ных анализаторов мозга, и языковые обобщения. Исследования проводятся на основе материалов на английском, немецком, французском, русском, чешском, а в последнее десятилетие и на японском языке, что свидетельствует о том, что нейролингвистические проблемы являются общими.

Наблюдения над языковым поведением билингвов и полиглотов, людей, страдающих травмами мозга, дают для нейролингвистики важный материал. Результаты нейролингвистических исследований влияют на более адекватное понимание биологических аспектов природы языка.

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# SEGMENTATION OF PHRASES IN THE DEEP AND SURFACE STRUCTURE CONCEPTS

# СЕГМЕНТАЦИЯ ФРАЗ В КОНЦЕПТАХ ГЛУБИНЫ И ПОВЕРХНОСТИ

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The key element presented in this research is the distinction between surface structure and deep structure, which is the main line of the linguistic conception of N. Chomsky. In his theory of Transformational-generative Grammar, Chomsky points out that there are two levels of syntactic structure in every sentence. The first level is called deep structure, which is formed of lexicons and phrases. Deep structure plays an important role in the interpretation of sentences. The second level is called surface structure, which is formed by applying appropriate transformations for the deep structure of sentences. The set of dependencies between words in a sentence makes up the dependency structure of the sentence. There is a correspondence between constituent structure and dependency structure, meaning that the dependency based syntactic surface structure is always a tree. In a sentence the syntagmatic division occurs with the help of the intonation and the shift of the place of the stress. In sentences the deep structure has a more complicated character than the surface structure, which is proved by means of the examples from different literature

**Key words:** sentence, transformational grammar, consituation, surface structure, deep structure, context, utterance, sentence model.

Ключевым элементом, представленным в данном исследовании, является различие между структурой поверхности и глубинной структурой, которая является основной чертой лингвистической концепции Н. Хомского. В своей теории трансформационно-порождающей грамматики Хомский указывает, что в каждом предложении есть два уровня синтаксической структуры. Первый уровень называется глубинной структурой, которая состоит из лексических выражений и фраз. Глубинная структура играет важную роль в интерпретации предложений. Второй уровень называется поверхностной структурой, которая формируется путем применения соответствующих преобразований для глубинной структуры предложений. Множество зависимостей между словами в предложении составляет структуру предложения. Между составной структурой и структурой зависимостей существует соответствие, означающее, что основанная на зависимостях структура синтаксической поверхности всегда является деривативом. В предложении синтагматическое деление происходит при помощи интонации и смещения места ударения. В предложениях глубинная структура имеет более сложный характер, чем структура поверхности, что подтверждается примерами из другой литературы

**Ключевые слова:** предложение, трансформационная грамматика, совокупность, структура поверхности, глубинная структура, контекст, высказывание, модель предложения.

Ключовим елементом, представленим у даному дослідженні, є відмінність між структурою поверхні і глибинною структурою, яка є основною рисою лінгвістичної концепції Н. Хомського. У своїй теорії трансформаційно-граматики Хомський вказує, що в кожному реченні є два рівня синтаксичної структури. Перший рівень називається глибинною структурою, яка складається з лексичних виразів і фраз. Глибинна структура грає важливу роль в інтерпретації пропозицій. Другий рівень називається поверхневою структурою, що формується шляхом застосування відповідних перетворень для глибинної структури пропозицій. Безліч залежностей між словами в реченні становить структуру пропозиції. Між складовою структурою і структурою залежностей існує відповідність, що означає, що заснована на залежностях структура синтаксичної поверхні завжди є деривативом. У реченні синтагматичний розподіл відбувається за допомогою інтонації і зміщення місця наголосу. У пропозиціях глибинна структура має більш складний характер, ніж структура поверхні, що підтверджується прикладами з іншої літератури

**Ключові слова:** пропозиція, трансформаційна граматика, сукупність, структура поверхні, глибинна структура, контекст, висловлювання, модель пропозиції.

## 1. Introduction

At the beginning of the linguistic research, N. Chomsky who separated the grammar from semantics under the influence of L. Blumfield's theoretical ideas, later abandoned this position and preferred to take grammar and semantics closely together. N. Chomsky, who considers a sentence as creative outcome of its author, writes: "... the most impressive aspect of the language competence would more appropriately be termed as "creativity of language". The speaker has got the ability to form sentences, the sentences that can be understood by other people, however there is no similarity between them and those sentences that are considered to be well-known. Since the normal usage of the language resembles to those heard before, then we can say that they are formed according to the rules of generative grammar" [7, p. 103].

