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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

THE CONCEPT OF DEEP AND SURFACE STRUCTURE IN NOAM CHOMSKY'S SYNTACTIC DOCTRINE

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Actuality of the topic and the degree of research. Noam Chomsky is considered one of the most influential linguists of the XX century and the leader of the theory of linguistics so far. The scientist became famous for his unique philosophy of linguistics. N.Chomsky is also known for the Transformational-Generative Grammar (TGG) theory, which made a tremendous impact. In this theory, he emphasizes the mental abilities that generate sentences using spontaneous knowledge of the language, which he calls Universal Grammar (UG).

N.Y.Chomsky's hierarchy was formed as a result of successive studies over half a century. He is an author of the texts that made significant contributions to cognitive sciences through linguistics including "Syntactic Structures" (1957), "Aspects of Syntax Theory" (1965), "Descartes linguistics" (1966), "Language and Thinking" (1968), "Logical Structure of Linguistics theory" (1975), "Thoughts about Language" (1976), "Language and Responsibility" (1977), "Lectures on Management and Commitment" (1982), "Language Knowledge: its nature, emergence and usage" (1986), "Language and Problems of Knowledge" (1988), "Language and Ideas" (1993), "Language and Problems of Knowledge" (1994), "Minimalist Program" (1995), "Language Architecture" (2000), "Nature and Language "(2002) and etc.[1]

In addition, N.Chomsky, who declared himself the successor of Cartesian linguistics, gave a great explanation of the interpretation of his famous thought through R. Descartes' linguistics. His linguistics was also influenced by I.Kant's epistemology, which was looking for a synthesis of empiricism and rationalism. Taking into account the nature of language as a system of knowledge, reducing the importance of the factual, N.Chomsky laid the foundation of a well-thought-out tradition of philosophy of language and thought. N.Chomsky's attitude among other philosophers is determined based on three facts. First, he made a significant contribution to important methodological progress in the Humanitarian Sciences by turning

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[1] www.ugr.es/~fmanjon/Language%20and%20Mind.pdf\languageandmindbycomsky

away empiricism-behaviorism in psychology, structuralism in linguistics, and positivism in philosophy, which prevailed in the mid-twentieth century. Second, his innovative book, "Aspects of Syntax Theory" (1965), laid the foundation for a new conceptual cognitive approach to linguistics and provided philosophers with new ideas for the study of human language and mind. And, finally, third, he participated in important debates with the most advanced persons of analytical and critical figures such as T.Bourget, D. Davidson, D. Saul Kripke, etc. by carrying his points.

It should also be noted that N.Chomsky's conceptual foundations of early works on syntax also had an excessive reputation among philosophers. Its distinctive structure of the deep and surface structures in analytical philosophy merged well with tradition. As shown in "Aspects of Syntax Theory" (1965), grammar is divided into two levels: the sub-level formed by the precursive rules of context-free expression of the structure of grammar and the upper level formed by the substructure of transformation through the application of these rules.

Thus, the actuality of this research lies in the fact that the dissertation examines the essence of N.Chomsky's language training, that is, the principle of the creative existence of language, its relation to Cartesian linguistics, the innateness principle of language, language competence in syntactic training, and issues of language use. In addition, in the research work of N.Chomsky syntactic doctrine attaches great importance to the problem of the surface and deep structures, the determination criteria of the surface structure of sentences and specific properties of the deep structure, the differences in the analysis of the surface structure from other formal tests, the difference of the surface structure from formal approaches, ambiguity in deep structures, and finally the study of the interaction of the surface and deep structure. The solution to these issues is initiated, and various approaches are used to solve them. To confirm these theoretical considerations, the author also used materials widely in Azerbaijani, Russian, and English. This increases both the actuality and value of the dissertation paper.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the dissertation is the concept of the deep and surface structures of the sentence in the syntactic training of the prominent linguist N.Chomsky.

The subject of the dissertation consists of criteria for determining the deep and surface structures of the sentence, specific features, scientific and theoretical considerations of the scientist on this issue. In N.Chomsky's syntactic training the generalization of the results obtained from the analysis of the deep and surface structures of the sentence is the essence of his subject.

The goal and objectives of the research work. The main purpose of the research work is to investigate the deep analysis of the concept of the deep and surface structures of the sentence, to show its interaction, defining their criteria and specific features in the syntactic teaching of Chomsky. For this purpose, the following tasks are meant to be carried out:

– to study and clarify the traits of N.Chomsky's language training;

– to determine whether the language is creative, N.Chomsky's relation to Cartesian linguistics, or the principle of innate linguistics and the rules of linguistics and the use of language in its syntactic training;

– to define and study the principles of sentence deep structure or semantic research in the syntactic training of the scientist;

– to study the specific features of the deep structure of the sentence, the criteria for the ambiguity of the deep structure and its definition, the interaction of the deep and surface structures in language acquisition.

