

The Use of the Existential Sentences in the Text

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ABSTRACT: The article deals with the use of the existential sentences in the text. Existential sentences occupy a special place in the typology of the sentence. Depending on the structure of the given language existential sentences differ. This article is the continuation of the author's article, named "Some features of existential sentences in languages belonging to different language systems" [18], that's why there is no need to give further explanation about the nature of existential sentences. Here we are going to find out factors which influence the use of existential sentences. Considering theoretical and practical aspects of the investigation the author uses the materials of Azerbaijani, English and Russian.

KEYWORDS: information, nominative sentence, to depend, communicative dynamism, macro text, to define

The new information given at the beginning of the text is of great importance for the developing conceptions (ideas). From the informative point of view the first sentence doesn't depend on the following sentences. From this point of view N. D. Zarubina's notes attract one's attention. He stresses that the first sentence of the text is independent of the other sentences. Vice versa the use of the following sentences from the informative point of view is based on the first sentence [8, p.106].

In the first sentence the given new information introduces new event in the communicative structure of the text. It focuses the reader's attention on it. The choice of the beginning sentence depends on the intention of the speaker.

Biri vardı, biri yoxdu bir qoca kişi vardı. Bu kişi çox kasıb idi [3, p.71].

Once upon a time there was an old man. The man was very poor.

In the given text the purpose of the use of existential sentence is to give new information which is unknown to the reader but known to the speaker.

In order to complete the given new information, the use of the second sentence is obligatory, otherwise the new information will not be clear. Depending on the structure of the given language different means of expressing new and old informations are used. For this purpose in English indefinite and definite articles are used. The indefinite article with the noun "man" expresses new information, but the definite article with the noun "man" expresses old information. According to A. Mammadova and L. Ziyadova the relationships between these elements have a fundamental role in the sentence and, in fact, it creates communicative dynamism which indicates the importance of correctly preserving emphasis in the sentence [17, p.58].

Speaking about macrotext K.M.Abdullayev states that it mainly consists of three stages: 1) beginning stage; 2) middle stage; 3) final stage. Each stage has its own specific features [1, p.226].

At the beginning stage, first of all, the main focus is introducing the new information. At the same time the beginning stage is characterized by the absence of any substitute word. At the middle stage the new information is defined. At the final stage depending on situation the planned result is achieved.

Bağda bir ev var idi. Kişi mənə bir otaq göstərdi. Dedi ki, sən burada qalacaqsan [3, p.161].

There was a house in the garden. The man showed me a room. He said that I should stay there.

The division of stages may be grouped in the following way:

a) beginning stage – *Bağda bir ev var idi.*

There was a house in the garden

b) middle stage – *Kişi mənə bir otaq göstərdi.*

The man showed me a room.

c) final stage – *Dedi ki, sən burada olacaqsan.*

He said that I should stay there.

At the same time, it must be mentioned that it is not always possible to distinguish the stages of the given text. The new information is defined by means of the whole text.

Speaking about introductory sentences we must touch upon existential sentences beginning with adverbial modifier of time.

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G.Y.Solqanic states that the use of adverbials at the beginning of the sentence doesn't show that inversion takes place [15, p.121]. Here time adverbials show the beginning of a certain action. These types of existential sentences are widely used in investigated languages.

1. *Günlərin bir gününü İsfahanda kasıb bir kişi vardı* [3, p.333].

Once there was a poor man in Isphahan.

2. *Bir gün çaydan bir at çıxıb iki madyana yaxınlaşdı* [4, p.13].

One day a horse appeared in the river and approached d two mares.

3. *Şam vaxtı çadırda çoxlu adam var idi* [4, p.120].

At dinner time there were many people in the tent.

It must be mentioned that the changing of the places of time adverbials is impossible. If the changing of places in the sentence takes place the whole content will change. The given sentences introduce a new event in the communicative structure of the text.

Not only time adverbials but also place adverbials are widely used in the formation of existential sentences, as well.

1. *Dərənin ortasında köhnə bir dəyirman var idi* [4, p.95].

There was an old mill in the middle of the valley.

2. *Bizim vilayətdə Sultan Murad adlı bir şəxs var* [4, p.52].

There is a certain Sultan Murad in our region.

3. *Там на сином море лежит большой камень* [13, p.130].

Посреди синя моря лежит большой камень [13, p.131].

Existential sentences as beginning sentences of the text play an important role in giving new information. For this purpose, mainly the verbs of existence and appearance are used. According to I.I.Kovtunova, in such texts we observe the relations between the rheme and the theme where the theme is opposed to the rheme [12, p.262]. The sentences given by I.I.Kovtunova mainly consist of existential ones.

