ACTUAL DIVISION OF THE SENTENCE AND PROCESS OF CREATING SPEECH IN THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

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The analysis of the process of semantic division and speech creation, which has a complex logical and linguistic nature, is one of the new directions of modern Azerbaijani linguistics. The article discusses ways to solve the problem of information compression in the context of modern text syntax and actual division. Actual division is distinguished from grammatical division by its content and essence. This distinction is also created by the national-individual manifestation of communicative opportunities and speech-language relations that are relevant to actual division. Actual division and speech creation are inextricably linked. This connection is an important factor in the communication process when transmitting thoughts and information in a compressed state. In the article, syntactic compression is considered as a kind of compression, and as a result of new speech, or rather, speaking. Reducing the excess of elements observed in speech, and preserving maximum information in the text is a key indicator of nationally individual manifestations. New speech is transformed through actual division and is realized through explicit, implicit and modal expressions. Actual division, which is one of the main objects of study of functional and communicative syntax, in principle, not only evaluates a proposal based on its structure, but also goes beyond it. These exits are very different. There are many broad psychological and logical functional grammatical moments that can act across neighboring boundaries on the speech process in a sentence, starting with the relationship between the source of information and its recipient. Intonation and rhythm also act as an essential factor in the actual division of the modern Azerbaijani language. Melody, pace, accent, pause, etc. All this has certain responsibilities in the current division.

The context, the situation gives the utterance such a form of intonation that the border can be the same or different, both in a separate utterance and in a different speech environment. As an important syntactic unit in a speech function, the sentence members forming the prosody and intonation signals are divided into groups according to their semantic significance, that is, they become actualized members. Such information is manifested in the context of actual division, which is in the center of communication and is a necessary subject from this point of view.

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