As can be seen, Chomsky places great emphasis on the creativity of the language in his conception: "It is a fact that a man doesn't keep ready sentences in his mind. He/she forms new sentences for the concrete situations and then joins the communication. It gives him/her the chance of capturing the opportunity that can be changed any moment, reacting to the dynamics of life by means of the language and joining the communication more comfortably. Every sentence that is used by the speaker is unique, and it is not repeated. In spite of being used for thousand times the sentence "*Glad to meet you*" sounds as new and unique. It means that the formation of the sentence is a creative activity. The main problem that each important linguistic theory tries to answer is this: if necessary any adult speaker can form a sentence in his/her native language, and the speakers of the same language can understand him/her though it is a new sentence or thought" [17, p. 321].

The main line of the linguistic conception of N. Chomsky is the theory of syntactical structure of the surface and deep structures. He evaluates speaking and comprehension as natural human capacity as well as complex intellectual process. Stating that the deep surface is formed of lexicons and phrases, N.Chomsky perceives it, i.e. the deep surface as the basis for the surface structure. "…all the structurally-semantically chosen sentences are formed in the deep structure, mental processes occur on the bottom of the sentence. The sentence being pronounced phonetically in the surface structure is transformed into the phrase. Every sentence changed into the phrase is formed as a result of transformation from deep structure into surface structure. Every phrase we express is exposed to syntactic transformation depending on our communicative intent, and it sounds morphophonemic in the surface structure. The structural-semantic formation of the sentence takes place in the deep structure, and phonetic sounding takes place in the surface structure" [15, p. 47].

Chomsky speaks of internal (semantic) and external (phonetic) sides, i.e. surface and deep structures of the sentence being differentiated. "The former defines the semantic comment and abstract structure that is the basis of the sentence, the latter the formal organization of the elements, i. e. their phonetic comment, everything that can be heard or meant about the physical formation of any actual phrase. In these terms we can define the second important feature of the Cartesian linguistics and that is the identification of surface and deep structures" [8, p. 47].

The structural peculiarities of the language based on limited schematic rules are expressed in the sentence. The sentence model expresses the features of the language system in phrase during the process of speaking, actualizes it and provides the communication between the participants of the communication process, i. e. the speaker and the listener. We must note that syntactic schemes in the language are primitive, and only on their basis the lexical (semantic) filling of the syntactic tree takes place in the act of speech [5; 6].

The process of formation and understanding of the sentence is based on information coding and decoding mechanisms. This is as if the disturbance of discrete on the surface structure of the sentence and the phrase becomes permanent, and this serves to its comprehension, but on the deep structure there goes a different segmentation. The deep structure of the sentence consists of chains of different components.

The deep structure of the sentence represents the core (nucleus) meaning, semantic concentrate that defines the program of expansion of the statement [13, p. 30].

**Method**

For the investigation of the topic some methods have been used. The main method applied here is linguistic analysis method, which is used to analyze the collected data and express the viewpoint of the author. İn this research work sentence is analyzed by using Transformational Generative Grammar by Chomsky (1965). The analysis begins with Phrase Structure Rules which break the sentence down into its constituent parts (also known as syntactic categories) namely phrasal categories in order to find out the deep structures of the sentence. Then, it is continued by Transformational processes which involve the application of Transformational rules to reach the surface structures.

The finding of the research is presented both with formal and informal methods. Formal method is in form of sentences while informal method is in form of sign and symbol. In informal way, the data are presented in verbal language, especially for data analysis. In formal way, the sentences are presented in tree diagram along with the category labeling the node to describe the deep structure. The nodes are the symbols for category/string such as S (sentence), NP (Noun Phrase),

VP (Verbal Phrase).

**Research problem**

In the structural classification of the sentence, the functional features associated with its structure should be taken into account, but it is incorrect to take the structure of the sentence out of context and ignore its meaning, because each sentence must also be distinguished on its attitude to the reality. As G.A.Zolotova writes, "Regardless of its composition and structure, predicativity, i. e. the attitude to the realty is characteristic to each sentence, and it changes the phrase into the form of expression and formulation of the idea [19, p. 138]

Hence, the modality and its concrete meaning expressed in the structural classification of the sentence should be in the centre of attention.