The research methods. The thesis was based on the principle of holistic systematic analysis, in particular, the descriptive method. In N.Chomsky's syntactic teaching, the theoretical questions of the deep and surface structures of the sentence were considered and investigated comprehensively.

The main provisions for defense are:

– N.Chomsky's linguistic works have led to profound results for modern psychology, philosophy and science. For him, linguistics

is a field of cognitive psychology. In linguistics, true sensitivity implies the notion of the compatibility of aspects of mental and human nature. One of the consequences of such a concept is that it is not considered as linguistics, psychology, philosophy and separate autonomous disciplines;

– N.Chomsky's linguistics based on the study of the mind. Its unique philosophy is language, and the essence of linguistics is influential in a broader field of epistemology;

– speaking about the creative approach to the use of language, N.Chomsky referred to the concept of R. Descartes. One of the main achievements of linguistics, which we call "Cartesian", is the realization that human language is not limited to any practical communication function, in contrast to the pseudo-language of animals, for example, free from the control of external stimuli and internal conditions. Thus, language can be used freely as a means of thought and self-expression, not limited to anything;

– as an essentialist, N.Chomsky distinguishes between competence and efficiency. Competence is linguistic knowledge and implicit understanding of the structural features of all sentences. Efficiency incorporates real-time mode and can be radically separated from basic competence in the event of disruption of the environment and memory limitation;

– using the new terminology, the differences identified in the research are formed as differences between the "deep" and the "surface" structure of the sentence. A deep structure is an abstract base structure that determines the semantic interpretation of a sentence; and the surface structure determine its phonetic sound and are related to the physical, perceived, or executed form of real thought. These terms are expressed as the second fundamental provision of "Cartesian linguistics": the deep and surface structures do not necessarily be similar;

– the surface structure of a sentence is very similar to the sentence structure we express and hear as the final stage of the syntactic representative of the sentence, which is part of the phonological component of grammar. The two-tier concept of grammatical structure is widespread in linguistics. The alternative

concept refers to the level of semantics, completely removing the surface structure directly from the deep structure. The term "surface grammatical structure" is sometimes used as an informal term for the superficial features of a sentence;

– the deep structure is the main form of the sentence, applied before rules such as auxiliary inversion and wh-apron. The structure of the surface structure is formed as a result of the use of appropriate morphological and phonological rules. Thus, the surface structure of the sentence is presented as a phonetic representation.

– in N.Chomsky's presentation, the deep structure represents the formation of the meaning of the sentence, and the surface structure expresses the phonetic side of this meaning. Thus, the deep structure is considered to be a derivative before the sound or word, although the scientist presents the deep structure as a connection of fairly real words when demonstrating it.

Scientific novelty of the research. As we know, the object of research in syntactic training is the substructure and the surface structure of the sentence; however, the merits of N.Chomsky's language training are also studied. Taking all this into account, we can say that:

1. For the first time in the dissertation, the principle of language creativity, N.Chomsky's attitude to Cartesian linguistics, language skills in his syntactic training, and the principle of language use are widely studied. So far, this topic has not been studied in Azerbaijani linguistics;

2. In the dissertation, in N.Chomsky's syntactic training, the problem of the surface structure of the sentence, the criteria for determining the surface structure of the sentence, and the difference between the analysis of the surface structure from other formal analyzes are studied for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics;

3. Principles of the deep structure or semantic research of sentences in Azerbaijani linguistics, ambiguity in the deep structure of sentences and criteria for its definition, and interrelation of deep and surface structures in language acquisition are studied.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The relevance of the research determines its theoretical significance; The

dissertation covers the study of the lower and upper layers of the sentence in the syntactic training of N.Chomsky. The dissertation can serve as an example for future writers of scientific works in the field of linguistic merits and syntactic learning of N.Chomsky. The presented dissertation can be used in the future to write works on N.Chomsky and his linguistic merits.

Approbation and application. Separate sections and results of the dissertation were discussed at department of English language and literature of Khazar University. The main provisions of the dissertation were published in scientific journals of the republic and foreign countries, also in the materials of republican and international conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The work was performed at Department of English language and literature of Khazar University.

The structure of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and references. Introduction – 6 pages, 9616 characters; Chapter I – 30 pages, 59402 characters; Chapter II – 27 pages, 50953 characters; Chapter III – 38 pages, 75065 characters; Conclusion – 4 pages, 6659 characters. The total volume of the dissertation consists of 201695 characters excluding the list of used literature.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF RESEARCH

The ''Introduction'' part of the research substantiates the relevance of the topic, the object, subject, goals, and objectives of the research work, scientific novelty, scientific theoretical and practical significance, etc. taken into account.

The first chapter of the dissertation **"The merits of Noam Chomsky's language training"** consists of three sub-chapters.

