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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**NUMERICAL COMPOSITE WORDS IN THE
AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

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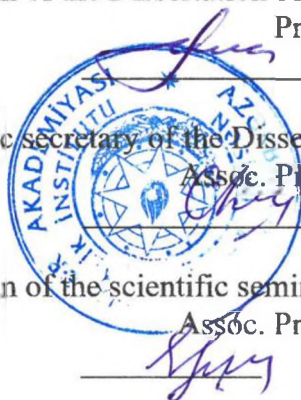
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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work. The combinations of the numeral, the numerical composite word combinations, even the phraseological and paremiological combinations including the numerals take place in the circle of the problems of the cognitive linguistics, attract the attention as the unique language event according to the typological analysis. The researches of the Azerbaijani and English linguists belonging to numeral in the modern Azerbaijani and English languages confirm the potential of the creation of word combination by the numerals, not surrounding of the functions of the inside the combination completely.

The strengthening of the communication among the Azerbaijani-English and English-Azerbaijani cultures increases the importance, as well the necessity of the study of the discursive features of numerical composite word combinations, specially stable combinations enough according to both linguistically and linguoculturologically.

The actuality of the research work is conditioned some facts. Firstly, the word combinations of the two languages, as well numerical composite combinations hadn't been the object of the comparative typological analysis to nowadays. Secondly, the different and similar features of the attitude to the word combinations, and also the types of the combination weren't defined in two languages. Thirdly, though the notion of the numerical combinations was included to the scientific circulation in the Azerbaijani linguistics, the difference of opinion was stood in the attitude to it. Fourthly, the possible models of the numerical composite stable word combinations weren't compared with the possible models of the numerical composite word combinations of them in the English language. Fifthly, the numerical composite word combinations weren't studied from the communicative-pragmatic, cognitive aspect, their discursive features weren't emerged. Sixthly, according to some numerals (one, two, and four) get into the homonymy relationship, they are caused to the false approach of the

information in the multicultural communication. Seventhly, the phraseologisms and paremiological combinations being the component of them weren't opposited on the ethnoculturological surface. Finally, the issues of the equivalency of numerical composite free and stable word combinations of the English and Azerbaijani languages weren't the object of the research. The four morphological and one functional class of the total of nominative or the notional parts of speech are shown in the theoretical researches of the English linguists (A.Ashton, F.Blandford, G.Jackson, O.Jespersen, A.Johnson, R.Lond, H.Palmer, R.Quirk, H.Sweet, A.West and others). The Azerbaijani and Russian linguists have divided into the nominative parts of speech more than eight in the English language.

L.Alexander, S.Greenbaum, C.Lakkof, G.Leech, R.Quirk, C.Svartvik belongs the ordinal numerals to the adjective, cardinal numerals to different classes – noun and adjective (nominative parts of speeches), to the determinatives and pronouns (functional parts of speeches). The exact morphological criteria aren't shown for such division.

Though the sign (whether the morphological, or the semantic, or syntactic) stands on the basis of the researches of English linguists in the classification of the word combinations, the Russian and Azerbaijani linguists define the morphological class of the language unit referencing to the collection of the semantic, morphological and syntactic signs.

The linguistic approach to the comment of the parts of speech takes the main place in the lexicographic comment of the lexical units of the language. The numerals of the English language are explained for all of its features in the Russian and Azerbaijani dictionaries. The word "two" is shown as both numeral, and determiner, and adjective, and noun, and pronoun in the dictionaries of the English language. These differences in the explaining of the numeral are actualized to return to this problem again. To define the morphological status of the numeral as both the nominative, and the functional unit gives the situation for emerging the adequate meaning in the opposition of the English-Azerbaijan.

The phraseological composite of the language is the multidimensional complex system. The parts of this system have certain structural-semantic features. One of the composite parts of the phraseological system arranges the numerical composite phraseological units. The description of the class of these word combinations comprehensively, the place of them in the phraseological system of the Azerbaijani and English languages, system and also the study of the functional features is important.

One of the main aims of the comparative analysis is to define the borders of the difference of expression in language, to open the specific features of the units. Each of the languages must be expressed as the inseparable component of the culture of nation. The centuries-collective ethnical conscious activity of the understanding of the human presence was found its reflection in this culture. It demands to emerge the using mechanisms in the attitude to the metaphorization in the appropriation of the outlook intellectually which formed by the influence of different factors of the other nation in the various situation. The investigation of the national phraseological systems comparatively helps to the study of the manner of thought and idea of these nations necessarily.