According to N.Chomsky, "The surface structure is not enough for mentioned purpose, because despite the fact that /John is easy to please// (Conu razı salmaq asandır) and /John is eager to please// (Con hamını razı salmağa çalışır) have both the same surface structures, in the deep structure they are quite different structures. In English /John is easy to please// (Conu razı salmaq asandır) and /John is eager to please// (Con hamını razı salmağa çalışır) have the same grammatical structures.: N+V+Adj. +Inf. But

though they are the same in the surface structure, in the deep structure they are quite different. In the first sentence the word /John/ in the relation with the word /to please/ performs the function of the object, but in the second sentence it is the subject.

In this case if we can express the sentence /John is eager to please// like /John`s eagerness to please// the sentence /John is easy to please// can't be expressed as /John`s easiness to please// [10, p. 9].

These two sentences with the same syntactic structure express different meanings. As A.Veysalova writes, "In the first sentence, (a) / John is the subject of the action, and the object in the second sentence. Thus, if in the first sentence John is eager to please somebody, in the second sentence it is John who is to be pleased. Thus, it turns out that the sentences with the same surface structure can be different in the deep structure and grammar should consider such cases" [15, p. 75]. N. Chomsky notes: "The structural theory of language is unable to explain the structural ambiguity of the sentence. For example, let's have a look at the English phrase "the shooting of the hunters is terrible". The sentence may have both the meaning / the fact that hunters shoot is terrible // or / the fact that hunters are shot at is terrible/" [10].

According to F.Y. Veyselli, "With the collision of the deep and surface structures, N. Chomsky moves farther away from the taxonomic structuralism by accepting and listening to the surface structures only on their purely physical and functional criteria" [17, p. 169]. Structural ambiguity of the sentence provided the basis for for taking into account the structural grammar and transformational rules of the phrase. For example, "Shut the window, will you?" / We can comment this sentence according N. Chomsky's conception like that: – /You will shut the door//.

In the given sentence the surface and deep structures are interconnected and transformation can show the difference between them. The surface and the deep structures are closely connected and they depend on each other. Here the deep structure is important for the meaning, the surface structure for oral and written forms. Hence, the deep structure is defined by the surface structure and the surface structure is defined by the deep structure. According to F.Y. Veyselli, "the connection is that every sentence (in the surface structure) in some sense expresses the abstract meaning – the deep structure" [17, p. 170].

***Structural ambiguity***

Studying the relationship between the deep and surface structures allows the statement to be interpreted correctly. For example, without commenting the deep structure of the sentence /I disapprove of

John's drinking// we can't escape commenting ambiguity in its meaning: the negative response of the subject to drinking (I don't approve that John drinks) and it is not possible to escape from the acceptance of that drinking (I don't approve the way John drinks).

In subsequent changes of the generative grammar simple and absolute transformtions that fulfill only the function of defining the chains of the deep and surface srtuctures appear. Differences between the deep and surface structures did not lead to distinct sentences on both levels. The limitations of voice and meaning are carried out by means of syntactic transformations. The deep structure of the sentence is described by the well-known structural rules of the phrase. The formal differences between the deep and surface structures depending on the kinds and number of transformations may be different, they may exist as simple and short sentences. The formal differences between the two levels may slight. For example , /Jack loves Marie// [17, p. 171]. We can imagine this sentence like this: [NP + Aux + V + VP].

In the given sample Aux means the third person singular and the present simple tense form. With the help of transformations the auxuliary means "s" is added to the stem of the verb. In the past tense we can add "ed" to the stem of the verb. For example, in English /lov+ed/. But for the present tense in Azerbaijani /Əhməd Sevili sevir//, in the past /sev-ir+di/ [NP+NP+V+Aux] must be [17, s. p. 171].

In English the deep structure of the sentence /Wash yourself// will be : /You wash you// In English the objective case of the personal pronoun together with reflexive transformation in the surface structure becomes /yourself/ and the subject /you/ with the help of deletion transformation disappears. In some cases, however, there are two or more than two surface structures in the sentence and from the point of view of the deep structure it is received by the native speaker as identity. In this case such kind of sentences are close to one of the deep structures, and other sentences differ from those sentences. For example, /She took off her coat// or /She took her coat off// (O, öz jaketini götürdü).

The semantic factor doesn't take into consideration the surface structure ,once retains the verb and the particle connected element with the deep structure, the next time it doesn't do it. For example, 1) /The dog, which was brown, sat on the carpet// 2) /The dog sat on the carpet//; /The dog was brown//

With the help of the following rules we can add such formal transformations:

1) /The dog sat on the carpet//;

2) /The dog was brown//;

3) /The dog, the dog was brown – sat on the carpet//.

