

Text, Discourse and the Concept of Patriotism

Firengiz Shirin Mahmudova

Senior Lecturer, Linguoculturology Department, Azerbaijan University of Languages, Azerbaijan

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with text, discourse and the concept of patriotism. It states that a text is considered to be a ready product and the result of the process of speech and brain in linguistics. The different variations of the notion of the text have been mentioned in the article. The definition of the discourse has also been analyzed in the article.

The text is used to describe some kinds of sentences which have complete meanings. It is the way in which language is used socially to convey broad thoughts. The connectiveness in the text is expressed through cohesion and coherency. The two terms are observed to have very close relationship inside the text. The article especially touches upon the importance of coherency in texts. It highlights that coherency in linguistics makes a text semantically meaningful.

Key words: *text, discourse, context, concept, patriotism, native land, the President*

INTRODUCTION

“What is the text?” it is impossible to give an unambiguous answer to this question. We should not forget the role of the context in defining the texts. There are certain conditions in determining the context. First, the sentence must be pronounced; it must be uttered correctly. Secondly, it should be clarified what proposition is expressed in it (in a sentence). Next, it should be determined what kind of inductive power the proposition carries. All these issues become clear in context. Context plays a direct role in determining the meaning expressed in the text.

Grammatical, phonetic means as well as intonation play an important role among the

factors that serve to form the internal relations of the text. While the oral form includes paralinguistic factors such as gaze movements, body movements, etc. the written form can include punctuation marks (dots, commas, etc. and both forms are important in the construction of the text.

Text is meant to be one of the main means of communication in language. Although some define the text as a sequence of sentences at first glance, this is not the case. The text is the driving force of the sentence. Everyday texts include utterances, elliptical sentences, sentence fragments, etc. Cohesion and coherence also play crucial role in the formation of the text. The form and structure of the text is called *cohesion*, and its meaning is called *coherence* [Abdullayev 2011, p. 146].

The general meaning of the text is created by combining the discrete meanings of individual words into a single system. At this time, the establishment of relationships between meanings is observed. The integrity of the meaning in the text or the sequence of meaning in the text means the absence of breaks in the network of meaning connections. A. Abdullayev writes that for the coherence of the texts, it is necessary to consider the following: 1) where the mentioned connections should be within the text; 2) what are its main meaning units [Abdullayev 2011, p. 188]. In determining coherence in a text, the text should be considered as part of it, not in isolation.

Coherence is defined as the quality of continuity, logical consistency, and comprehensibility within a text or discourse. In an expressive and more understandable sense, we can compare coherence with

construction. A text without coherence cannot be considered to be a complete text, just as incorrect sequence and coherence can lead to the destruction of a building when constructing something.

If we talk about coherence, we cannot forget cohesion. Cohesion seems to be a pillar of coherence. The text is fully formed from the unity of cohesion and coherence.

Observations show that there can be cohesion without coherence, but coherence is impossible without cohesion. Within the text, everything must be in its place so that the meaning is understood correctly. Let's give an example:

He bought some chickpeas and sesame to eat with fennel. Green vegetables can strengthen his metabolism. The Australian Greens is a political party. He could not decide what to wear to the New Year's party. (O, şüyüdlə yemək üçün bir qədər noxud və susam aldı. Yaşıl tərəvəz onun metabolizmini gücləndirə bilər. "Avstraliya Yaşilları" siyasi partiyadır. O, Yeni İl məclisinə hansı paltarını geyinəcəyinə qərar verə bilmədi).

In these examples, it is observed that the sentences are connected with each other by lexical connection. That is, there are cohesive relationships for combining sentences. Lexical repetitions such as "green" and "party" have been used. However, despite this, such a sequence of sentences does not make any sense, because there is no semantic connection between the sentences.

