

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philology

**CONCEPTS OF “FRIEND” AND “ENEMY” IN THE
ENGLISH AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES**

Specialty: 5714.01 – Comparative-historical and comparative
typological linguistics

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: **Afsana Abulfaz Bakhshaliyeva**

Baku – 2026

The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of General Linguistics of Baku Slavic University.

Scientific consultant: Doctor of Philological Sciences, professor
Ikram Ziyad Gasimov

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology,
assoc.prof.

Edison Imran Hajiyeu

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences, professor
Leyla Orkhan Vazirova

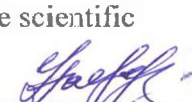
Doctor of Philosophy in Philology
Sabina Vilayat Ismayilova

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology
Khayala Ramiyyaddin Abdullayeva

Dissertation council FD 1.06 of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Chairman of the Dissertation council: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Nadir Balaoghlan Mammadli

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council:  Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,
Associate Professor
Sevinj Yusif Mammadova

Chairman of the scientific seminar:  Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor
Valeh Bayram Nasibov



INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the research topic and degree of its development. In 1991, the Republic of Azerbaijan adopted the Act of Independence. After this act, the relations of the Republic of Azerbaijan with the countries of the world have expanded significantly. In particular, economic and political relations with the United States of America and Great Britain have expanded, and English has already begun to be taught on a large scale as a foreign language in Azerbaijan. Of course, the “Contract of the Century” signed by our national leader Heydar Aliyev with British companies in 1994 played a major role in the intensification of these relations. Today, there are very few young people in Azerbaijan who do not have excellent or intermediate knowledge of English. This is why the number of research works devoted to the comparative study of English and Azerbaijani in linguistics has increased significantly. Phonetics, lexicology and grammar of the English-Azerbaijani languages have been comprehensively studied at the historical-comparative level. However, there are relatively young branches of linguistic science those need to be researched using a historical-comparative method. One of such areas is cognitive linguistics. Cognitive linguistics can be understood as a discipline that studies the problems of the relationship between language and consciousness, and the role of language in conceptualizing the world. Cognitive linguistics studies the individual cognitive abilities of a person and their relationship with language, as well as language as a kind of cognitive mechanism. Scientific fields such as psychology, artificial intelligence, linguoculturology, and philosophy come together in cognitive linguistics. Concept, which is the main term of cognitive linguistics, is a kind of operational meaningful unit of memory and is reflected in consciousness. Cognitive linguistics began to develop in the 20th century, and its date of origin coincided with approximately 1989. The international linguistics conference held in the German city of Dьnsberg can be considered the first symposium dedicated to cognitive linguistics. It was at this event that

a decision was made to establish the “International Association of Cognitive Linguistics”, and the journal “Cognitive Linguistics” was also founded. However, research on cognitive linguistics began to be conducted from the beginning of the 20th century. Not only linguists, but also psychologists began to deal with cognitive linguistics. Even doctors and psychiatrists have attempted to conduct research on cognitive linguistics, and in many cases have achieved successful results. However, today, linguists are the ones who conduct research in this field, which emerged at the intersection of linguistics and psychology. In recent years, the number of scientific research works written in this field in Azerbaijani linguistics has increased significantly. The concepts that are the main units of cognitive linguistics have been involved in comparative research both in the Azerbaijani language and in other languages. One of the main concepts of cognitive linguistics is the concepts of “friend” and “enemy”, which reflect opposite connotations to each other.

Recently, there has been an increased interest in the study of contradictory concepts in typologically different languages. However, we mainly encounter such studies in European and Russian linguistics. In Azerbaijani linguistics, the study of contradictory concepts in typologically different languages is one of the urgent problems of modern linguistics. The concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are considered as complex units of consciousness and are considered as memory units of human knowledge.

Through the concepts of “friend” and “enemy”, real and figurative life events are realized in the process of human thinking. The topic of the dissertation is relevant, first of all, in that it analyzes the process of verbalization of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” by modern English and Azerbaijani speakers. In addition, the main factors that make the dissertation relevant are the disclosure of the national mentality and moral and ethical peculiarities of the English and Azerbaijani peoples, who are carriers of different cultures, and the study of the expression of these peculiarities through linguistic units.

The lexemes and expressions with the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani, which are typologically

different languages, have been studied in more detail in foreign linguistics than in Azerbaijani linguistics. The study of the concepts we have discussed has mainly gone in three directions: 1. Concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in English, their content and essence have been investigated¹; 2. In Russian linguistics, the concepts of friend and enemy in English have been studied comparatively not only with the Russian language, but also with expressions with the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in various languages. In Russian linguistics, the concepts of friend and enemy have been studied comparatively with the Russian-English languages, as well as on the basis of materials from Bulgarian, Chinese, Spanish, Altai, Kyrgyz, and Uzbek languages²; 3. Expression of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in the language with phraseological units³; the expressive features of expressions with the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in proverbs and sayings have been studied. In Azerbaijani linguistics,

¹ Погребная, Н.А. Антонимический концепт в русском и английском языке: / диссертация кандидата филологических наук / – Москва, 2016. – 145с.; Опря, В.С. Узуз концепта друг/враг в английской языке: современное состояние вопроса: [Электронный ресурс] https://pgu.ru/upload/iblock/a23/pages-from-chast-6_33.pdf; Савина, К.О. Лингвокультурная реализация концепта «friendship» в англоязычной картине мира Конференция «Ломоносов 2015» Секция «Лингвистика»: [Электронный ресурс] https://lomonosov-msu.ru/archive/Lomonosov_2015/data/7048/uid86693_report.pdf; Хизова, М.А. Концепт, «дружба» русской и английской лингвокультурах: / диссертация кандидата филологических наук / – Москва, 2005. – 198 с.; Токарева, А.Ю. Концепты «друг» и «враг» в английской, испанской и русской фразеологических картинах мира / XVIII Международная конференция студентов-филологов СПбГУ, – Санкт-Петербург, 6-11 апреля, – 2015.