Using substitution we replaced NP, i.e. /the dog/ with /which/ and here is the sentence: /The dog which was brown sat on the carpet//. In the end, putting the correct puctuation marks in the oral and written levels, separating attributive clauses we can clarify significant information, which in turn creates a distinctive semantic interpretation of the sentence. Comp: /The dog, which was brown, sat on the carpet// (Rəngi qəhvəyi olan it xalça üzərində oturmuşdu).

In English while commenting the sentence /The brown dog sat on the carpet// with the help of deletion transformation we can have such a sentence structure : /The dog-brown-sat on the carpet//. As a result of permutation of adjective we can have such kind of sentence: /The brown dog sat on the carpet//.

In N. Chomsky's concept, language acquisition takes place through the adoption of a system of rules that shapes the notion of language, rather than on the basis of separate language elements. Here, it should be better to talk about the important feature of the Chomsky-Miller psychoanalyst school – about the universal rules of the procedure through language. The essence of this idea is that these rules are the basis of congenital abilities of the language, not in the explicit form of expression.

One of the points that attracts attention in transformation-generative grammar is theoretical analysis of the process of derivation of two or more multiplicity in syntax. N. Chomsky tried to explain the mechanism of the occurrence of the phenomenon of multiplicity from the same syntactic structure by applying transformational-generative methods to sentences. Different interpretation of the same phrase can be found in all laguage levels. According to U.L Chafe, "The theory claiming that the sentence must have not only the deep structure but also the surface structure has been designed to determine ambiguity and multiplicity of the sentences in the active form and in their corresponding pasive form like in these samples: for example, in English /John admires sincerity// and /Sincerity is admired by John//, also /Flying planes can be dangerous// [3, p. 78].

Syntactic ambiguity can also be observed in the languages with different syntactic structures. For example, /The following of tigers ended in failure// – /Преследование тигра закончилось неудачей// (Pələnglərin təqibi uğursuzluqla nəticələndi) depending on the variable syntactic relationship between the word expression / The following of tigers / can be interpreted in two different ways: 1) /The tigers unsuccessfully followed //; 2) /The tigers were unsuccessfully followed //. The first sentence in the first variant is in the active voice, in the second variant being used in the passive voice expresses quite different meaning.

We come across with the syntactic ambiguity in the asymmetry of the deep and surface structures. The phenomenon of asymmetry is regarded as a violation of the content of the expression and content of the plans in the linguistic aspect. In order to eliminate this kind of ambiguity, we have to confront it with some other expression, which in some sense expresses its true meaning. According to F.Y.Veyselli, "superseg-ment units play an important role in the completness and meaningfulness of the idea expressed in the sen-tence. ... these means play an extremely important role in the phonetic organization of the idea, its divi-sion into meaningful groups, and the actual member-ship of the sentence. For example, /O/ qoca atlıya yaxınlaşıb nəsə dedi//→/O qoca /atlıya yaxınlaşıb nəsə dedi// [17, p. 28].

The syntagmatic segmentation has an excep-tional role in the realization of different mean-ings in the same lexical sentences. For example, In Azerbayjani the simple sentence /Cavan atlı qocaya yaxınlaşdı // while being pronounced has realiza-tion chances : 1) /Cavan atlı /qocaya yaxınlaşdı// və 2) /Cavan/atlı qocaya yaxınlaşdı//.

Syntagmatic segmentation in the sentence occurs with the change of intonation and stress. This fac-tor, in its turn, leads to the change of the syntactic function of the components within the sentence, as a result of it the listener understands two different meanings of the sentence with the same lexical struc-ture: 1) /Cavan atlı (subject) (NP) / qocaya (object) (NP) / yaxınlaşdı (pedicate) (VP)//; 2) /Cavan (sub-ject) (NP) /atlı qocaya (object) (NP) /yaxınlaşdı (predicate) (VP)//.

The change in the syntax of the members inside the sentence, despite its constant remaining in the surface structure , being represented by two sentences in the deep structure as well as the second meaning hidden in the lower layer, creates conditions for the creation of syntactic stability. K.M.Abdullayev tries to clarify the problem on the basis of the following sentence: "..depending on the speaker's or communicator's pur-poses a sentence may have some different realization chances of deep srtuctures. All these chances depend on speech situations, speaker-resepient relations.... ... the overcoming of obstacles is realized at the expense of factors such as macrotext and situations" [1, p. 58].