1. *Был прекрасный июльский день...*

Gözəl bir iyul günü idi.

It was a fine July day.

2. *У белых каменных ворот... стояли две девушки.*

Ağ darvazanın yanında iki qız dayanmışdı.

There were two girls standing at the white, gate.

3. *В дальнем конце сада стояла заброшенная мельница....*

Bağın uzaq küncündə köhnə bir dəyirman var idi...

There was an old mill in the far end of the garden.

The analysis of linguistic materials shows that such type of existential sentences is often used to convey new information about the existing thing of which is spoken and which is known to the speaker, but unknown to the listener [18, p.351]. It must be mentioned that introductory sentences of the text at the same time may be expressed by nominative sentences. According to I.F.Irtenyeva in most cases nominative clauses are used to express the existence of some idea or a certain situation [10,p.158]. As a rule, the continuation of the text is based on the given nominative sentence, that's why nominative sentences are never used in the negative form [14, p.160].

Though they usually don't have special predicate, the speaker using nominative sentence attracts the listener's attention.

1. *A lovely old woman. I liked being with her. I liked getting her drunk...[19,p.24].*

2. *A Harvard boy. Nice use of the subjunctive mood [19,p.30].*

3. *Old Nosey again. I yawned and tilted my hat down [19,p.79].*

4. *Then a laugh. It was a girl's laugh [19,p.49].*

These sentences can easily be transformed into existential sentences.

A lovey old woman → There was a lovey old woman.

A Harvard boy → Then then there was a Harvard boy.

Then a laugh → Then there was a lough.

Old Nosey again → Old Nosey appeared there again.

It must be noted that nominative sentences at the same time can show the result of the previous information.

In the lower left-hand corner, a Still wood Height's telephone number. In the lower right - hand corner the legend. In the middle, a little larger, but still discreet.

Below, a little smaller: "Psychic Consultant [19, p.74].

This information has been given in the owner's visiting -card. In order to attract the reader's (listener's) attention the writer uses the nominative sentence as a figurative-style. Without changing the meaning of the sentence one can easily use the verb "to be" which shows the existence:

1. *In the lower left-hand corner was a Still wood Height's telephone number.*

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2. *In the lower right - hand corner was the legend.*

One can see the same view on the nominative sentences in Azerbaijani. From this point of view G.Sh.Kazimov's opinion is of great importance.

He states that nominative sentences convey the existence of a thing, a person or an event with the help of a certain intonation. They don't give a further information about they object spoken about. They simply name the object which is in the focus. At the G.Sh.Kazimov states that nominative sentences are also extended with determinant adverbial modifiers of place [5,p.332].

Çöldə bir meydança – A square in the field.

Evin qabağında çay - A river in front of the house

Sol tərəfdə telefon butkası - A telephone box on the left.

Sağ tərəfdə ağac və skamya - A tree and a bench on the right.

Kəndin kənarında cəzbedici bir yer - An attractive place in the aside of the village.

In the demonstrated sentences one can easily use the verb "var" which expresses existence without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Çöldə bir meydança var - There is a square in the field.

Evin qabağında çay var - There is a river in front of the house.

Sol tərəfdə telefon butkası var - There is a telephone box on the left.

Sağ tərəfdə ağac və skamya var - There is a tree and a bench on the right.

Kəndin kənarında cəzbedici bir yer var - There is an attractive place in the aside of the village.

Speaking about introductory sentences it is necessary to touch upon the following types of sentences:

Biri vardı, biri yoxdu, bir qarı vardı.

Once upon a time there was an old woman.

According to S.A.Abdullayev, such type of introductory sentences first of all, are used for pragmatic purpose. The use of the affirmative form of the sentence gives a great chance for developing the text. The listener (the reader) is interested what will happen and how the given event will end [2,p.86].

Generally, existential sentences are of universal nature from semantic point of view. In his time, O.Jespersen appealed to many language materials and conclude that the existential sentences of these types are universal in nature [7,p.175-177]. Despite the differences in grammatical structures existential sentences find their reflection in different sentence models.

1. *Biri var idi, biri yox idi, üç qardaş var idi [3,p.27].*

2. *Once upon a time there were (lived) three brothers.*

3. *Жил - был старик. У него была три сына [,p.139].*

The analysis of the use of the existential sentences show that the existential sentences convey new information about the existing objects and includes them to the speech situation. The given new information helps the speaker to describe the situation. The speaker's speech doesn't take place spontaneously. He (she) bases his (her) speech on the shared knowledge of the listener. So, in every text one can observe opposition, where the theme is opposed to the rheme.