² Альперович, В.Д. Враг и Друг личности в метафорах // Научно-методический электронный журнал «Концепт». – 2015. – № 12 (декабрь). – с. 26-30 – URL: [электронный ресурс] <http://e-koncept.ru/2015/15412.htm> <http://ekoncept.ru/2015/15412.htm>.–ISSN 2304120X.7; Макарова, В. Скажи мне, кто твой друг: концепт ДРУГ в частном русском медиадискурсе (на материале НКРЯ 2014 г.). 2019 // Исследовательский журнал русского языка и литературы, Том 13. (1). ISSN 2345-2498, eISSN 2476-3500: [электронный ресурс] https://elar.urfu.ru/bitstream/10995/28010/1/sk_2014-08.pdf.

³ Məmmədova, F. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində ümumi mənası “insanın əqli bacarıqları” ifadə edən frazeoloji vahidlərin koqnitiv təhlili: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyanın avtoreferatı. – Bakı, 2015. – 25 s.

concepts such as precious stones, wisdom, family, multiculturalism, woman, mother, homeland, wedding, mental abilities, etc. have been the subject of scientific research⁴. When we look at the history of the study of all these studies, we see that all of them were conducted in the 21st century. Since cognitive linguistics itself is a young field of science, concepts have also begun to be studied recently. In Azerbaijani linguistics, certain studies have been conducted in the field of cognitive linguistics in recent years. The foundation of cognitive linguistics in Azerbaijani linguistics was laid and developed by F.Veysalli, A.Mammadov, E.Piriyev, A.Abdullayev, M.Asgarov⁵. In recent years, dissertations, scientific articles and conference materials written on cognitive linguistics have been encountered more intensively in Azerbaijani linguistics⁶. However, the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are being studied for the first time in our research.

The object of the research. The object of the study is the linguistic units in which the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are expressed in the English and Azerbaijani languages.

The subject of the research. The subject is the lexical-semantic, stylistic and grammatical features of language units in

⁴ Мурадова А. Концепт «драгоценные камни» и его вербализация в восточнославянских языках: / автореферат кандидатской диссертации по филологии) / – Баку, 2017. – 28 с.

⁵ Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Koqnitiv dilçiliyin əsasları / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – 220 s.; Farabi, Ə. Məsələlərin mahiyyəti / Ə.Farabi. Ərəb dilindən tərcümə edən: Zakir Məmmədov. Şərq fəlsəfəsi (IX-XII əsrlər). – Bakı: – 1999; Məmmədova, F. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində ümumi mənası “insanın əqli bacarıqları” ifadə edən frazeoloji vahidlərin koqnitiv təhlili: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı. – Bakı, 2015. – 25 s.

⁶ Məmmədli, N. Konsept koqnitiv linqvistikasının obyektı kimi // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2022. № 14. – s.3-8; Əhmədova, Ü. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə “qadın” konseptinin linqvokulturoloji xüsusiyyətləri: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru disertasiyası / – Bakı, 2018. –140 s.; Mahmudova, A. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində “müdrilik” və “wisdom” konsepti: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı / – Bakı, – 2018. – 27 s.; Salamov, Z. Dildə “gözəllik” konseptinin leksik- semantik sahəsinin tədqiqat metodikas // – Bakı, Tədqiqatlar, – 2021. № 1-2.

which the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are expressed in the English and Azerbaijani languages.

Goals and objectives of research. The main purpose of the research is to investigate the linguistic units with the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani, to study the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in typologically different languages and their lexical-semantic, structural-grammatical properties, to investigate the content, essence, limits and areas of use of the lexical units with the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani, to study the linguopsychological properties of expressions with the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” , to examine the reflection of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in idioms and stable word combinations in English and Azerbaijani, their expression in proverbs and sayings in English and Azerbaijani, their structural-grammatical properties and stylistic uniqueness, to investigate the expressions with the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in social networks and the modern approach to them, and their manifestation in the context of the text.

In relation to the purpose of the research, it is considered important to fulfill the following tasks:

- To study the concept of a language and its manifestation in the language;

- To review the history of the study of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in typologically different languages;

- To determine the content, essence, boundaries and areas of use of the lexical units “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani;

- To study the reflection of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in idioms and fixed word combinations in English and Azerbaijani;

- To investigate the reflection of expressions with the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in proverbs and sayings in English and Azerbaijani;

- To analyze expressions with the concept of “friend and enemy” in typologically different languages from a linguocultural aspect;

- To study the phenomenon of metaphorization in language units with the concept of “friend” and “enemy”;

–To investigate the structural and grammatical features of expressions with the concept of “friend” and “enemy”;

–To interpret expressions with the concept of “friend and enemy” in social networks and the modern approach to them.

Research methods. The study investigated the linguistic units with the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in the English and Azerbaijani languages using descriptive and comparative methods. The dissertation also used the method of cognitive linguistics – the method of studying how concepts are formed in the human mind and expressed in language through metaphorical and metonymic models, conceptual analysis – identifying the semantic core, peripheral elements, and associative field of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” and the linguoculturological approach – comparing stereotypes, archetypes, historical and folklore memory related to friendship and hostility in the cultures of both peoples.

Main provisions put forward for defense. The main provisions put forward for defense are as follows:

1. In English and Azerbaijani, the linguistic units reflecting the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are mainly fixed combinations;

2. In English and Azerbaijani, the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are mainly verbalized through fixed expressions-proverbs, paremiological units, winged words, aphorisms;

3. In English and Azerbaijani typologically different languages, there are also text fragments in which both concepts are verbalized;

4. In English and Azerbaijani, the linguistic units with the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are closely related to the worldview, beliefs, customs and traditions of the people and reflect linguocultural factors;

5. In English and Azerbaijani, the linguistic units expressing the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” can be two-, three-, and four-component;

6. The concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani, which are typologically different languages, are mainly verbalized through metaphor;

7. The linguistic units in which the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are verbalized in the Azerbaijani language have a national character;

8. In both typologically different languages, the linguistic units in which the “friend” component is reflected are more numerous than in the concept of “enemy”;

9. In the 21st century, the concept of “friend” is more often found in social networks and in different meanings in both typologically different languages;

10. The existence of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy”, whether they are verbalized or not, does not affect their existence as a unit of thought in the mind;

11. The verbalization and non-verbalization of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani is of a communicative nature.