In the first paragraph entitled ***"The creativity of the language"***, Noam Chomsky's concept of the creativity of language is put forward. In this regard, Noam Chomsky, referring to the concept of R.Descartes, states that "*R.Descartes rarely addresses language in his works, but some of his ideas about the nature of language play an*

important role in language learning in general. In the course of his research aimed at clarifying the possibilities and boundaries of mechanical explanation, he had to go beyond the boundaries of physics and turn to physiology and psychology; As a result, he concluded that all aspects of animal behavior could be explained by the possibility that they were automatic"[2].

In the course of his research, R.Descartes developed an influential system of speculative physiology. At the same time, he came to the conclusion that human beings have unique features that it is impossible to give a purely mechanistic explanation. Nevertheless, human behavior and the functioning of the body can be explained in a somewhat similar way. The main difference between man and animal is most clearly manifested in the language of man, especially in his ability to formulate new judgments that express new ideas about human circumstances and situations.

According to R. Descartes, *"of course, it is conceivable that a machine has been developed that can pronounce words, and some of them can even do so due to the physical effects that cause certain changes in their organs; for example, when he touches one place, he asks what they want to say to him, and when he touches another place, he shouts that he is in pain, etc.; but he (the machine) is not able to place the words in different ways in order to answer what the most foolish person can do – in accordance with the meaning of all that is said next to him"*[3].

In fact, *"it is wonderful to have so many fools and mentally retarded people who cannot connect a few words and form a speech from them to express their thoughts. On the contrary, there is no perfect animal that can do such a thing"*[4] This difference between humans and animals cannot be explained by physiological differences in peripheral organs. Therefore, Descartes explains, *"This is not due to a lack of organs, because magpies and parrots*

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bibliography

[2] Хомский, Н. Картезианская лингвистика (История лингвофилософской мысли.). Глава из истории рационалистической мысли. / Н.Хомский. Пер. с англ. Предисл. Б.П.Нарумова. – М.: КомКнига, – 2005. – с. 23.
[3] Ibid, – p. 24.
[4] Ibid, – p. 24.

can pronounce words like us, but they do not speak like us, that is, by showing what they think. People, who are born deaf and dumb, and people who are equally or more deprived of animals of other organs that serve human speech, usually discover some signs themselves to explain their thoughts..."[5]

In general, in our opinion, the diversity of human behavior, its variability in accordance with new situations and man's ability to innovate (the main indicator of which is the creative aspect of language use) R. Descartes urges man to attribute consciousness to other human beings beyond the capabilities of the thinking mechanism. Thus, in order to create an adequate psychological theory, it is necessary to accept the existence of a "mechanical principle" as well as a "creative principle" sufficient to explain all other aspects of the animate and inanimate world, including a wide range of human actions and "passions".

In conclusion, one of the main achievements of linguistics called "Cartesian" is that human language is free from the control of external stimuli and internal conditions, which are separated from each other in normal use, and, for example, any practical communication functions, in contrast to the pseudo-language of animals is the realization that it is not limited to.

The merits of Chomsky's language teaching are clarified in paragraph on the basis of such comparisons.

The second sub-chapter entitled ***"Noam Chomsky's attitude to Cartesian linguistics or the principle that language is innate"*** deals with the functions of language, thus language is described as a means of thinking and self-expression that is not limited to anything. N.Chomsky explains this idea by the innate principle of language. Chomsky's linguistic theory has long attracted the attention of researchers. Among the theories given, his attitude to Cartesian linguistics seems very interesting and important to us. N.Chomsky's book "Cartesian Linguistics", it should be noted, is unique, where he

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[5] Хомский, Н. Картезианская лингвистика (История лингвофилософской мысли.). Глава из истории рационалистической мысли. / Н.Хомский. Пер. с англ. Предисл. Б.П.Нарумова. – М.: КомКнига, – 2005. – с. 25.

decided to look at the theories of language of philosophers and philologists of the XIX century.

Why this period – because at the time the book was written (half a century ago) it was believed that linguistics as a science originated in the XIX century. However, the peculiarity of the book is not in changing the history of linguistics – in the works of N.Chomsky chooses thinkers of the past, whose positions are consistent with their ideas, the theory of the substructure and transformation of language, grammar and congenital. It should be noted that he works with very non-traditional authors on the history of philosophy, not from the chrestomathy. But there are also famous thinkers.

Before commenting on N.Chomsky's attitude to Cartesian linguistics, it is necessary to mention an interesting theory called "perception=learning". Rather, they are realized by the same mechanism and are therefore almost identical. If we compare the "memory=imagination" of the discovery of modern cognitive science, or rather, memory and fantasy, with the same mechanism, it is worth thinking about.

It is noted in the subchapter that one of the important problems of N.Chomsky's "Cartesian linguistics" is the syntactic structure of the sentence, which includes the concept of the deep and surface structures of the sentence. Thus, as for N.Chomsky's concept of sentence, we can note that in his syntactic teaching the concept of sentence is connected with the structure of "deep" and "surface". Using new terminology, we can present the comparison as the difference between the "deep structure" and the "surface structure" of a sentence.

