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**Poetic syntax of the sentence in bayaties of Azerbaijan**

**Anahtar kelimeler: bayati, sözlü konuşma, şiirsel sözdizimi, tonlama, şiirsel düşünme**

**Key words: (bayaty, oral speech, poetic syntax, intonation, poetic thinking)**

Artistic creativity is born from a kind of imitation of life. This imitation is not an ordinary imitation, but an artistic one. It is a figurative, artistic reflection of life and natural phenomena. Such kind of reflection was forwarded from the desire of people to pay more attention to any information they wanted to convey.

Notwithstanding that from time to time people expressed their desires and thoughts in broken words, they gradually became more broad-minded and were able to express their thoughts in large, consistent form in small poetic texts. Unaware of the grammatical rules of the language, the people built more complex constructions from all types of simple sentences and created their different types. These sentences are a unique way of expressing the thoughts of people about a certain event, object, feature and so on.

The most commonly used sentences in the context of bayaty are declarative sentences. Declarative sentences cover all types of sentence structures - simple and complex, two member and one member, unextended and wide, incomplete and whole sentences.

The sentence is more concerned with speech activity as the object of syntax research. For this reason, the main features of the syntactic unit emerge as a result of research in the field of poetic syntax and are considered an important area of poetic analysis. Since, in addition to being a poetic product of primitive artistic thinking of people, moving from broken words to words, from word to word combinations, from word combinations to simpler and more complex constructed sentences, the samples of oral literature are also direct indicators of the evolution of the folk language. Herein we also see the role of rhythm and intonation in the formation of words as sentences and sentences in the expression of thought.

 It is once again clear that the scope of bayaty poetics is based on the tradition of the syllable genreconsidered a poetic genre of the living folk language. The peculiarity of this genre of poetry is in the equal number of syllables in the verses, the intra-verse division of syllables and the harmony of the sounds in the words.