Scientific novelty of the research. The concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani are a new topic from a scientific point of view. The concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are studied for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics based on the materials of two typologically different languages. In the presented dissertation work, the theoretical foundations of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” were studied for the first time, and the theory of concepts in language and its forms of manifestation in language were the object of comprehensive research.

In the study, the history of the study of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani languages, as well as in world linguistics, has been investigated. In the dissertation, the content, essence, limits and areas of development of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani languages, which are typologically different languages, have comprehensively been studied. The functional-semantic and pragmatic features of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in modern English and Azerbaijani have been the subject of research for the first time in this research work, the linguocultural features of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani have been investigated for the first time in our dissertation, and at the same time, the phenomenon

of metaphorization in the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” and the intensity of development of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in social networks have been studied in our research.

For the first time in dissertation, the concept of “friend” and “enemy” concepts have been investigated from the previous historical-comparative linguistics prism. The “friend and enemy” concepts in English and Azerbaijani are mainly reflected in phraseology and proverbs. The elements of the “friend and enemy” concept in English and Azerbaijani are almost the same. In our dissertation, for the first time, the manifestation of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in fixed word combinations has been comprehensively investigated.

The processing of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in social networks, their use in different semantics, and the intensity of usage have been investigated for the first time in our dissertation.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the study is to investigate problems with the “friend” and “enemy” conceptual language units in English and Azerbaijani. The theoretical significance of the research is that the current dissertation work can be a certain contribution to cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics and linguoculturology. The research can be used in courses on cognitive linguistics, historical-comparative linguistics and lexicology and in practical works on them.

Approbation and applying of the research. Speeches were made at various scientific meetings on the topic of the research work. 14 articles and theses were published in journals recommended by the SAC.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out. The dissertation has done at the Department of General Linguistics of Baku Slavic University.

Total volume of the dissertation with characters, and the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. Introduction 8 pages, Chapter I 34 pages, Chapter II 47 pages, Chapter III 43 pages, conclusion 2 pages, list of used literature 19 pages. The research consists of 156 pages and 248 597 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

Introduction of the dissertation states the relevance of the topic, the degree of usage, identifies the object and subject, the goals and objectives, the methods, the main provisions for the defense of the research, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, approbation and applying of the research, gives information on the name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed, the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately and the total volume with characters.

Chapter I of the dissertation is called **“Theoretical foundations of the comparative study of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy”**” and consists of three main paragraphs.

In the first paragraph of this chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“The notion of concept and its manifestation in language”**, attention is paid to the theoretical foundations of the term concept, which is the main term of cognitive linguistics.

The study of concepts in language, the study of their reflection in language is directly related to cognitive linguistics. Cognitive linguistics studies the cognitive mechanisms underlying the structure of language and language behaviors and reveals the acquisition, processing, formation of language, the understanding of knowledge through experience, feeling, and thought - cognition. The attitude of the son of man to the image of the enemy, the formation of this image in thinking and realization in language is directly related to cognition. *“... can realize its linguistic activity with a limited amount of elementary units-phonemes, which human speech structures can be divided into. This is the touchstone of modern linguistics. Language consciousness decides what is different and what is the same. If linguistics wants to keep up with the times, it cannot be indifferent to the problems raised here”*⁷.

⁷ Veysəlli, F. Azərbaycan dilinin funksional qrammatikası: fonemika / morfemika [4 cilddə] / F.Veysəlli.-Bakı: -c.2.- 2014.-s.15

Psychology has an influence on linguistics and this influence has given rise to a science called psycholinguistics. From the 60s of the 20th century, there was a great turn to the cognitive-psychological direction.

The notion of a concept constitutes the conceptsphere. *“The conceptsphere is the set of concepts that make up the world view of the speakers of the language”*⁸.

The study of concepts is directly related to semantics and the semantic branch. Each concept leads to the emergence of a certain semantic branch in the language. To study the cognitive feature of any expression is to study the semantics of that expression, the concept-significant behind the language sign. Significance is a set of important signs that unite separate things called a certain sign into a single logical category. Despite the differences, the similarity of important signs allows many objects and phenomena to be called by the same sign.

Some studies in the branch of cognitive linguistics have been conducted in Azerbaijani linguistics in recent years. The foundation of cognitive linguistics in Azerbaijani linguistics was laid and developed by F.Veysalli, A.Mammadov, E.Piriyev, A.Abdullayev, M.Asgarov⁹. In recent years, dissertations, scientific articles and conference materials written on cognitive linguistics have been found more intensively in Azerbaijani linguistics.

As a result of the cognitive activity of English and Azerbaijani people, a system of knowledge and meanings about the world, environment, nature and people are formed in their thinking. Human cognitive activity is reflected in language. Each member of the

⁸ Лузина, Л.Г. Когнитивный стиль / Л.Г. Лузина // Краткий словарь когнитивных терминов. Москва: 1996 б. – с.80

⁹ Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Koqnitiv dilçiliyin əsasları / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev.-Bakı: Şərq-Qərb,-2005,-220 s. ; Məmmədova, F. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində ümumi mənası “insanın əqli bacarıqları” ifadə edən frazeoloji vahidlərin koqnitiv təhlili:/ filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis.avtoreferatı. –Bakı, 2015.-25 s.; Əsgərov, M. Linqvopsixologiya və ya dilin psixologiyası / M.Əsgərov.- Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, -2011, -308 s.; Əsgərov, M. Linqvo-psixoloji vəhdət nəzəriyyəsi / M.Əsgərov.-Bakı: Elm və təhsil, -2015.-191 s.

society uses symbols in their thoughts about the environment and the person. Cognitive linguistics is related to other branches that study people and society. This process itself creates conditions for the emergence of cognitive linguistics and connects language with other types of human intellectual activity. Knowledge is formed as a result of experience and undergoes certain deformations in consciousness. Thinking is directly related to the use of language. It is for this reason that language is the most powerful communication system. Language receives information from the individual, and at the same time processes this information. The main activity of cognitive linguistics is related to understanding the world and collecting knowledge.

It is impossible to give an opinion about the concept without researching the semantics of the word, expression. S.A.Askoldov also connects the traditional way of using the concept with scientific logic. Often the term concept is equated with the term “notion”. In modern logic, the term “notion” is also used in this sense. *“A notion means a unity of important signs that belong to the same category and allow them to be called by the same word”*¹⁰.