"Deep structure" is an abstract structure that determines the semantic interpretation of a sentence; the "surface structure" is the height structure of units, which determines its phonetic interpretation and is related to the physical, perceived, or origin form of the real expression. In these terms, we can put forward the second fundamental view of Cartesian linguistics, namely, the idea that the equality of the deep and surface structures is not important at all. The basic structure, which is important for the semantic interpretation of

a sentence, is observed in the grouping and arrangement of its specific components, which are not directly important. Thus, the reality of the deep structure of a sentence is a hidden mental reality, something that arises regardless of whether the surface form of the word pronounced in the mental expression of the expression corresponds in a simple, identical way.

According to N.Chomsky's observations, children essentially absorb a large number of sentences, phrases and grammatical rules in order to create grammars that they have never heard of before. Between the ages of 2 (two) and 7 (seven), during the period of language acquisition, children develop their grammar so that it can be compared to the grammar of adults. This is a critical time period for children. In fact, as long as the child hears any language – he will learn the language well after this critical period.

Thus, not every child will be able to speak this language without hearing it during this time. This is known as the critical period hypothesis.

Thus, we find that the analysis of the creative aspect of language use is based on the assumption that in reality language and thought processes are the same; language provides us with the primary means for the free expression of our thoughts and feelings, as well as activates the creative imagination. There are two sides to language – internal and external. A sentence can be studied in terms of how it expresses its thought and its physical appearance, in other words, in terms of its semantic and phonetic interpretation. Thus, for N.Chomsky, the central problem of linguistic theory is the fact that there is a mismatch between the linguistic knowledge of an ordinary person about the little knowledge he acquires by mastering his native language, that is, we conclude that a child's language is based on the right or wrong language. However, in the end, he acquires a language with a complex and specific grammar in accordance with the model of transformational derivative grammar, that is, there is a congenital mechanism ("internal mechanism") in the child's brain. This mechanism allows the acquisition of various speech skills of universal grammar in the acquisition of both native and non-native

language skills. As a result, as the child grows older, he or she will be able to use his or her language skills on a regular basis.

Furthermore, this sub-chapter also deals with A.Akhundov's, F.Veysalli's, and other scholars' views on language functions.

The third sub-chapter of the first chapter is named as *"Language competence and language use in Noam Chomsky's syntactic training"* discusses Noam Chomsky's teaching ideas and approaches to language competence and language use. The term "language competence" was coined by N.Chomsky in the middle of the twentieth century and was semantically opposed to the term "language use", i.e. "performance". The difference in meaning of these terms is revealed as the difference between the "speaker-listener's" knowledge of language and the use of language in communication practice and human activity.

Trying to stay within the framework of serious linguistic research, N.Chomsky seriously considers the "ideal speaker-hearer", or rather; the abstract imaginary carriers of language, without taking into account the real acts of speech. He classified the real language bearer, along with all the features of speech, not as the object of linguistics, but as the object of psychology, sociology, didactic research[6].

As an essentialist, N.Chomsky distinguishes between competence and efficiency. Competence is the knowledge of language and the implicit understanding of the structural features of all sentences. *"Efficiency incorporates a real-time regime and can be radically separated from the main authority in the event of a disruption of the environment and limited memory"*[7]. Competence allows people to use all possible grammatical sentences. Performance is the transformation of this use into everyday speech. Chomsky believed that the theory of linguistics should be based on the use of

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[6] Хомский, Н. Синтаксические структуры // – М.: Просвещение, Новое в лингвистике, – 1962. Вып. 1. – с. 480; Хомский, Н. Аспекты теории синтаксиса. / Н.Хомский. Пер. В.А.Звегинцева) – М.: Издательство Московского университета, – 1972. – с. 250.

[7] Хомский, Н. Аспекты теории синтаксиса. /Н.Хомский. Пер. В.А.Звегинцева. – М.: Издательство Московского университета, – 1972. – с. 57.

language. Rather, the subject of linguistics is authority, not efficiency.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, N.Chomsky's followers (some say he himself) referred to these terms as "language ability", or rather, potential knowledge of language and the language of its bearer, and "language activity" rather, they understand real speech in real situations. *"However, man has the ability to speak and understand theoretically, and he really speaks and understands in specific situations",* Slobin said.[8]

Speaking about N.Chomsky's meanings of competence and performance of language, F.Veysalli writes in his book "Bases of structural linguistics": *"Grammar should deal only with the derivation of grammatical sentences of the language. It is not a question of literary language sentences, but of being able to explain the rules and conditions of the formation of sentences used by each language carrier in everyday life. As can be seen, both competence and performance are taken into account here. Grammar / I love //, / I like to read // Must be able to interpret grammatically correct sentences used by communicators every day, every hour. This means that even if a sentence like / I'm reading ice cream // has a grammatically correct structure, it doesn't learn syntax"*[9].