According to G.A.Zolotova, depending on the intention of the speaker the rhemes may form different types of texts.

1. The rhemes describing the place of the object.

2. The rhemes characterizing the given abject.

3. The rhemes showing the dynamism of the action.

4. The rhemes showing the state of the object [12,p.129].

Now let us have a glance at each of them separately.

Orada bir bağ var, o bağda nar ağacı var, ağacın başında üç nar var [3,p.107].

There is a garden there, there is a pomegranate-tree in that garden, there are three pomegranates on that tree.

Среди леса поляна, на поляне огонь горит, в огне девица сидит, да такая красавица что ни вздумать, ни взгадать, только в сказке сказать [13,p.142].

As is seen, in the demonstrated sentences the verbs, as a rule, doesn't express action. The rhemes used here simply describe the place where the object exists.

Speaking about the rhemes characterizing the object, it's necessary to touch upon the role of the adjective which modifies the given noun.

There is a view point according to which the adjective denotes not only the quality of the object but it also denotes semantic and pragmatic functions [6, p.18].

Qız gördü ki, diyiünün içində bir göy muncuq var. Muncuğu götürüb ağzına qoydu. Qəflətən muncuğu uddu. Bir müddət keçəndən sonra qız hiss etdi ki, o, hamilədir. Qız başa düşdü ki, bu hadisə həmin göy muncuqla əlaqədardır. Qızın bir oğlu oldu. Onun adını Göy Muncuq qoydu [3,p.28].

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The girl saw that there was a green beads in rice. She took the beads and put it into her mouth. Suddenly swallowed the beads. After a while she felt that she was pregnant. At once she understood that the event was the result of the green beads. She gave birth to a son. They named the boy Green Beads.

In this text the use of the adjective "green" is not accidental. Its use is of great importance from semantic and pragmatic points of view. It is a great my story for the reader what wisdom' the green beads has. What makes the girl become pregnant and give birth to a son.

Generally, to characterize the nouns used as rhemes are used with adjectives having different meanings depending on the situation.

The rhemes expressing the dynamism of the action are widely used to give new information. According to I.I.Kovtunova, the conjugated forms of the verbs are used for this purpose. As a rule, the verbs denoting existence are pronounced with logical stress [11,p.18].

... mən küçə ilə gedirdim, qabağıma bir adam çıxdı. O, mənim xəkəndazımı əlinə alıb istədi baxsın. Xəkəndaz əlində qızıl oldu [3,p.158].

I was going along the street, a man appeared before me. He took my dust-pan in order to look at it. The dust-par became gold in his hand.

Вдруг прилетают двенадцать голубиц; ударились о сыру землю и обернулись красными девицами, все до единой красоты несказанной [13,p.280].

In such existential sentences the rhemes are mainly expressed with the verbs denoting actions which cause to change the quality of the object.

There are cases where the rhemes are used to denote the state of the object existing at a certain place.

1. Koroğlu qarı-bacanı gəzib gördü ki, qarının yaxşı bir tövləsi var. Tövlənin axuru da var idi [4,p.57].

2. Rum vilayətində Xunis adlı bir el var idi. Otuz min evlik bu elin Həsən paşa adlı bir paşası var idi [4,p.90].

3. Возле дома был дремучий лес, а в лесу на поляне стояла избушка, а в избушке жила баба-яга; никого она к себе не подпускала и ела людей, как цыпят [13,p.56].

4. У того царя был сад такой богатый, что ни в котором государстве лучше того не было; в том саду росли дорогие деревья с плодами и без плодов, и была у царя одна яблоня любимая, и на той яблоне росли яблочки все золотые [13,p.117].

5. Там на синем море лежит большой камень, а под камнем спрятано подвенечное платье Василисы - царевны [13,p.130].

6. There were a few battered chairs, a worn carpet, a bookshelf, a stand full of sticks there [16,p.96].

7. There was a photograph of Hamish standing on the waterfront beside a beautiful and elegant blonde [16,p.96].

In the demonstrated sentences the rhemes simply show the place of the object which is expressed by different verbs.

Summing up what has been said above we may come to such a conclusion that existential sentences are generally used to give new information. In the text the direction of the information is directed from unknown to known. In most cases the new information is realized by means of existential sentences. In order to attract the reader's (listener's) attention the speaker uses different types of existential sentences. Conveying new information about the existing object existential sentences include it to the speech situation. In the second step new information becomes old information. In the given text old information is opposed to new information.

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