When the concept is studied comparatively on the basis of the materials of different languages, its essence is reflected more fully. Not only lexical units and grammatical rules, but also figurative expressions reflecting different concepts distinguish English and Azerbaijani from each other.

The concepts are closely related to the culture of the speakers of the language and in the middle of the 20th century, new approaches to the solution of the problem of interaction between language and culture within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm are necessary. The realization of the concepts of “friend and enemy” in language is also related to cultural factors.

Z.Aliyeva reports that, *“In the first period of the cognitive process, individual or social consciousness receives information*

¹⁰ Альперович, В. Д. Враг и Друг личности в метафорах // Научно-методический электронный журнал «Концепт». – 2015. – № 12 (декабрь). – с. 26–30. – URL: [Электронный ресурс] <http://e-koncept.ru/2015/15412.htm>. –ISSN 2304120X. 7. S.270

from the environment. In the second period, special knowledge is created related to this information. In the third period, an idea is already formed based on these signals”¹¹. It is possible to involve all language units in cognitive analysis. The concepts of friends and enemies in typologically different languages are mainly expressed in fixed expressions - proverbs, idioms and riddles.

Paragraph II of Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled “**A general overview of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in typologically different languages**”. The historical development of society, the changing life conditions of people, the political, economic and cultural life of society play a role in the formation of certain concepts. In recent years, the development of Internet technologies and the popularization of social networks have brought about a different approach to the concepts of friend and enemy. The development of telecommunication branches, especially virtual branches, leads to the expansion of the development of the concept, the change and renewal of the structure and content of this concept, its semantics.

There are some idioms that cognitive linguistics gives new content to these language units and thus forms its own special system of concepts. Concepts of cognitive linguistics create a system. The concept of system requires that the concepts forming antonyms are closely related to each other. Language units in which concepts are expressed are realized in the process of communication. *“For the communication process to be successful, communicators are required to follow certain rules, or rather to acquire the habit of following those rules”* ¹². The speech of any person undergoes changes in the process of communication that affect all levels of grammar. Changes in language are realized by confronting traditional norms and fixed forms. This fact reflects the conflicting norms and the linguistic system existing in the language. That is, the contrast in language rules is actually a system of accepted norms.

¹¹ Əliyeva, Z. Dilçilikdə konsept nəzəriyyəsi / “Ağamusa Axundov və Azərbaycan filologiyası” beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, Bakı, 2017, s. 151-156.S.152

¹² Cəfərov, N. Praqmalingvistikə / Multidissiplinar dilçilik. –Bakı: -Elm və təhsil. - 2021,-180 s.

Language units expressing the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are more frequently encountered in texts in fiction and mass media. In paragraph III of Chapter I, **“Content, essence, limits and fields of usage of the lexical units “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani languages”**, the content, essence, limits and fields of processing of the lexical units “friend” and “enemy” in typologically different languages have been investigated in English and Azerbaijani languages, and the semantic fields of the lexical units of friend and enemy have been studied in both languages. All peoples, nations, environment, world and culture, straight and true, good and evil, friend and enemy, love and hate, process and perceive knowledge in the brain in the form of concepts. All these concepts that a person perceives are reflected in the language. The attitude towards the concept of a friend is almost the same in all nations of the world. Every nation has had national and personal friends throughout history. However, English and Azerbaijani people have certain different views on the concept of friend, which is reflected in the words and phrases in their languages.

In our opinion, the attitude of the Azerbaijani people to the concept of “friend” and “enemy” differs from that of the English people. Friend is a sacred word for Azerbaijanis. Azerbaijanis divide friends into several types: friend of a bad day; friend of good day; lifelong friend; a close friend - a person you meet often, trust and believe. In the explanatory dictionary, we read about the lexical unit “friend”: *“A person who has a friendly relationship with someone, a close friend, a comrade”*¹³. The dictionary includes 17 lexical units derived from the word "friend", which is given as a lexical unit of Persian origin. The large number of lexical units in our language containing the concept of “friend” is a reflection of how important and necessary the notion of friend is for our people.

The lexical unit *“arkadaş/axxadaş”* was used in the Azerbaijani language at the beginning of the 20th century. It is also assumed that this lexical unit comes from the ancient Turkic word

¹³ Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti: [4 cildə]- / Red. hey. sədri. Ə. Orucov. –Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, -c.1. -2006.- 744 s. S.675

“*kadaş*” and was created by analogy with it. The meaning of the particle “*ka*” in the lexical unit “*kadaş*” is “belonging to the same family, relative; brother”. However, later the meaning was expanded and it was also used in the meaning of “*qonşu; arkadaş, yoldaş*” (*neighbor; friend, comrade*). According to G.Clauson, the author of the etymological dictionary of the ancient Turkic language, “*kadaş*” is a morphologically expanded form of “*ka*” in the lexical unit. For example, as “*sirdaş*”¹⁴.

In modern English, the concept of *friend* is mainly used in expressions and combinations with the core words “*friend, comrade, companion*”. Expressions with the concept of friend in Azerbaijani language are mainly expressed in English by the lexical unit “*friend*”. I. Friend (said for men). Pal. Buddy, bosom friend- (about boys). II. friendly, *amicable* (*dostcasına*); *dost-aşna* - *friends and pals, one's friends and relatives*; *dostbaz* - *loving to make friends easily; loving to support one's friends passionately*; *dostbazlıq* - *favoritizm, passionate attitude to one's friends*. – *etmək* to support one's friends passionately; *dostcasına*- *like a friend; in a friendly manner/way, as a friend amica, as a friend amicably*; *dost-düşmən*- *friends and enemies; social surrounding; one's associates*; *dostlaşdırmaq* - *to bring together, to unite in friendship*; *dostluq* - *friendship, amity*; *bir kəslə dostluq etmək*- *to make friends with smb*. There is also a lexical unit “*dost-aşna, aşna*” in the Azerbaijani language, which in English is expressed by the lexeme “*friend*”, sometimes “*amer*”. Example, *aşna*- *friend*; *amer*¹⁵. The lexical unit “*yoldaş*” in the Azerbaijani language is more commonly expressed by the lexeme “*comrade*”. Example, *comrade, companion, friend*; *as/like a comrade* (*yoldaşcasına*); - *to become comrades/friends* (*yoldaşlaşmaq*); *with a friend \comrade* (*yoldaşlı*); *comradeship*

