arms* can be replaced by participle *sprung*, and the object clause *that many of them spoke Russian* can be replaced by objective participial construction *many of them speaking Russian*.

When studying the pragmatic aspects of grammatical synonyms in modern English, it becomes clear that when grammatical synonyms are used in a text or discourse, pragmatic, discursive, and linguistic factors simultaneously affect discourse coherence and they cannot be isolated from each other. Depending on the communicative intention of the speaker, the factors listed serve text coherence.

Let's look at one more passage. In this example, the sentences that describe the events that occurred one after another are given in the past indefinite tense:

“The man who was being pushed out by Pablo and Cuatro Dedos was Don Anastasio Rivas, who was an undoubted fascist and the fattest man in the town. He was a grain buyer and the agent for several insurance companies and he also loaned money at high rates of interest. Standing on the chair, I saw him walking down the steps and toward the lines, his fat neck bulging over the back of the collar hand of his shirt, and his bald head shining in the sun, but he never entered them because there was a shout, not as different men shouting, but all of them” [9, p.153].

This piece of the text taken from “For whom the bell tolls” by E.Hemingway is narrated by the author. In addition to the non-finite form of the verb (standing on the chair, different men shouting – Present participle), participial constructions (him walking – objective participial construction; his fat neck bulging over the back of the collar hand of his shirt, and his bald head shining in the sun – nominative absolute participial construction) are also used in this text.

The non-finite forms of the verb and verbal constructions in this text are grammatical synonyms for the subordinate clauses, and the subordinate clauses, in turn, are grammatical synonyms for the verbals and the verbal constructions. For example;

1) *The man who was being pushed out* (attributive clause) – *The man being pushed out* (present participle):

2) *Standing on the chair* (present participle) – *When I stood on the chair* (adverbial clause of time):

3) *him walking down the steps and toward the lines* (objective participial construction) – *I saw that he was walking down the steps and toward the lines* – (object clause):

4) *his fat neck bulging over the back of the collar hand of his shirt, and his bald head shining in the sun* (nominative absolute participial construction) – *his fat neck was bulging over the back of the collar hand of his shirt, and his bald head was shining in the sun* (compound sentence).

5) *men shouting* (present participle)- *men who were shouting* (attributive clause).

Conclusion

If we pay attention to the examples above, we can see that even if the verbal or verbal construction is replaced by the subordinate clause or the subordinate clause is replaced by the verbal construction or the verbal, the syntactic functions they perform in the sentence are the same. Thus, when the attributive clause in the first sentence is replaced by a present participle, it becomes an attribute of a simple sentence, the present participle performing the function of the adverbial modifier of time in the second sentence becomes the adverbial clause of time, and the objective participial construction performing the function of the complex object becomes an object clause, respectively.

It should be noted that the phenomenon of grammatical synonymy in English can often be found in fiction, folklore, or colloquial English. Using syntactic constructions instead of complex sentences makes text or speech more emotional and effective.

Pragmatic factors such as reference, presupposition, implicature, and inference are involved in the selection of a synonymous line. The choice of the synonymous line depends also on the discursive strategies. When studying the pragmatic features of grammatical synonyms in modern English, it becomes clear that when grammatical synonyms are used in a text or discourse, pragmatic, discursive, and linguistic factors simultaneously affect discourse coherence and cannot be isolated from each other. The listed factors serve text coherence depending on the communicative intention of the speaker.

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