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Araştırma Makalesi/Research Article

COMPLEX SYNTACTIC WHOLE AND MEMORY (ON THE MATERIAL OF THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE)

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the analysis of the CSW in the Azerbaijani language in the context of memory. In the course of the analysis, the study of the memory of famous psychologists such as L.Vygotsky, A.Leontiev and others were turned to and materials from works of J.Mammadguluzade, A.Akhverdiyeva, I.Nasimi and F.Kerimzade were used. The article gives a broad introduction to the socio-historical and cultural essence of memory in the context of CSW and memory. The dynamics of memory, the actualization of knowledge, retrospective and search, as well as the interpretation of the "demonstration" etymologist are more preferable. The article is based on such logic that memory is an integral part of human consciousness and is universal not only in Azerbaijani, but in all languages.

Key words: *memory, text, long-term, short-term, actualization, dynamism..*

One of the main categories of psycholinguistics is memory. Memory is a psychological phenomenon of human activity – life experience, scientific and everyday experience in general culture. The production and perception of speech, the formation of children’s speech and the optimization of speech in some areas of human activity are associated with the factor of memory. Memory is the basis for preserving and transmitting knowledge to future generations, creating images of actions, knowledge about protected knowledge and other problems; his access point. Psychologists have identified many types of memory. For example, genetic memory, memory of knowledge, memory of the soul, memory of a situation, events, social behavior, memory, motor memory, emotional memory, memorizing a language, etc.

Human culture, the code of conduct of any society, behavior in the language community, words, poetry, etc. belongs to the mnemonic memory belonging to the memory system. Usually those that are protected in memory are past due to their past. Memory and language depend on each other. Despite the fact that people are silent, the linguistic structure in his memory, as well as the form of consciousness and means of language that are in his balance, play an important role even if they are in a non-verbal state. L.S.Vygotsky and A.N.Leontyev believe that external and internal factors play a key role in the principle of memory formation. Throughout history and culture, mankind has tried to translate everything into their memory of what they saw [12]. In the historical and cultural development, two parameters of memory formation and development are specifically distinguished: the natural mental function of memory and the highest mental function. Memory is historically socially significant as a high mental function. L.S. Vygotsky believes that memory is a semantic encoding. The structure of memory is divided into memory and memorization. These two factors are closely interrelated. The writing of history is the provision of normal human activity in a social environment by highlighting issues of cultural development. Psychologists talk about the stages of memorization. For example, they relate to the first stage of the process of managing biological memory in the historical and cultural development of people by means and methods that are consistent with their goals. Creating rabbits or phrases is a key feature of this stage. The second stage is associated with the formation of the memory of individuals [2].

There are two aspects of memory development:

1. Improvement of irritants;
2. The appearance of the internal form of these vehicles – the development of internal logical memory.

The higher formation of logical memory is a dynamic phenomenon against the background of mental processes; where knowledge and experience are the basis of information that is established in the process of communication: *«The cradle hangs down from the iron tree. The stone is cold. It is not sunshine or sunburn, and it is not warmed by human nostalgia. Cold, black, this sparkling stone was one, two were ... Thousands of people pulled a stone out of pots, and they were in quarries, and they were pulled down to the foot of the mountain with their knees. Here they are dipped with mud dried from egg yolk. They were installed with the help of towers, covered with arched gates and light dungeons. The stone that clings to the clouds and breaks them like a woolen hand is as cold as ice. The castle wall was laid on top of a cliff that led to the height of the eagle’s flight from the riverbank. It was twenty-five, thirty cubits. The narrow, long window was above the top. The wall was rolled up and down the window, down the stairs of a growling hand. The heavy iron grille of the window was rusty, and the upper part of the carpet was covered with stones.*

The bottom of the window cracked like a tail. Not everyone could look down from this window. The smoke was light and white. Sometimes it was thicker, as if the valleys were covered with snowflakes.

- Mother, if you go to the top of Savalan, where will you see?
- You can't go there, son. Too high.
- Tell me, where it will be seen?
- Where do you want to see, son?
- **Tabriz is on this side, and the Iron Gate Derbent is on the other.**

Alemshahbeyim was crying. But on the face, instead of sadness, joy was felt, instead of pain, there was a sense of pride.

- Why are you crying, mom? Or are you afraid that I will fall?
- I'm not afraid of that, son. When I wanted to go to the top of Mount Savalan, my heart was filled with joy.
- Mom, do you cry for joy?
- Cry, son, cry.
- Then take to Savalan, and I will rise to the top.
- Let's go, son, let's go [8].

From history it is known that the children's life of Shah Ismail Khatai was very difficult. The thought "Tabriz, on the one hand, the Iron Gate of Derbent, on the other hand," as a memory of the history of Azerbaijan, was associated with it. Memory is not just a biophysiological, mental phenomenon, but also is a historical, cultural and sociological phenomenon. If we say that the text is a cultural phenomenon, then there is no doubt that history contains references to historical and cultural memory. On the other hand, the preservation of the life and activities of Shah Ismail Khatai, as well as the preservation of the activities of this generation on the historical scene, in the archives and in the memory of people is an important factor in the formation of this text.

