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CORRELATION OF COMPRESSION AND ACTUAL DIVISION IN THE TEXT

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The text is a communicative unit. A text is a connection and a union, a union of individual events with strong internal structural relationships. Text is an activity of communication and comprehension. Communication implemets through text and becomes an act of cognitive activity.

There are many linguistic problems regarding text. One of these problems is the compression of the text. Compression manifests itself at all levels of the tongue. One of those levels is text-level compression. Of course, this compression is directly related to the actual division. So, one of the main features of the text is that it tends to be concise, concise and concise. The criterion for compressed text is that it has a minimum size. Compressed texts convey the idea quickly, but also increase the emotionality of the text.

Since the text is made up of a combination of sentences, compression manifests itself in the assembly of those structures. First of all, this form can be exemplified by elliptical sentences that are the result of the phenomenon of ellipsis. In the text, the phenomenon of ellipsis causes the phenomenon of compression.

Compression in the text are created by the elliptical sentences. Compression creates language savings. The principle of saving in language is based on various abbreviations, ellipses, incomplete and incomplete, situational sentences, etc. The phenomenon of clarification in the sentences of the text causes the speech to be loaded with additional units, if it allows it to occur.

The connection between compression and actual division occurs in the theme-rema relationship. Theme (subject) and rema (predicate) can be compressed in the text. That is, the topic is semantically concise, the members and constructions are thrown away.

According to linguistic principles, predicatein is compressed literary texts mostly. Rema conveys the "new", as they say, to the reader in an incomplete form. The "new information" also conveys to the reader not only in full, but also in a compressed form.

Compressed rema leads to the development, advancement, deepening of thought, providing the listener, the reader with new information, and as a result, depending on the situation of the topic, the intensity of the speaker, the new features are revealed.

 As each text contains complete information as a unit of communication, it also has the property of compressed information. Compressed units provide intertextual communication in a normal state. This fact shows that the writer who composes the text deliberately wants to present the idea to the reader in a condensed form.Deyilənlərdən aydın olur ki, mətn sintaktik təbəqədə ən yüksək vahiddir. It is a set of sentences that are independent of context, structurally-intonationally exhaustive, as well as combined with special syntactic relations to create a certain thematic completeness. The text interacts with the actual membership.

The semiotic means of compression in the text include lexical compression, syntactic compression, and speech stereotyping. The sign system is studied in semiotics. A sign is an expression, indicator, or sign of a certain meaning in a language. The actualized sign in the text manifests itself as a communicative language unit that manifests itself concretely in speech. Not only the whole version of this system, but also the reduction options are studied. For example, the UNO - United Nations Organization has a fair position regarding Garabagh (Karabakh) problem.

In special texts, the communicative means of compression include limited, twisted, condensed, abbreviated, and reduced language units. Re-nominations are not allowed here or are replaced by compact forms.

The compaction of language signs, grammatical incompleteness, forms without conjunction*,* syntactic asymmetry are reflected itself in the process of ellipticalization in the form of syntactic compression.

Thus, it can be said that the study of the problem of actual division and compressed text contributes to the manifestation of the state of "known(active)" and "new" both in a specific section of the text and in its whole organization, facilitates the expression of the information block of the text in a small number of units.