Another approach is based on collected data on the ontogenesis of speech in psychology, psycho and sociolinguistics, as well as our own research. We view language competence as a psychological system that combines two main components: data on the child's speech experience in the process of communication and activity; to acquire knowledge about language in the course of specially organized education (school).

The syntactic component of grammar must show the substructure for each sentence, which determines its semantic interpretation and expresses the surface structure i.e. its phonetic interpretation. "Deep structure" is interpreted with a semantic

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[8] Слобин, Д. Психолингвистика. / Д.Слобин, Дж.Грин. – М.: Посвещение, – 1970. – с. 23.

[9] Veysəlli, F.Y. Struktur dilçiliyin əsasları. Studia philologica: dərs vəsaiti. / F.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2008. – s. 176.

component; "surface structure" is interpreted with a phonological component.

It can be assumed that the deep and surface structures will always be equal. The central idea of "Transformative Generative Grammar" is that these structures are generally different, and the height structure is subject to many formal operations, more elementary types of objects, which are called "grammatical transformations". If this is true, then the syntactic component should create depth and height structures for each sentence and align them with each other.

Thus, summarizing what has been said, this subchapter concludes that by referring to the linguistic foundations of the structure of language competence, it must be remembered that language, together with all its levels, forms a single communicative: phonetic, morphological, lexical, phraseological, syntactic. Therefore, in the emerging language competence, all these subsystems of the language must be presented at the same time in interaction.

The second chapter of the dissertation entitled, **"The surface structure problem in syntactic structures of Noam Chomsky"** consists of three sub-chapters.

The first sub-chapter *"Criterion for determining the surface structure of a sentence"* discusses N.Chomsky's concept deals with the criteria for determining the surface structure of a sentence. Within the framework of the derivative model proposed by N.Chomsky, a conceptual approach to the deep and surface structures of sentences is applied[10].

He also notes that *"surface structure is a structure that we hear directly and perceive when we read. The surface structure is related to the meaning of the statement. There are also sentences that have a deep and surface structure. In addition, there are two sub-semantic structural expressions consisting of a surface structure (ie, two variants of semantic interpretation). At the same time, the surface structure is the meaning of the sentence, and it is the sound*

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[10] Cook, V.J. Chomsky's Universal Grammar: An Introduction (2nd edition). / V.J.Cook, M.Newson. – Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, – 1996. – p. 270.

or graphic style of this meaning"[11]. The chapter provides information on "generative grammar", the concept of "deep and surface structure" is interpreted according to its position in the terminological repertoire of linguistics.

It is impossible not to mention the thoughts of F. Veysalli, who spoke about the grammar of N.Chomsky's derivative. He notes: *"Noam Chomsky's syntactic teaching consists of three models. The third model is the transformation model"*[12]. According to N.Chomsky, *"transformations in this model are not a network of symmetrical connections between ready-made sentences, but the rules of transforming such rings into others"*[13].

According to F.Veysalli, speaking about the function of the deep and surface structures in the sentence, *"both structures can be different"*. Let's refer to his example: In the Azerbaijani language */Ahmed first drove his girlfriend to the station, and then to the madness //* in the sentence */ to the station /* and */ to be mad /* has the same grammatical function. This sentence may surprise you. But if we say that / *Ahmed drove his lover first to the station and then to madness //* and / *Ahmed drove his lover to madness first and then to suicide //* we see that the internal connection between these two sentences is very different. In the first case, Ahmed acts as the subject in both sentences, and in the second sentence, the lover, not Ahmed, acts as the subject of the situation envelope. So, although there is the same sequence on the surface structure, the ambiguity on the deep structure is immediately noticeable[14].

Based on the above comparisons, a clear idea of the criteria for determining the surface structure of a sentence belonging to N.Chomsky is formed.

Thus, the above proves once again that the surface structure of a sentence has components consisting of phonetic and phonological representatives, but the deep structure of a sentence has components

[11] Chomsky, N. The Science of Language. / N.Chomsky. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2012. – p. 34.
[12] Veysəlli, F.Y. Dil. / F.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2007. – s. 264.
[13] Ibid, – p. 264.
[14] Veysəlli, F.Y. Struktur dilçiliyin əsasları. Studia philologica: Dərs vəsaiti. / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2008. – s. 154.

consisting of semantic representatives. The main representatives of the surface structure of the sentence allow distinguishing it from the formal representatives. A detailed study of this issue is described in the next paragraph.

"Differences of surface structure analysis from other researches" is the second sub-chapter of the current chapter.

In this sub-chapter the difference between the analysis of the surface structure and other analyzes is described. It is shown that in order to clearly understand the difference between the analysis of the surface structure and other formal analyzes, it is necessary to look at the analysis at the level of sentence syntax. At the current stage of linguistic research in the subchapter, the sentence is analyzed at the syntactic level.