To the different sentences with the same meaning in the surface structure we can give examples used in the active and passive voices in English. For example,
/The dog chased the cat// → /The cat was chased by the dog//

According to E.V.Shkurko, "the double-sided connection on the basis of the syntactic ambiguity, in other words, may be subject to several dominant entries in the same word or phrase combination. For example, in the Russian language the sentence // Солдата наградили медалью за храбрость// (The soldier was awarded a medal for bravery ) the com-ponent "за храбрость" is the subject to two compo-nents: 1) /наградили за храбрость/ (was awarded for bravery ) və 2) /медаль за храбрость/ (medal for bravery)" [14, p. 311].
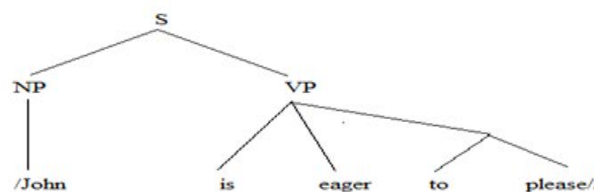
Scheme 1
/ Солдата наградили медалью за храбрость//



/ Солдата за храбрость / Солдата / за храбрость наградили медалью / /    наградили медалью /
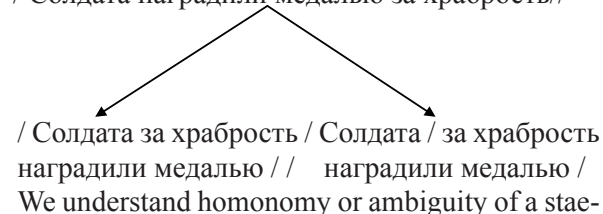
We understand homonomy or ambiguity of a stae-ment as two or more than two discrete meanings cre-ated at the same time or in a sequence. In another sample selected from English the problem is quite different. For example,

a) /John is eager to please// Scheme 2



b) /John is easy to please// Scheme 3
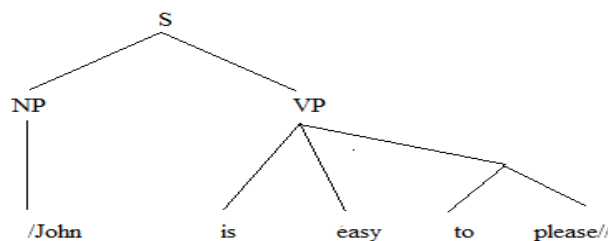


To the sentence /The lamb is ready to eat// the ambiguity is characteristic. The ambiguity expressed in this sentence can be explained as the homonymy created as a result of substitution of the active and passive voices each other. In English in the sentence / The chicken itself is ready to eat// it is the chicken that wants to eat. But in the passive voice /The chicken is ready to be eaten//). The elimination of ambiguity in this sentence, that is, the precise understanding of its meaning depends on concrete realization of the action.

### Results and conclusions

In explaining the syntactic ambiguity, N. Chomsky writes that "such events arise from the grammatical

structure formed on the deep structure of the sentence, irrespective of the intention and will of the speaker, and the sentence with the same lexical components is understood in two or more different ways, and the syntactic equivalence of the expression it is inevitable" [4, p. 26]. The author calls the phenomenon that appears depending on the character of grammatical sequence between words "constructional homonymy" [4, p. 28]. For example, 1) /I persuaded John to leave// 2) /I expected John to leave// Both of the sentences have the same surface structures , while their deep structures are quite different. This difference defines their semantic interpretation. In the given samples the similar transformations of the first and second sentences give the following results:

1) (a) /I persuaded a specialist to examine John;

(b) /I persuaded John to be examined by a specialist//;

(c) /I expected a specialist to examine John//;

(ç) /I expected John to be examined by a specialist//.

In the samples given above the first two sentences are not synonyms, but the last two sentences have the same meanings. As a sample to the "ambiguity" N.Chomsky gives the following sentence: /Flying planes can be dangerrous//// [4; 12; 11]; We can describe this sentence as a tree:

Scheme 4
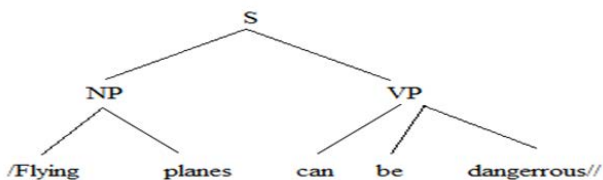


As seen from the samples, it is possible to prove that these sentences are different from the nuclear clauses. N. Homski compares the deep and surface structures like this: [9, p. 39-40].