A. Mammadov writes that cohesive means within the text help to build the text and discourse correctly. According to the author, cohesive devices include word combinations, lexical repetitions, connecting adverbs, ellipsis, conjunctions, anaphora, cataphora, deictic devices, and some others [Mammadov 2010, p.18]. These tools are considered to be the tools that create semantic and lexical connections within the text and discourse. Coherence is cohesive connection, construction technique, inference, logical sequence of information, etc. [Mammadov 2010, p.18].

N.N. Boldirev suggests that first of all, it is necessary to express the structural basis of the concept, its core and its outer circle with the term [Boldirev 2001, p. 10]. According to the author's conclusion, conceptual signs in the essence of the concept have a concrete figurative character and can be considered the result of feeling and understanding the surrounding world [Boldirev 2001, p. 11].

F.Y. Veysalli writes that among the factors that serve the formation of internal relations in the text, grammatical and phonetic means, as well as intonation, have an important role [Veysalli 2013, p. 347]. In oral form, paralinguistic means are considered here, and in writing, punctuation marks are included.

N.Enkvist writes that in order to understand the text adequately, it is necessary to follow the inter-sentence relationship that goes beyond its limits. In this regard, along with text cohesion (formal coherence), logical coherence, that is, coherence, is also considered important for text formation [Enkvist 1989, p. 369].

"What is discourse?" this is also the question that needs to be answered while mentioning the notion of the text.

Discourse is considered to be a perfect platform for functional-pragmatic and cognitive analysis of linguistic fields.

Recent years of humanities and social sciences researches have drawn great attention to the activity process of complex phenomena defined as social and communicative situations. This action process is also considered to be discourse.

Discourse can be considered to be a set of social and mental processes in which linguistic and extra-linguistic factors are explained. Extra-linguistic factors include types of discourse, genres, groups of genres and the corresponding requirements reflected in them. For this reason, discourse can be defined (perceived) as a very complex phenomenon of linguistic, psychological, social and cultural values.

It seems clear that it is impossible to analyze the discourse only in terms of language.

Discourse is also considered to be a promising field for understanding other humanities and social sciences.

Discourse refers to the actual use of language along with other multimodal means (e.g. facial expression, eye gaze, gestures, body movements, scientific research and material settings, etc.).

In linguistics, in the study of language, discourse is defined as an attempt to go beyond the sentence level. This was taken to mean that just as sentences are made up of identifiable elements and rules, so should be discourse. Scholars have begun to pursue this search for structures beyond the sentence level in several directions: established structures and rules for some stories and narratives [Dijk 1997a, p.12].

Since the terms used to characterize language at the sentence level or lower are no longer adequate to describe discourse, some have resorted to concepts such as *topic, staging, information structure* and some other efforts to understand the nature of references [Brown, et al. 1983, p.76].

Discourse:

- communication or dialogue between two or more people;
- a conversation between two or more people, not about relationships, but about content;
- one's means of communication;
- the beginning and the end of the conversation;
- speech;
- talking about certain things;
- the act of speaking;

Concepts also play a role in determining coherence within text and discourse. Language units, especially words, activate and activate concepts in the brain during the comprehension of texts. A. Abdullayev writes: "When the characteristics of the relationships between concepts are determined, they can be combined within a single system of meanings, which leads to a coherent understanding of the text as a whole" [Abdullayev 2011, p. 189]. The integration of concepts is reflected in the

mind of the person who understands and receives the text.

Concepts are parts of some "knowledge", "information" that are observed and act during process of thinking and speaking as a whole. They are observed during the reception of information and are considered to be units of meaning that cannot be divided into small parts during the cognitive processing of information.

However, it is wrong to take the concepts for granted. They can be thought of as units or quanta of knowledge already present in the brain. Concepts differ from language signs, which are considered to be material, as they are ideal and abstract in nature. They belong to the human mind and are considered to have mental characteristics of concepts that have existed in the brain for a long time. In the words of A. Abdullayev: "Concepts are 'internal representatives' of separate fragments in the human psyche, that is, concepts are inside a person" [Abdullayev 2011, p. 189].