Here are offered different approaches to the analysis of sentence structure, including V.Z.Panfilov and M.M.Guxman are commented. During the comparisons, the ideas of V.Z.Panfilov and F.Veysalli are compared in a comparative analysis. It is shown that syntactic semantics or semantic interpretation of various relations is widespread in a sentence. The formal grammatical and semantic levels of sentence analysis are not equal to each other and are not isomorphic. A certain proportion of these levels is realized in terms of determining the structural depth of the sentence based on formal and semantic features.

Thoughts on the relationship of syntax with semantics can also be found in N.Chomsky's generative grammar. Generative grammar is described and compared with the help of N.Chomsky's hierarchy. According to this hierarchy, several types of formal grammars are distinguished. Simple types include regular grammars; N.Chomsky says that these are in all natural languages.

In the subchapter it's shown that, N.Chomsky claims that the syntactic component of grammar is formed by pairs. Here D (deep) is a deep structure and S (surface) is a surface structure. S-surface structures are marked brackets in the sequence of formatives and connectors. The D-deep structure is a marked bracket that defines a specific relationship of grammatical functions and the grammatical relationships between the elements and groups of elements in which

they are organized. It is clear that the syntactic component must have a finite number of rules (or rule schemes), but these rules must be organized in such a way that each subordinate sentence of the language (phonetically and semantically explained) has one finite pair of deep-surface structures. (D, S). In principle, there are different ways to organize such a system.

In the words of F.Veysalli, to understand the rules of transformation, let us turn to F.Palmer: *"we can give a general idea of the relations in a sentence. We can say that an active sentence becomes a passive sentence: we can change the place of nouns or nouns by adding the word "by" to the second sentence-passive, and at the same time we can turn the verb from active to passive".[15]*

Then the general structure of grammar will be as suggested by N.Chomsky. The general structure he proposed is described as a diagram in the dissertation. At the end of the chapter, it is concluded that the difference between the analysis of the surface structure and other formal analyzes can be summarized as follows: explained by the connection. This distinguishes the analysis of the surface structure from other formal analyzes.

The third sub-chapter of the second chapter, ***"Differences of the surface structure analysis from other formal approaches"***, discusses the difference between the analysis of the surface structure and other formal analyzes. In order to show the difference between the analysis of the structure of the surface structure and other formal analyzes, in the subsection N.Chomsky analysis the surface structure at the phonological level is referred to.

It is shown in the subchapter that N.Chomsky, emphasizing the main phonological features of the surface structure, states: *"Consider that I am a supporter of a satisfactory theory of universal phonetics and universal semantics. Then we can continue to study the system of rules that define language and human languages as a set of sentences in which a sentence is a special type of sound pair. However, in fact, only the theory of universal phonetics is well*

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15 Veysəlli, F.Y. Struktur dilçiliyin əsasları. Studia philologica: Dərs vəsaiti. / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2008. – s. 163.

organized to support this idea".[16]

Thus, the study of language structure should be approached a little more indirectly. To clarify this problem, in addition to the Prague School of Phonology, R.O.Jacobson's concepts are analyzed comparatively. As a result of the analysis, the semantic essence of the sub-layer structure of the sentence was clarified. In concluding the chapter, it is shown that in order to show the difference between the surface structure and the formal approaches, we turned to the analysis of N.Chomsky at the phonological level. In general, the rules of phonological components not only demonstrate a more subtle specification of the base division and meaning, but also significantly change the meanings and possibly include, delete, or regroup segments. This approach emphasizes the definition of the deep structure and distinguishes it from the analysis of the bottom layer of the sentence.

In concluding the sub-chapter, it is shown that in order to show the difference between the surface structure and the formal approaches, we turned to the analysis of N.Chomsky at the phonological level. In general, the rules of phonological components not only demonstrate a more subtle specification of the base and meaning, but also significantly change the meanings and possibly include, delete, or regroup segments. This approach emphasizes the definition of the surface structure and distinguishes it from the analysis of the deep structure of the sentence.

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled **"Deep structure or semantic study of the sentence"** also consists of three sub-chapters.

The first sub-chapter of third chapter, entitled *"Specific features of the deep structure of a sentence"*, describes the specific features of the deep structure of a sentence. Referring to the previous chapter, we found that the analysis of the creative aspect of language use is based on the assumption that language and thought processes are similar: that is, language provides us with the primary means for

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[16] Chomsky, N. Language and Mind. / N.Chomsky. – New York: Harcourt Brace & World, Inc., Language and Mind, 3rd ed. Cambridge University Press, – 2006. – p.15.

free expression of our thoughts and feelings. During the existence of the so-called "Cartesian linguistics", most of the specific problems of grammar were solved on the basis of this hypothesis.