Deep structure : /a man man is wise is honest/

S [NP [a man S [NP [man] NP VP [is wise] VP] S] NP VP [is honest] VP] S.

Surface structure: /a wise man is honest/

S[NP [a wise man]NP VP [ is honest] VP] S

Here (a) shows the deep structure, (b) shows the surface structure. We can show these structures like a tree.

In the samples given above we can see that compared with the surface structure, the deep structure is much more complicated. In the sentence in English /A wise man is honest// the deep structure

of the sentence consists of two sentences: /a man is honest/ və /a man is wise/. N. Chomsky substantiates this with the fact that the deep structure has meaning, but the surface structure is closely connected with phonetics [9, p. 39].
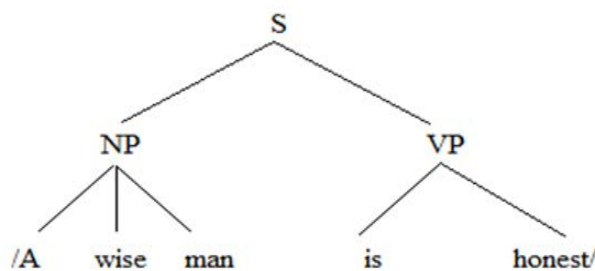
Scheme 5.

a) Deep structure:
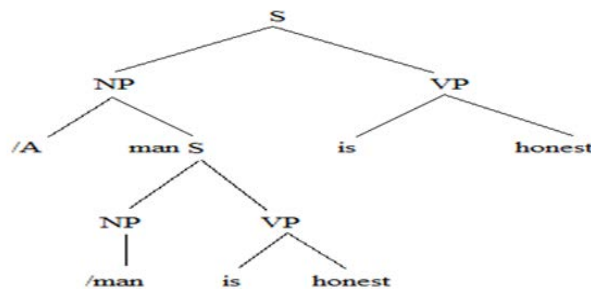


Scheme 6

b) Surface structure



The surface structure expresses grammatical function that helps to define the interpretation phonetics of the sentence, the deep structure expresses grammatical function that defines the semantic interpretation of the sentence. However, certain aspects of the surface structure may also be involved in determining the meaning of the sentence, According to N.Chomsky, "different grammatical models come in different ways (or they can not) with the problem of syntactic diversity, the ability to reflect the ambiguity of the expression in several versions of the phoneme chains at any level can be considered as the criterion of grammar's adequacy" [9, p. 86].

Thus, in the above sentences in one case the action passes on the object, in other case it passes on the subject. The syntagmatic segmentation of the sentence (the changes in the surface structure) causes the change of the syntactic function of the components of the sentence, and as a result of it the character of the information transmitted by it is changed completely.

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# ПЕРВЫЕ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ГАЗЕТЫ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА

# FIRST REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS OF AZERBAIJAN

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В статье рассматриваются вопросы издания газет и других средств массовой информации в Азербайджане. Важной представляется хронология публикаций органов печати. Итогом проведенного исследования стал тот факт, что была установлена последовательность выпуска отдельных региональных газет в Азербайджане. Кроме того, рассмотрены основные темы и направления деятельности газет. Было определено, что здесь до сведения читателей доводились официальная хроника, а также различные события из жизни региона. Газеты также были ориентированы на отдельные группы населения с учетом их интересов и потребностей.

**Ключевые слова:** периодическая печать, 20-30-е годы XX века, Азербайджан, особенности печатных изданий, периодичность и содержание.

У статті розглядаються питання видання газет та інших засобів масової інформації в Азербайджані. Важливою убачається хронологія публікацій органів друку. Підсумком проведеного дослідження став той факт, що була встановлена послідовність випуску окремих регіональних газет в Азербайджані. Крім того, розглянуто основні теми і напрями діяльності газет. Було визначено, що тут до відома читачів доводилися офіційна хроніка, а також різні події з життя регіону. Газети також були орієнтовані на окремі групи населення з урахуванням їх інтересів і потреб.

**Ключові слова:** періодична преса, 20-30-і роки XX століття, Азербайджан, особливості друкованих видань, періодичність і зміст.