Not to the coinciding of the plans of content and expression of the phraseology of compared languages ratifies not to be alone the logics of the characteristics of national language, the existence of the other characteristic logics. Each of them was formed by the influence of the concrete natural, historical and even the metaphoric factors. In this time, if the equivalency of the content and form ratifies the proximity of the language mentality of the nations, different borrowings, calques are welded to the events from different attitudes.

The interest to the study of the mechanism of the second naming was increased more in the modern linguistics nowadays. The word combination of this issue, specially the applying on the basis of phraseologisms attracts the attention with its actuality in the last periods.

Nowadays, there are more research works dedicated to the phraseological units, as well numerical composite phraseological units. At the same time, many researches were realized in the

direction of the applying and analyzing of the category of quality, its functional field. Some aspects of the issues noted in the works of M.Huseynzadeh, Y.Seyidov, A.Orujov, M.Mirzaliyeva, G.Mammadova, E.I.Ignatyeva, S.A.Shvachko, N.L.Klimenko, N.N.Semyonova, T.M.Filonenko, Y.N.Novikova, T.V.Ryapolova, V.V.Shevchenko, R.Khalilov, M.Gipchak, A.Alizadeh, J.Garibova and the others were researched. At the same time, the issues found their ratification of the actuality above confirms the necessity of the research in the presented subject.

Object and subject of the research consists of the Azerbaijani and English languages.

The aim and tasks of the research. The main aim of the research is to study the numerical word combinations in the English and Azerbaijani languages. For this purpose, the realization of the following duties was considered:

- the researching of the place and features of numerical composite units among the types of word combinations;
- to study the nominative and functional features of numerals in the word combinations, specially in the phraseological combinations;
- to research the numerical composite combinations of the Azerbaijani and English languages comparatively from different aspects;
- to study the typological coinciding and national feature of the numerical composite word combinations of the Azerbaijani and English languages;
- to clarify the universalizes related to the numerical phraseological combinations and the conditions of their realizations in each of the compared languages;
- to define the conditions and indicators of the equivalency of combinations in the compared languages;
- to clarify the metaphoric and symbolic meanings of the numerical components, the ethnoculturological features of them;
- to define the influence of the discourse to the onomasiological and communicative features of the numerical composite combinations.

The methods of the research. The aim and the duties of the work define the method and the styles of it. The comparative and descriptive method, distributive, content, componential analysis was used in the research work. The methods of the phrase semantic field, functional field found its own applying in the work.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended is the numerical composite word combinations and the ethnoculturological, cognitive and communicative aspects of them in the Azerbaijani and English languages. The material of the research is the numerical composite word combinations of the Azerbaijani and English languages. Numerical composite phraseological combinations were chosen from the coincided phraseological dictionaries for the materials of two languages and from the research works dedicated to the phraseology:

- the numerals in the numerical composite paremiological combinations take over the stress of phrase;
- the numerals have the neologic features related to creating the new meaning in the Azerbaijani and English languages;
- the numeral gives the chance to create the new meaning with the accumulation of the words in the composite combinations.
- the numerals have the grammatical and lexical meaning in the Azerbaijani and English languages;
- the role of the numerals in discourse appoints with the nominative features of them;
- the words expressing the meaning of the numerals form the metaphoric and symbolic meaning by earning the specific semantic subject in the phraseological combinations;
- the numeral in the numerical composite phraseological unit creating in the result of the metaphorization withdraws from the previous meaning, earns the additional meaning by signing to the quality many times;
- the component of quality of the phraseologism plays the decisive role in the creation of symbolic meaning. Such unit earns high semiotic status by creating the relation with different notions in the culture of the nations being the carrier of the compared languages;

- the components of numeral carrying the symbolic meaning in phraseologisms can differ from each other as coincided to each other;
- the adequacy and equivalency of the numerical composite phraseological combinations appears with the similar attitude to the events, and the non-equivalency appears with the quality of the national specificity.

The scientific novelty of the research. The emerging of the relations among the nominative and functional features of the numerals was attended in the work. The comparative research of the numerical composite word combinations of the Azerbaijani and English languages, especially numerical composite phraseological combinations, the defining of the similar and different features of them, the approach from the communicative-pragmatic and cognitive aspects to the issue is the issue researching at first time in the Azerbaijani linguistics. The aim of the semantic features of the numerical composite phraseological combinations, the appointment of the equivalent combinations in two languages gives the new opportunities for creating the methodology of the comparative research.