For example, in Port-Royal Grammar, the discussion of syntactic issues begins with notes on the occurrence of three operations in our cognition: concevoir, judger, and raisonner[17]. Given the way in which concepts are combined into judgments, the authors of Port-Royal Grammar determine what the general form of any grammar should be. They define this universal deep structure by observing the "natural expression of our thoughts"[18]. In subsequent periods, attempts to clarify the universal grammar scheme continued in the same direction. Criticizing the contradictory views put forward by various theories and concepts, N.Chomsky has been giving detailed views on the specific features of the deep structure of a sentence since the first half of the 60s.

Thus, in the sub-chapter we have identified different interpretations of N.Chomsky's meaning of "deep structure" in linguistics. Under N.Chomsky's concept of derivative linguistics, the specific features of both structures are identified and distinguished by understanding the semantic derivatives (derivatives) of the surface structure that serve the derivation of the surface structure – word combinations and sentences.

The second sub-chapter entitled *"Ambiguity and its defining criterions in the deep structure"*. The syntactic difference between deep and surface structural ambiguity is conditioned on theoretical and analytical grounds. The sub-chapter shows that linguists choose two types of ambiguity: lexical ambiguity and syntactic ambiguity. Lexical ambiguity refers to homophones, that is, phonological forms that have more than one meaning. In order to clarify the practical solution of this problem, the sub-chapter contains practical examples of the problem. The subchapter succinctly states that ambiguity exists not only at the deep structure of the sentence, but also at the

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[17] Lancelot, C. Grammaire generale et raisonnee. / C.Lancelot, A.Arnauld. – Paris: LaSalle, – 1660. – p. 90.
[18] Арно, А., Лансло К. Всеобщая рациональная грамматика (Грамматика Пор-Рояля). / А.Арно, К.Лансло. – Л.: Изд-во ЛГУ, – 1991. – p. 30.

surface structure of the sentence. At the deep structure, the main criterion for defining ambiguity is that a word, sentence, or refers to the fact that a sentence has more than one meaning. Numerous examples have shown that a word or even a sentence can have several lexical meanings, which can be difficult for a native speaker. For a native speaker, a sentence or phrase that is unambiguous can be difficult for someone who speaks ordinary language. To do this, the person who learns the language must be able to establish the interaction of both deep and surface structures.

The third sub-chapter entitled *"The relationship between deep and surface structures in language acquisition"* discusses the interaction of deep and surface structures in language acquisition. Examples of the sub-chapter are also given in order to reveal the difference in the grammar of the "deep structure" analysis of such phrases. In the third sub-chapter, along with theoretical provisions on the interaction of the deep and surface structure in the acquisition of language, there are also practical examples. At the end of the sub-chapter it is shown that the issue should be approached in this context, as the interrelationships of the deep and surface structures of the grammatical structure are different. We have come across statements that the structural relationship of their "deep" and "surface" structures are unambiguous, and the transition from the "surface" grammatical structure to the "deep" structure is easy. However, in some cases, interactions have been found to be difficult, sometimes controversial, and the transition from the "surface" grammatical structure to the "deep" grammatical structure requires special effort.

While conducting the research study on the **"The concept of deep and surface structure in N.Chomsky's syntactic doctrine"**, a large number of scientific and theoretical literature were observed and the views and opinions of pioneer scholars were considered. The research work was carried out using various methods. The summary of the research conclusions allow to come to the following results:

1. N.Chomsky's linguistic works have led to profound results for modern psychology, philosophy and science. He was inspired by today's field of knowledge, which we call "bio-linguistics". For

N.Chomsky, linguistics is a field of cognitive psychology. In linguistics, true sensitivity implies the notion of the compatibility of aspects of mental and human nature. One of the consequences of such a concept is that it is not considered linguistics, psychology, philosophy and separate autonomous disciplines. N.Chomsky based linguistics on the study of the mind. According to him, the theory of linguistics should be considered with general similarities between all languages. Its unique philosophy is language – the essence of linguistics – an influential place in a wider field of epistemology. One of the main achievements of linguistics called "Cartesian" is the realization that human language is free from the control of external stimuli and internal conditions, which are separated from each other in normal use, for example, unlike pseudo-language of animals, not limited to any practical communication function. Thus, language can be used freely as a means of thinking and self-expression, not limited to anything.

2. The general provisions of "Cartesian linguistics" are the unconscious nature of the principles of language and true logic, and the fact that they are essentially a prerequisite for the acquisition of language, but do not appear as a result of "education" or "learning". In short, language acquisition is the development and maturation of skills that are relatively favorable under the appropriate external conditions. The form of language acquired is significantly influenced by internal factors. A child is capable of learning any language because there are fundamental similarities between human languages, because "man is the same everywhere". In addition, the formation of language ability occurs optimally in a certain "critical period" of mental development. As an essentialist, N.Chomsky distinguishes between competence and efficiency. Competence – whether linguistic – is an implicit understanding of the structural features of all sentences. Efficiency – incorporates a real-time mode and can be radically separated from the main power in the event of a disruption of the surrounding world and limited memory.