There is an important mental mechanism to memorize facts recorded during the making of the text; the creation of intellectual operations for the storage of materials necessary in the process of communication, the formation of information above and the formation of information about them are both psychological and biophysiological, and cultural and sociological events. Detection and data processing required memory is also related to the intensity of the author. In fiction and nonfiction texts author intensification plays an important role as a component of the speech act.

In linguistics there is such an idea that people speak the language, more precisely, in accordance with the thinking of people who own the language structure. Thus, it is impossible to think about the object of memorization or memorization on a linguistic basis. From here it is impossible to decide whether to install a language guide. Life experience of people who assign memory. R.N.Nemov writes referring to L.S.Vygotsky: "It's improvement for all civilized people without exception as social progress progresses and its gradual improvement for an individual in the process of his socialization, familiarization with the material and cultural achievements of humanity" [6, p.243-254].

People during memorization first use the predicative expression. Let's take a look at one point from the above text. For example: "**Her son pulled her hand and wanted to get an answer**". The predicativeness of this sentence is the phrase "**her son wanted to get an answer**"; depending on the communicative need (**the son pulled her hand and wanted to get an answer**) the extensions of the predicative phrases depend on the corresponding operations on the above structure. This feature also includes complex syntax components. Because there are several forms of information transfer. For example, simple and complex. The simple form consists of two structural components. Therefore, the placement of this information depends on the

author's own decision. In abundance of information stored in memory, it is based on the principle of generating new information and communicating the result: *"It has been a month and a half, I heard that the daughter Mashadi Mammadali married Shamil Myasnik. I was invited to the wedding; but I could not attend the wedding due to illness"* [9].

The result of this CSW is very clear, although the reason is indicated in the first component, but in general it covers the content of the story. That is, in this simple CSW, a causal relationship was expressed for the entire content of the story. This is due to the fact that the CSW is the final result of the story, the essence of which is that the reader keeps the story in the nearest memory, reading and understanding the story, and is aware of the final function of the CSW. But there are such CSW that the causal link is in the microtext. Only events and situations that are stored in long-term memory for the purpose of its understanding are brought to the top of consciousness and are associated with the situation. For example:

"There was an apricot in the garden, and people greeted each other.

Apricot over, people stopped to greet" (Proverb)

In this microtext "apricot in the garden" cause the greeting of people. When apricot finishes, people stop greeting each other. It refers to the selfish person. If the "hello" situation was not remembered, this microtext could not be created, or if this situation was not familiar to the listener, he would not be able to understand it properly.

In CSW information is provided over a wide range and consists of at least three components of the proposal. Accordingly, information can be associated with many events stored in memory, depending on the intellectual level of the author. Depending on the location, this function may degrade the information contained in the CSW, or vice versa, is very readable and attractive. Features in such circumstances depend on the ability of the creator of information to use memory: *"My name is Khalil, and my friend's name is Sadiq. We were both born in the village of Danabash. I myself was born a little over thirty years ago; I'm thirty years old. But I look a little younger than him. His height is high, my height is low; but I'm full. He is dark and a man with a rare beard, I am bright and with a beard. I wear glasses, my eyesight is very weak; but my friend's vision is good. The reason for this is that I am a well-educated person, and reading and writing harm my eyes.*

Undoubtedly, we both are residents of the village of Danabash. My art is arshinmalchy, so I take a whole piece of cloth and go around to sell it, make a living. My friend is a grocer, that is, he puts three or four pounds of salt, a box of raisins and four or five packs of tobacco in a shop window and sells it, and lives this way" [11].

Mirza Jalil compares Khalil with his friend Sadiq. If knowledge about Sadiq was not preserved in the memory of Khalil, this text would not exist. On the other hand, the form of microtext, thanks to the great talent of this knowledge, did not acquire the form and content of unity. As a result, Mirza Jalil created a very interesting CSW. There are several components of the proposal in this CSW. Their transformation into structural-semantic integrity plays an important role in the skillful use of sentence structures for information. Consequently, not only the occurrence of events that occur during the creation of the CSW, but also the fact that the existing sentence structures are interrelated in their form depends on the intellectual level of the author.