¹⁴ Clauson, G. An Etymological Dictionary of Pre-Thirteenth-Century Turkish Oxford / G.Clauson.- At The Clarendon Press, -1972. [electronic resource] <https://ru.scribd.com/document/237865284/An-Etymological-Dictionary-of-Pre-13th-Century-Turkish> S.607

¹⁵ Azərbaycanca-İngiliscə lüğət / Red. E. İ. Hacıyev. -Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, -2005.-896 s. s.67

(yoldaşlıq); *to be comrades* (yoldaşlıq etmək); *comradeless, friendless* (yoldaşsız). In modern English, the lexical unit “*comrade*” also expresses the semantics of “*partner*”. *Comrade* (yoldaş, şerik, kompanyon), *comrade-in-arms* (silah yoldaşı, silahdaş), *comradeship* (yoldaşlıq, yoldaşlıq münasibəti).

Like various concepts, a person’s attitude towards the image of the “*enemy*”, forming this image in thinking and realizing it in language is directly related to cognition. The mental process developed through thought, language, experience, feeling, emotion forms the image of the enemy and reflects psychological, neuropsychological experience, and social aspects. The concept of “*enemy*” in modern English and Azerbaijani languages is expressed in lexical units, phraseologism, proverbs and aphorisms, and various fixed combinations in both languages. The experiences of the English and Azerbaijani peoples regarding the concept of “*enemy*” are realized in language. Fixed phrases and proverbs of these peoples about the concept of enemy form a certain layer in the vocabulary.

The equivalent of the lexical unit “*düşmən*” (enemy) of Persian origin is the lexeme “*ədavət*” (enmity) of Arabic origin. “*Ədavət*” is derived from the root *adv*, which means "to oppress, exceed the limit of truth" in the dictionary and is used as the opposite of the lexical unit of loyalty. The word *ədavət* and various verbs and nouns from the same root are used in the Qur'an¹⁶.

In English, the lexical unit “*enemy*” sometimes jumps out of its semantics and loses its original meaning when used in fixed expressions. For example, “How goes the enemy - saat neçədir (joke); “To kill the enemy-vaxtı öldürmək” (joke). Thus, a comparative analysis of the lexical units “*friend*” and “*enemy*” shows that the semantic system of languages reflects not only universal values, but also the specific characteristics of national culture and way of thinking.

Chapter II of the dissertation is called “**Functional-semantic and pragmatic features of the concepts of “*friend*” and “*enemy*”**”

¹⁶ Düşmanlık. [Elektron resurs] [https:// islamansiklopedisi.org. tr/dusmanlik](https://islamansiklopedisi.org.tr/dusmanlik)

in modern English and Azerbaijani languages”. This chapter consists of 4 paragraphs.

In the first paragraph, “**Reflection of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in idioms and fixed word combinations in English and Azerbaijani**”, the reflection of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in idioms and fixed word combinations in English and Azerbaijani, their stylistic features are discussed.

Each concept is based on the national-cultural experience of the people. The concepts reflected in the concepts have a universal nature. Like all concepts, the concepts of “friend and enemy” are based on national-cultural characteristics and also carry an international essence. Fixed expressions with the “friend and enemy” component used in the languages of the English and Azerbaijani peoples are related to the images created by these concepts in the minds of the speakers of the language.

Mankind divided the world, the surrounding world, the members of the tribe, tribe, society in which he lives, his near and far neighbors into two parts as friends and enemies and verbalized his attitude to these concepts in phraseological combinations. N. Ch. Valiyeva writes: “*If the semantic development of phraseologisms, proverbs and idioms, which are collection of crystallized ideas that have been mixed with people's consciousness, people's life, filtered through the filter of times, it is sometimes difficult to understand and interpret them*”¹⁷. Phraseologisms in English and Azerbaijani preserve important events in the history of both nations. In fact, phraseology is a branch of science that expresses a system of concepts.

In modern Azerbaijani and English languages, it contains “*friend, company, enemy, foe; dost, dostluq, yoldaş, yağı*” are found fixed compounds. Example, *a friend at/in court- mütəbər; to be friendly to smth-bir şeyi bəyənmək, təqdir etmək, müdafiə etmək; bosom (sworn) friend-ürək dostu, səmimi dost; fair weather friend-vəfasız dost, naxələf dost; gentleman friend-dost, kavalər; a friend of*

¹⁷ Vəliyeva, N.Ç. Azərbaycanca-ingiliscə-rusca frazeoloji lüğət: [2 cildə] / N.Ç.Vəliyeva.- Bakı: Azərənşr, c.2.-2010.- 610 s.S.98

God-mömin adam; to friend smb/ in distress-bir kəsə çətin gündə kömək etmək; to receive smb/ in a friendly manner-bir kəsi mehribanlıqla qəbul etmək; to kiss and be friends-barışmaq; keep company with someone-yoldas olmaq; make friends-dost olmaq; part company(with someone)-dostluğa son vermək; strike up a friendship-dostluq qurmaq; dostluq binasını qoymaq(yavaş-yavaş dostlaşmaq, dost olmaq), dost başa baxar, düşmən ayağa; etc.

Although sometimes we do not find the lexical units *dost*, *düşmən*, *yoldaş*, *friend*, *enemy*, *foe* in phraseology with the concept of friend/enemy in English, in general, the phraseology itself expresses the concepts of “friend” and “enemy”. For example, fixed phrases expressing the concept of “friend” in English, but not containing the lexical unit “friend”: *pal around (with someone); run around with someone\go around with someone olmaq; hit it off (with someone); hall-fellow-well-met; drop someone; turn against someone or something; no love lost (between someone and someone else)”* ¹⁸; *on speaking terms (with someone); pick someone or something* və s. *aralarından su keçməmək, görməyə gözü olmamaq, özgə dəyirmanına su tökmək, kölgəsini qılıclamaq, iti görüm, qurdu görüm onu görməyim* (in the sense of being annoyed with someone). Although the lexical unit “friend and enemy” is not used in these phraseology, in fact, all of these phrases express the concept of friendship and enmity, and the concepts of friendship, companionship or enmity stand in their etymologies.