3. It is impossible to deny the importance of N.Chomsky's ideas not only for the development of linguistics, but also for psychology, so many foreign studies are based on it. However, his

concept was subjected to great methodological criticism, which leads to the conclusion that the concept of language authority and the model based on it have a number of advantages and do not correspond to the issues of psycholinguistic, psychological-pedagogical, linguo-methodological research. One of the most important concepts proposed by N.Chomsky is the concept of deep and surface structure. The generative paradigm claims that the concept of structural analysis proposed by the structural paradigm is quite limited; it only applies to the surface structure level. The surface structure can be defined as a syntactic form that is perceived as a topical sentence. In other words, it is a form of sentence whose modification is the result of transformation.

4. In the works of N.Chomsky, the surface structure is described as follows: the generative (derivative) grammar of a language defines (characterizes) a set of innumerable structural descriptions consisting of deep structure, surface structure, phonetic representative, semantic representative and other formal structures. The rules for deep and surface structures, that is, "grammatical transformations", have been studied in detail and are very clear. The rules regarding the structure and phonetic representations of the surface structure are also well understood (although the issue remains controversial). It seems that the structure of both the deep and surface structures plays a role in determining meaning. Prediction, modification, etc., which are included in the definition of deep structure meaning forms grammatical connections. On the other hand, focus and presupposition issues, topics and interpretations, logical elements, and pronominal references are partly determined by the surface structure. In this case, it is possible to better understand the rules of syntactic structure of the representatives of meaning. In fact, the concept of "meaning representatives" or "semantic representatives" itself is very controversial. It is impossible to define grammatical meaning and make a sharp distinction between "practical thinking", "facts and beliefs" and "the content of expression". At this stage of linguistic research, sentence syntax is explored on the basis of the following key aspects: sentence members (or statistical syntax), actual membership (or dynamic

syntax), syntagmatic membership, and parenthetic additions. The expediency of multidimensional syntax research is substantiated in detail in the works of Russian and foreign linguists, and is primarily based on the development of sound-recording and sound-analytical apparatus that allows the study of live human speech. Since the sentence structure is taken into account in terms of the operation of morpho-syntactic factors, the existence of a formal grammatical approach is productive due to lexical and phraseological factors in dialectical relations. One of the ways of formal grammatical description of syntactic units is to describe the structure of sentences in the form of models.

5. Thoughts on the relationship of syntax with semantics can be found in the generative grammar of N.Chomsky. "Generative grammar" can be described and compared with the help of N.Chomsky's hierarchy. According to this hierarchy, several types of formal grammars are selected. There are also regular grammars among the simple types; Chomsky says that these are not examples of human language due to the centralization of sequences within sequences in all natural languages. It is important to define a framework for learning language structure. The grammar of a language is a system of rules that determines the specific definition of sound and meaning. It consists of syntactic, semantic and phonological components. The syntactic component defines a class of countless abstract objects (bottom, top), where (D) is the deep structure and (S) is the surface structure. The deep structure contains all the information related to the semantic interpretation, and the surface structure contains all the information related to the phonetic interpretation. The semantic and phonological components are completely interpreted. Thus, "Generative grammar" generally consists of semantic and phonetic interpretations, and adaptation, based on the rules of the syntactic component, determines the paired sub and upper structures. Of course, the study of the three components has a high degree of integration; all can be accepted to the extent that it is clear. Now only the definition of concepts and goals is explained. Another more important issue is the formation of universal grammatical hypotheses.

6. Beginning in the first half of the 1960s, the meaning of deep structure became the most important meaning of generative theory, replacing the meaning of "nuclear sentence" used to denote a turning point in N.Chomsky's work on the "Transformational Derivative" in the 1950s. Since the meaning of deep structure is associated with generative theory, let's get acquainted with the interpretation of this meaning in the works of N.Chomsky. He gives the meaning of "deep structure" with reference to "Port-Royal Grammar". Transformational operations that connect the deep and surface structures are considered to be real operations performed by the mind when creating or understanding a sentence.

The main provisions of dissertation have been reflected in the following works of the author:

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3. Анализ языковых навыков и использование языка, как предмета в основе монографии Н.Хомского Синтаксические Структуры [Analysis of language skills and the use of language as a subject in the basis of N. Chomsky's monograph "Syntactic Structures"] // VIII Professional Formation of the Future Teacher Conference. Section 5 – Prospects for the Professional Training of teachers of the XXI century. Vĕdecko vydavatelské centrum "Sociosféra-CZ". Materials of the International Scientific Conference. – Прага: – May 22-23, – 2017, – с. 148-152. URL: http://sociosphera.com/files/conference/2017/k-05_22_17.pdf

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