Composite CSW can sometimes consist of two paragraphs. This refers to how to place this information in language tools. This may be due to the author's linguistic abilities, and memory in this context is materialistic. Therefore, we can mention the mechanism of cognition from memory and the mechanism of action when using this knowledge. On the other hand, this is characteristic of dynamism [2, p.161]; [5, p.166-167]; [7, p.111]. Human thought develops

depending on the field of knowledge and intellectual characteristics of people. Accordingly, human memory (long-term) is enriched with new knowledge, completely or partially forgotten, the process is accompanied by the dynamics of memory. It can be assumed that memory as a vital human activity is always in motion. Neologisms that are found in our language or the use of words that remain unused because of a change in the socio-political system can be an example of this: *“Uncle Muhammadhasan accompanied Khudayar bey went home. House Muhammadhasan is a large winter home. Because in the winter in the house the tandir burns, therefore the sticks in the house are dark. The tops of the walls were also dark. The house looks like an old house; because most of the sticks are bent. Each column has a large sill, so the columns also hold tight. The house has a veil, a chair and some bread on it. In the dark corners of a pot of pottery, one or two copper plates. There is a rotating boiler, a bowl of yogurt, a dirty kettle. On the one hand there was a palace, on it a pile of blankets, an old hat and one or two caskets. Who comes into the house of Mohammed Hassan, he believes that he is a poor man”* [11].

The words mentioned in this CSW have already been deleted from the memory. Sometimes to understand such texts need the appropriate dictionaries. As if dictionaries are replaced in such a situation: in our written literature we find that artifacts in the CSW are erased from memory, and only specialists can understand this, but only through appropriate sources. This may be due to more religious and philosophical concepts. For example:

Hudhud made an envoy of Bilgeis.

Solomon sent us a letter. (İ.Nəsimi).

In the text, the terms “Hudhud”, “Bulqeys” are carriers of the narration. It is impossible to understand this association without knowing it. In this sense, memory plays a key role in the preparation of information. Retrospective in literary texts is directly related to memory; The development of the plot is based on memory events. He also focuses on the future with reference to the materials in the text. Retrospection is fed from memory. *“After some time, Suleiman found an opportunity to escape from prison and get into a group of bandits, and the head of this gang was the murderer of his brother Salman. How long did Suleiman cooperate with the murderer of his brother?”*

One night, the two friends were crossing the gorge where Salman was killed. The robber laughed loudly in the gorge. Suleiman asked him why he laughed so much. The robber replied: “Well, I have no reason to laugh, I just remembered something and laughed at it. Several years ago I killed one idiot, and I laugh at his stupidity”.

When Solomon heard this, he was shocked and frowned: “Yes, there are many such strange things in the world”. After a while, Solomon retreated and remained behind on the pretext of restoring his horse, and the group continued. Solomon the robber fired his gun and avenged his brother’s blood...” [7, p.24].

This story, starting with the author’s language, continues with the incident with his uncle, who was in military service during the time of the First Nicholas. The incident is transported forty years ago. Consequently, this story has been preserved in long-term memory and has become the leading line of the story of her “uncle”.

Language and text exit in the context of the derivation process. When writing a text, we can tell you what to do with something or part of the event if we have been forgotten or forgotten about something. The language plays a role in this. In this case, the content of the text information in the internal directory is terminated; it is a mechanical process, or creative. The language is also associated with semantic, emotional memory. The language is typical of the type of memory that is as small as the original and the last word. The most commonly accepted

periodicals in the texts are necessarily related to the actual actualization. Because actualization is the choice of knowledge protected in memory, to the point where they work. Update is the removal of some people who are in the background knowledge, distinguishing them from the top level. In the meantime, the choice of knowledge in memory is made. Although the selection process is associated with information provided by the author, it has a different psychological mechanism, and in general this process is interpreted by foreign psychologists in accordance with the standard of “demonism”. For example: “*The road from Yevlakh to the railway station between Baku and Tiflis leads to Barda, and then to Agdam, from here to the top of the city of Shusha. From Agdam to the left, the highway leads to Garabulak, from there to Dzhabrail, from Dzhabrail to Araks. The famous Hudaferin Bridge is here*” [10, p.231].

Let's focus our attention on Bridge Hudafarin. According to the principle of democratization, all the knowledge that we have in mind is first moved, then knowledge about space, the concept of space is returned, bridges are selected from there, then bridges in Azerbaijan and, finally, Hudaferin is selected as the material for creating information by choice. We have noted the general process of progress on this trajectory – the general process of choice. In this context, the actual event, space or time becomes financially ready for the creation of information.

Updating information development reveals several problems:

1. Development of bilingualism and preparation of a special presentation method in his speech;
2. Waiting for different social norms and situations during communication;
3. Structuring knowledge using language tools;
4. Actualization of speech, language and social etiquette [4, p.49].

In recent years, a lot of research has been done on the functionality of memory. The main purpose of this is to define the relationship between memory and speech and the characteristics of their implementation. Because the stages of information preparation are also very dependent on this relationship. In general, there are two main stages of text preparation: verbal and non-verbal. According to this concept, which gathers many fans in theoretical linguistics, sound perception by sound occurs in the upper structure and is characterized by a linear character. L.Vygotsky, A.Leontyev, A.R.Luria, N.I. Zhinkin and others are considered members of this concept. For example, L. Vygotsky believes that internal speech is the proximity of egocentric speech to internal speech, and their genesis is one. This makes a conclusion from the problem: the egocentric composition of the structural and developmental features can be compared with internal speech.

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