In the second paragraph of chapter II entitled “**Reflection of the expressions with the concept of friend and enemy in English and Azerbaijani proverbs and sayings**”, the semantic fields of paremiological units involving the concepts mentioned in both typologically different languages have been studied.

Proverbs expressing the concept of “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani languages form a special layer in the

¹⁸ Cambridge Dictionary Англо-русский словарь [electronic resource] <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%8C/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/>
S.310

language. These expressions belong to the oldest layers of the language; they are connected with forgotten beliefs, beliefs and traditions that have been erased from the memory of the people.

Proverbs in English and Azerbaijani languages are related to the ordinary life of the people, their traditions, beliefs and religion. These types of fixed expressions are related to the history of the Azerbaijani and English peoples and most of them are constructed in a metaphorical sense. Among the proverbs in both languages, proverbs from the Bible and the Qur'an are in first place. *“A proverb is not a simple saying. He represents the opinion of the people. The ideology of the people is reflected in it. Any random saying cannot be a proverb, only proverbs and idioms those are compatible with the way of life of many people and express the opinion of the people can live for centuries”*¹⁹.

The semantic similarity between English and Azerbaijani proverbs is extreme. *“...in different peoples of the world there are a number of common concepts related to the objective legal conditions of people's lives. As it is known, the people appreciate the best moral qualities - faithfulness, honesty, hard work, friendship and companionship, courage and humility, while expressing their hatred for human faults, lying, vanity, theft, stupidity and cowardice”*²⁰.

In paremias in the Azerbaijani language, both components are also contrasted: *Düşməninlə yaşamaqdansa, dostun yanında ölmək daha yaxşıdır* - it is better to lose one's life with a loyal friend than to live near an enemy. A friend is a person for whom one deserves to die with honor.

Some proverbs in English include topics such as “taking advantage of a friend and seeking profit”: *Short debts make long friends* (*Qısa müddətdə qaytarılan borc - daha uzun müddətli dostluq təmin edər*). After studying and analyzing the paremiological units in English and Azerbaijani, we come to the conclusion that the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are reflected in proverbs and sayings in the

¹⁹ Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası / -S. Cəfərov.- Bakı: - Maarif, - 1988. - 191s. S.23

²⁰ Əlizadə, Z. Azərbaycan atalar sözlərinin həyatı / Z.Əlizadə.- Bakı: Yazıçı, - 1985.- 245 s.S.62

same, similar, and completely different ways. Naturally, in typologically different languages, the more universal the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are, the more individual they are.

In paragraph III of Chapter II, entitled **“Linguocultural analysis of expressions with the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in typologically different languages”**, the linguistic units with the components “friend” and “enemy” are analyzed from a linguocultural perspective based on the materials of both languages. The culture of each nation is based on the values of its predecessors. These fixed values are traditions. *“Culture is a second world created by human society. Culture is a general historical category valid for all times”*²¹.

As a result of the analysis of the concept of “Friendship”, we determined that *friendship* - etymologically means a close, beloved person, relative.

Language is very important in preserving the culture of every nation. Cultural facts of the Azerbaijani and English peoples are verbalized in the language. Language is considered the key to culture and holds all concepts in itself. Culture, concepts, including the concepts of friends and enemies are fixed in language and transmitted to future generations. In this sense, concepts are the essence of culture, and culture is the essence of language. So learning concepts is learning culture and language at the same time.

The last paragraph of Chapter II is called **“Metaphorization in language units with the concepts of friend and enemy”**. Metaphorization occupies an important place in language units realized with concepts. Metaphors are used as a way of interpreting events, oneself and other people as a means of protecting one's identity in language units that reflect the concepts of “friend” and “enemy”. Their research allows us to identify the foundations of perceptions of social relations and social objects, their impact on various social processes, and discriminatory attitudes. Metaphors are also viewed from the aspect of symbolic interaction between interactive theory-

²¹ Hüseynov, İ. Kulturologiya tarixi: Ali məktəblər üçün dərslik. / İ.Hüseynov, T.Əfəndiyev. -Bakı: Mars, NPF, -2012. 309 s.S.109

phenomena. Metaphors convey emotional assessment and strong relationships in discourse. In English psychology, an integrated approach to metaphors, mainly a cognitive theoretical methodological direction, prevails. *“Metaphors as a form of objectification of the semantic sphere; It expresses value orientations and represents the subject's life path”*²². They transform individual experience and serve as a tool for psychotherapeutic work, they are the subject of linguistic and sociological studies of political discourse, advertising discourse.

In the metaphorization of the concept of the *“enemy”*, the image of the *enemy* is emphasized in the following categories: subject who opposes intellectual, value and conative, “subject who takes a certain position in relation to the partner”, “subject who relates to other people”. *Enemy* - a subject who performs the functions of a partner in a dominant position, misunderstood in relation to values and goals.

In Chapter III, entitled **“National-cultural and stylistic characteristics of expressions with the component “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani languages”**, expressions with the concept of “friend and enemy” in social networks and the modern approach to them were studied, expressions with the concept of “friend” and “enemy” were analyzed in the context of the text and their structural-grammatical features were studied. Chapter III consists of four paragraphs. The first paragraph called **“Conceptual expressions “friend and enemy” in social networks and a modern approach to them”** talks about the intensification of the communication process of people in social networks and, as a result, the existence of a different approach to the concepts of “friend” and “enemy”. The concepts of friend and enemy are gaining new semantics in texts on social networks. *“Speech norms are language*

²² Бочавер, А. А. Метафора как способ внутренней репрезентации жизненного пути человека: / дис. канд. психол. наук.- Москва, 2010.- 220 с.S.73

situational rules that reflect the habits and traditions of grammatical unity in various communication situations”²³.

Words like “*mate, man, buddy, bloke, pal, bestie, frenemy (frienemy), gooks, enemy, rival, foe, adversary*”²⁴ used in the concept of *friend/enemy* pairs in English express the friend-enemy concepts by gaining semantic meaning.