The ethnoculturological and communicative features of the numerical components gives the basic scientific material for clarifying the causes of the non-equivalency and non-adequacy. The approach to the numerical component of the phraseologism ratifies the existing of the numeral as the universal concept of the culture.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research is the formation of the new scientific-theoretical provisions about the numerical composite word combinations, as well numerical composite stable word combinations of the Azerbaijani and English languages, and the study of the noted materials of the two languages in the comparative aspect. The typological analysis of the numerical composite word combinations, their classification is researched from the new outlook here. At first time, the issues of the adequacy and equivalency of the numerical composite combinations of the Azerbaijani and English languages were attracted to the theoretical analysis comparatively. The research of the numerals in the nominative and functional plan, the appointment of their

morphological status, also the emerging of these issues to the comparative level shows the theoretical importance of the work in the English language. The practical importance of the research is related densely with a special importance of the knowledge about the cognitive, communicative and discursive essence of the numerals for the learners of these languages. The results getting in the work can be used in the delivering of the lectures and seminars belonging to the word combinations, phraseological units, especially to the numerical composite word combinations. The results can find its own application in the compiling of the bilingual dictionaries (English-Azerbaijani, Azerbaijani-English) of the numerical composite phraseological combinations. The research work can be used in the solving of the practical issues related to translation.

The approbation and the applying of the work. The main provisions of the research were published in the form of theses and articles in the collections and journals accepted in accordance with the requirements of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and were delivered to a wide audience at international scientific conferences held in the country and abroad. Seven articles and two thesis of the author were published according to the subject of the dissertation.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. Dissertation work was performed at the Department of General Linguistics of Baku State University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 (three) chapters, conclusion, references. The introductory part of the dissertation is pages, Chapter I- ... pages, Chapter II- ...pages, Chapter III- ... pages, Conclusion-... pages, References-... pages. The total volume of ... pages ischaracters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method

and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the structure of dissertation is given in the part of **“Introduction”** of the dissertation.

The features of creation of the word combinations, the status, the types in the language, and the forms for the constituents were researched; the differences of the word combinations from the compound words, double words, and numerical combinations were explored in the first chapter of the dissertation entitled **“The linguistic analysis of the word combinations in the different systematic languages”**.

The word combination has the general features both with the word, and the sentence. Two or more lexical units are related with each other on the help of the grammatical methods in the syntactical constructions. Such combinations have the meaning and subject. The semantic plan is more featured in the syntactic construction. Syntactic construction can be open and close. The opening embraces in the expression of completed or relative completed thought of such unit. Incomplete general information is sent in the word combination. For example, five books. The main aim of this information is incomplete clear. The information about the quantity of the books has here, generally.

A.Huseynov notes the carrying of the researches by H.Suit, O.Jespersen, L.Bloomfield, B.Ilyish, V.V.Burlakova, Y.Seyidov, O.Musayev largely which related to this issue, “the absence of the united thought about the essence of the word combination in the literature of modern linguistics” during speaking about the place of the word combination in the language system. The author noted the thought of accepting as word combination of each formed combination of the words in the Western linguistics, and said being the sentence of them which based on not creating the word combination of the words combined during the period of the predicative relation, expressing certain thought of such combinations

and having the intonation. Being the last result, A.Hüseynov writes: *“Word combination is such a syntactic unit that, it shows the unit concept can divide into the parts, consisting of two notional parts of speech at least”*.¹

The word arranging the sentence is in four communications or relations: object, adverbial, attribute, predicative.

Y.Seyidov shows that *“the word is the lexical category, but the word combination is the grammatical category. Though the word combination expresses the things, events and etc. having the nominative character as the word, it expresses them not as lonely, isolated form, as in the related, communicated form with each other. The word doesn’t show the attitude of that concept to the other itself during expressing certain concepts, but there is such relation in the meaning of all word combinations. The general meaning of the word combinations appears only on the basis of these relations”*.²

The four different features among the word combinations are observed in the Azerbaijani and English languages. The first difference is related to the classification of the word combinations in these languages. Three types of the nominative word combinations are distinguished in the Azerbaijani language. *There isn’t such division in the English language. The second difference is based on the position of the head word (kernel) in the combination. The “kernel” and “adcnkt” (subordinate word) creates the model A+K in the English language. Sometimes the model A+K is used. The model A+K is only possible in the Azerbaijani language. The third difference is that, the components are used next to each other in the English language, the agreement and the management of the head word isn’t needed in most times. Finally, the fourth difference is related to the syntactic relations among the components of the word combinations*.³

¹ Hüseynov, A. İngilis dilinin qrammatikası / A.Hüseynov. – Bakı: – 2015. – s. 226-229

² Seyidov, Y. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində söz birləşmələri / Y.Seyidov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1966. – s. 41

³ Bax: Yunusov, Khanbutayeva – 2008, – s. 124 -130.