There are many texts as well as discourse that cover the topic of patriotism. There are many concepts dealing with the notion of patriotism as well. Azerbaijani poets, writers, and scientists gave vast space to patriotic themes in their works. There is no creative person who does not have a work that reflects his/her love for the country and the people. Every person who loves his/her country is the author of a work that reflects his/her patriotic spirit.

Every nation has geniuses who played the role of saviors in the history of national freedom and independence. With their determination, those geniuses led their people behind them and played the role of winners in the most fateful moments. The President of Azerbaijan Republic Ilham Haydar oghlu Aliyev is known to have great love for his motherland, for his patriotism. It is felt in every speech of him. The following is one of his speeches referring to the people of Azerbaijan during the Second Karabakh war.

26 October 2020 [10].

Part I

The second Karabakh war has been going on for almost a month. This war is a Patriotic war for our people. We liberate the homeland from the invaders. During this period, the Glorious Azerbaijan Army liberated many settlements from the enemy. We restore historical justice on the battlefield, as Nagorno-Karabakh is the ancient, historical land of Azerbaijan. For centuries, the Azerbaijani people have lived, created and built on these lands. We know the history of Karabakh well, and great work has been done in recent years to convey this history to the world community.

Words: Patriotic; Homeland; Liberate; Invaders;

The important informational text is rich in patriotic terms. In addition, in each of the sentences used in the text, it is reflected that the President loves his native land, that he shall not present it to the enemy, and that he shall fight for its success.

Part II

However, Armenian lobby organizations operating in many countries have been able to create a distorted image in the world, in the public opinion of the world, by transmitting wrong information about the history of the region and the history of the conflict. It is for this reason that sanctions were applied against us when our lands were occupied, and these sanctions are in force to this day. At the first stage of our independence, the American Congress imposed sanctions against Azerbaijan, as if Azerbaijan was aggressing against Armenia, and these sanctions are still in force, imagine. At that time, Azerbaijani diplomacy could not present any arguments against the Armenian lie.

As a result of consistent activity over the last years, we have sufficiently informed the world community about the history of Karabakh and the history of the conflict. All these things that have been done are helping us today, because there is already a more objective opinion and a more objective idea

about this issue in the world. It is because of our tireless efforts that we have been able to achieve this. When I say that we are restoring historical justice, I am absolutely right. I was able to prove to the whole world and during the live discussion at the Munich Security Conference that this is our historic land.

In this part, the President opposes injustice. He (The President) reminds that foreign states sometimes unknowingly, and often because of wrong information, defend the fake Armenian state. Along with this reminder, the Honorable President touches on certain historical facts and a point out that most of the information in foreign countries is incorrect and falsified. Honorable President confidently presents the facts related to the history of the people of Azerbaijan and thereby points out that we know our history well and are very right in this struggle [10].

Now let's consider the other part of the President's speech [9]:

Every region of our country is developing. Young people should work in the future in such a way that this development is sustainable and our independence is eternal. That's why I want to say once again - no matter how many times we repeat it - knowledge, literacy, patriotism, loyalty to the Motherland and national values should be above all else. It was our values that protected us as a people, as a nation, from assimilation for centuries. Our mother tongue, literature, art and national consciousness! We can never lose that, never! As long as I am the President, I will do my best to ensure that these values are fully established.

As it can be seen, the speech of the Honorable President is also full of patriotic feelings. As we read the text, we see His hope for the youth. His advice to the youth is to love the country, protect the country, work tirelessly for the country and die for the country if it is necessary.

CONCLUSION

Texts as well as discourses are considered to be meaningful configurations of language that serve to communicate. These characteristics of them can be observed both in words and sentences. Texts are considered to be integral parts of their respective contexts. In order to have meaning in texts, there must be a real situation and explicit and implicit factors to reveal the meaning of the text. The formation of texts is considered to be dependent on the communicative character of the text. Formal cohesion and coherence play an important role within texts. Cohesion creates formal coherence, while coherence creates logical coherence. One of them complements the other, and it is considered to be important to have both of them within the text.

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