As we know, interest in social networks has increased in recent years. People spend a certain part of their days on social networks; they present their ideas and thoughts, their attitudes towards people and society in the form of text and sentences on social networks. Sentences like “*He/She is my friend on Facebook, I follow him/her on Instagram, or he/she is in my friendship*” are now intensively found in both languages. In fact, the texts written on social networks are in a household style. Within each style there are also micro-styles. In our opinion, there is a need to create a new micro style within the household style. In fact, this style has emerged and the name of this style is “Social Network” style.

Words such as *mate, man, buddy, bloke, pal, bestie, frenemy (frienemy), gooks, enemy, rival, foe, adversary* used in the concept of “*friend/enemy*” pairs in English express the friend-enemy concepts by gaining semantic meaning.

While “*mate*” and “*man*” are mainly used for addressing men, the lexeme “*bestie*” is used mostly in female communication and means “*best friend*”.

Thus, the concept of “friend” in modern English has the following semantic meanings when used in oral speech, especially in social networks: In the sense of gender - *mate, buddy, bestie, joint work*, in the sense of colleague - *buddy, friend*, it is realized in linguistic units such as man.

²³ Чиков М.Б. Еще раз о системе, норме и узусе // Вестник Нижегородского государственного лингвистического университета им. Н.А. Добролюбова. - 2007. № 1. - с. 84-87. с.87

²⁴ Macmillan Dictionary [electronic resource]. URL <http://www.macmillandictionary.com> (дата обращения: 26.04.2014).

The lexical unit “enemy”, which is the second part of the antonym pair *friend-enemy*, reflects the relationship of enmity, competition, “*enemy, foe, frenemy/frienemy, adversary, gook, etc.*”²⁵ realized in lexical units.

Foe is used in formal and artistic terms to mean “enemy or rival”.

Of course, Azerbaijanis also use social networks intensively. In the Azerbaijani language, the concept of “friend” has started to have a different meaning in social networks. If the concept of “friend” in our language gives a more sacred, closer, native, even more than relative, brother, then the concept of “friend” in social networks can also include people we have never met in real life. We may not have any relationship with the person we are friends with on Facebook in real life. We add to the friend list those who like our statuses and comment on our posts on social networks. But in fact, the concept of “friend” has deeper roots in the thinking of Azerbaijanis. Thus, Azerbaijani social network users use the lexical unit “friend” in a completely different concept.

In the second paragraph of Chapter III, entitled “**Conceptual expressions “friend” and “enemy” in the textual context**”, it is stated that although the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in typologically different languages are expressed by lexical units, it is necessary for them to have a textual environment for their existence in speech. Sometimes, even if the words “friend” and “enemy” are not used, when reading the text, we witness that the conversation is about friendly and hostile relations. Of course, the texts in which the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are realized are mainly realized in an artistic style. In the text, the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are used mostly in literary works.

Chapter III entitled “**Structural-grammatical characteristics of expressions with the concept of “friend” and “enemy”**” talks about the structural characteristics of expressions with the concept of “friend” and “enemy”.

²⁵ Longman dictionary of contemporary English : The compl. guide to written a. spoken English. - 3. ed. - Harlow (Essex) : Longman, 1995. - XXII, -1668 p.s.110

In English and Azerbaijani languages, fixed nominal combinations reflecting the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are formed according to the following models:

- a) Fixed combinations formed according to the adjective+noun model. Example, the great/last enemy;
- b) Fixed combinations formed in the noun+noun model;
- c) No grammatical method is involved between the parties. Example, *enemy dead* - düşmənin həlak olmuş zabitləri; *How goes the enemy* - saat nəzədir (joke); *To kill the enemy* - vaxtı öldürmək (joke);
- d) A conjunction or a preposition is involved between the components. Examples: “A friend is, as it were, a second self.” — (*Cicero aka Marcus Tullius Cicero*) “Dost sənin ikinci üzündür”.
- e) Idiomatic expressions with good and bad concepts according to the noun+adverb model. Expressions formed on the “adverb+noun” model are also encountered. These are also called “adverbial fixed expressions” in the scientific literature. Such fixed combinations express the sign of action by acting as an adverbial function.

In English, the verbs *to be* and *to have* play an important role in the creation of fixed verb combinations with the concept of “friend” and “enemy”. Example, *to be* - *To be sworn enemies-qatı düşmən olmaq*; *To be one's own-özünün düşməni olmaq*; *To be friends with* - *bir kəslə dostluq etmək*.

Thus, the structural-grammatical analysis of conceptual expressions “friend” and “enemy” is of both theoretical and practical importance in terms of deeply studying the semantic, syntactic, and functional features of the language and identifying national-cultural nuances.

The results obtained in the dissertation are summarized in the following paragraphs:

As a result of the research, the categorical concepts of “friend” and “enemy”, which are among the main concepts of English and

Azerbaijani national language thought, were studied in all their aspects:

1. The concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are studied in cognitive linguistics. Cognitive linguistics is a field of science that emerged at the junction of psychology and linguistics. Concepts are studied in the mutual unity of the process of thinking and cognition. If thinking is based on subjectivity in relation to concepts, cognition is based on objectivity. In both, intelligence, spirit, and mind occupy a leading position. Thus, although concepts are created in the unity of thinking and psychology, they are realized by being processed in language.

2. Concepts in the English and Azerbaijani languages, including the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” and the language units in which these concepts are realized, have been studied in a broader aspect in European and Russian linguistics. The content and essence of the concepts of “friend” and “enemy”, the comparison of typologically different and same languages with the linguistic fact, have been studied very little in Azerbaijani linguistics compared to Russian and European linguistics. From this point of view, the dissertation work we wrote can be considered the first work dedicated to this topic in Azerbaijani linguistics.

3. Since the English and Azerbaijani peoples are different in terms of customs, traditions, beliefs, their attitude and approach to the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are also different. Compared to the English, the approach of Azerbaijanis to the concept of friend is more inviolable and sacred. There are such expressions in the Azerbaijani language that express the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” that only an Azerbaijani needs to understand. It is impossible to translate such expressions into other languages without commentary. We cannot say this about the expressions with the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in English.

4. Although English and Azerbaijani are languages with different morphological structures, both of them have language units in which the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are realized. The language units in which the concepts in question are reflected are mainly fixed expressions. Like other concepts, the concepts of

“friend” and “enemy” are also verbalized mainly through phraseologisms. In general, the language units in which the concepts of friend and enemy are verbalized, exist in the form of simple words, derivative words, fixed expressions and texts.

5. In both typologically different languages, the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” have a very ancient history. The antiquity of such expressions is as old as the history of the language. It is from this perspective that expressions with the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” are mainly reflected in paremias-proverbs. In both languages, there are any number of paremiological units, aphorisms, and winged words that either reflect the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” or include the words “friend” and “enemy”.

6. Expressions reflecting the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani are also linguoculturological products. This type of lexical units directly express the cultural view of the people. The worldview, beliefs, customs and traditions of the language speakers are closely related to linguoculturology, since they are realized precisely in the language units with the concepts of friend and enemy.

7. Metaphorization is found in the language units expressing the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in English and Azerbaijani. Expressions of this type are a kind of metaphorized lexemes.

8. Since the 21st century is the century of the internet and electronic resources, in recent years the lexemes “friend” and “enemy”, the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” have been encountered more intensively in the language of websites. People already use the lexical units “friend” in different meanings in social networks.

9. In typologically different languages , the conceptual expressions “friend” and “enemy” are expressed in text as well as in simple words, derivative words, and word combinations.

10. Like all concepts, the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in typologically different languages have a certain structure because they are realized with linguistic units. At the same time, the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” in both languages have national characteristics. There is an internal and external form of the concept.

11. Linguistic units reflecting the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” expressed by word combinations are divided into nominal and verbal combinations. The basis of nominal combinations is a name. The basis of verbal combinations reflecting the concepts of “friend” and “enemy” is an act of action.

The following theses and articles covering the content of the dissertation have been published:

1. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərindəki “dost və düşmən” konseptli frazeologizmlərə ümumi baxış // – Bakı: Dilçilik araşdırmaları, – 2020. №2. – s.77-82.
2. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərindəki dost konsepti onun dildə ifadə vasitəsi // – Naxçıvan: Axtarışlar, – 2021. №2, cild.15. – s. 150-156.
3. Dildə “düşmən” konsepti (Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərinin materialları əsasında) // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2021. №2. – s. 90-95.
4. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə “dost” və “düşmən” konseptlərinə müasir yanaşma və konseptlərin tədqiqi tarixi // – Bakı: AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri. – 2021. №8. – s. 92-101.
5. “Dost” və “düşmən” konseptli ifadələr mətn kontekstində // – Bakı: AMEA Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, “Əlyazmalar yanmır”, – 2022. №2. – s. 129-138.
6. Linguoculturological analysis of «friend and «enemy» concept expressions in different system languages / The latest research in modern science: experience, traditions and innovations Proceedings of the XIII International Scientific Conference Morrisville, NC, USA –January 25-26, – 2022, – s. 29-33.
7. Теоретическая основа концепта // Вестник Адыгейского Государственного Университета. Серия «Филология и искусствоведение», Ежеквартальный рецензируемый, реферируемый научный журнал Адыгейского государственного университета, – 2021. № 4. – с. 13-19.
8. “Dost” və “düşmən” konseptli dil vahidlərində metaforlaşma.// BSU-nin 75-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş “Türk dünyası -

- geosiyasət və mədəni reallıqlar” Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfrans. – Bakı: – 8 dekabr 2021. – s.108-111.
9. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində “dost” konseptli atalar sözləri və onların dildə ifadəsi // VI Respublika Elmi Qaynaqlar Konfransının materialları, – Bakı, 4 fevral, – 2022. – s.66-69.
 10. “Dost” və “düşmən” konseptli dil vahidlərində metaforlaşma / “Türk dünyası geosiyasət və mədəni reallıqlar”, Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 8 dekabr, – 2021. – s. 108-111.
 11. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə “dost” və “düşmən” konseptli ifadələrin struktur xüsusiyyətləri / Qəzənfər Kazımovun anadan olmasının 85 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Qəzənfər Kazımov və Azərbaycan filologiyası” Respublika elmi konfransı, – Bakı: AMEA, Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, – 2022. – s. 500-504.
 12. Structural-Grammatical Characteristics of “Friend” and “Enemy” Conceptual Expressions// Path of Science: International Electronic Scientific Journal. 2023, Vol 9, No 9, – s.2001-2006 <https://pathofscience.org/index.php/ps/article/view/2910/1259>
 13. Стилистическая характеристика устойчивых сочетаний с компонентами «друг» и «враг»/Современные парадигмы лингвистических исследований:методы подходы/ Сборник материалов Международной научно-практической конференции г. Стерлитамак: – 16-17 ноября 2023 г., – с. 260-270.
 14. Experimental-phonetic analysis of the phonetic structure of word in the English language, / International journal of English linguistics, – Canada: vol 13, № 4, – August 2023. – p.50.
 15. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə zidd semantika daşıyan “dost” və “düşmən” konseptləri və onların dildə funksionallaşma üsulları / Ümummillî lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 102-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş Gənc dilçi doktorant və dissertantların Sələflər və Xələflər Respublika Elmi Konfransının materialları. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, –2025. – s.177-180 [https:// azerbaycandili.az/Literatures/Download/25108/KONFRANS%20TOPLUS](https://azerbaycandili.az/Literatures/Download/25108/KONFRANS%20TOPLUS)

[U%20\(SON%20I%CC%87S%CC%A7LENEN%2019.08.2025\)%2012%20AVQUST%202025.pdf](#)

16. Azərbaycan Türkçesinde Dost ve Düşman Kavramlarının Dile Yansıması / – İzbekistan: Language and culture journal, № 2, – 2025. – s.60-73.

The defense will be held on 09 June 2026 at 13:00 at the meeting of the Dissertation council FD 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Address: Baku, AZ 1143, The avenue H. Javid 115, V floor, ANAS, The Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Dissertation is accessible at the Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, The Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 16 April 2026.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a series of loops and flourishes, positioned at the bottom right of the page.

Signed for print: 17.03.2026

Paper format: 60x84 16/1

Volume: 41 306

Number of hard copies: 20