The universal features of the word combinations for different systematic languages are three: 1) *the character of the syntactical attitudes – attributive, object and objective attitude*; 2) *the form of the syntactic relation – agreement, adjoining and management*; 3) *the position of the dependent word for the submissive word – preposition, postposition. The combination of these principles arranges the sustainable collection of the signs and gives the opportunity to define the type of the word combination.*⁴

There isn't the stabilized term in the meaning of the word combination in the English language. *The terms as "phrase", "word group", "word cluster", "word combination" are used in the western linguistics.*⁵

The postpositional, prepositional, central and framed structures of the nuclear – kernel/head/leading word for the place of the situation of it in the comparison with the other components are focused on during dealing with the word combinations of the English language. A.Huseynov writes classifying the word combinations according to two principles – the ability of the combining and the leading component: The word combinations can be free and anti-free according to the ability of the combining. The components combine by the coordination in the free word combinations, by the subordination in the dependent word combinations. There is one main word (dependent), the other word or words are combined around of such combinations.

To define the morphological status of the numeral as both the nominative, and the functional unit gives the situation to emerge the adequate meaning in the opposition of the Azerbaijani-English languages. The combinations which each two components are being numeral and expressing the concrete quantity, the object are always deviated. The combinations expressing the concrete numerals consist of two or more words. The amount of the words increases while the

⁴ Распопов, И.П. Структура простого предложения в современном русском языке / И.П.Распопов. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1970. – с. 141

⁵ Эреенбаум, С. Тше Охфорд Референже Эраммер. Нью Йорк: Охфорд Университи пресс Инс. / С.Эреенбаум. – 2000. – с. 252-253

quantity of the numeral is accruing on the compositions. For example, there are 14 words in the combination of *“bir trilyon iki yüz milyon yüz səksən milyon iki yüz əlli altı min üç yüz on altı”*, all of them are numerals. The repetition of the same word also expresses itself in this composition and it is possible to maximize such repetitions in the names of some numerals. For example, the numeral “two” is repeated in seven times, the numeral “hundred” is repeated in three times, and the numeral “thirty” is repeated in three times in the name of the numeral as *“iki trilyon iki yüz otuz iki millions iki yüz otuz iki min iki yüz otuz iki*. Such repetitions are not possible in the word combinations. The combinations as *“ağ quş quş, ağ ağ quş”* diverge from the norm of the language.

The problem in the cardinal numerals is more complicated in the English language. The cardinal numerals of this language are divided into three groups by O.Musayev: 1) *simple numerals*; 2) *derivative numerals*; 3) *composite numerals*. He writes about the composite numerals: *“the numerals consisting of two stems are called the composite numerals. This form of numerals being from 21 to 29, from 31 to 39 and etc. include here. As a rule, the composite numerals are written with hyphen in the English language, for example: twenty-one, twenty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and etc.”*.⁶

The combinations expressing the names of the concrete numerals are usually equalized to the word, as the lexical unit, it is studied in the section of numeral in morphology. The different thoughts are observed in the attitude to the word combinations.

Firstly, such combinations are taken in the same level with the names of the numeral expressing unities. Both the names of the unity, and the names expressing with the numerical combinations are listed in the same line in the samples belonging to the cardinal numerals in different grammars. For example, *dörd, beş, on bir, on iki, beş yüz, iki min and etc.* Thus, the combinations consisting of two or more words are equated with different words according to the grammatical feature. *The second, according to the structure, the two*

⁶ Musayev, O. İngilis dilinin qrammatikası / O.Musayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1979. – s. 48

types of the cardinal numerals – simple and composite numerals are discussed and in this time, the numerals consisting of one word are called simple numeral, and the numerals consisting of two or more words are called composite one.⁷ The third, according to the structure, the cardinal numerals are divided into two groups. The first group is considered simple numerals, and the second group is considered “composite numeral”.⁸ The fourth, according to the structure, the cardinal numerals are divided into the three groups: simple, compound, composite. The cause of the creation of such classification is the existing of the numerals having the complicated word structure accepted in some languages.⁹

The first and main differentiated feature of the numerical combinations is the expression each of two of their components with numeral in the same time. From the other side, the completeness in the meaning of these combinations – the completeness of the quantity is also the characteristic feature for the combinations. These combinations are the free combinations, but the meaning completeness brings them closer to the stable combinations slightly. The stabilization appears from the formalization of the numeral combinations as the concrete cardinal name. Though the research realized about the numeral combinations doesn't give the base to separate the numeral combinations with the word combinations from each other completely, important various signs appear in these two notions. The numeral combinations express the name of the quantity. The numeral combination is being one part of the word combination (*yeddi min yeddi yüz yetmiş yeddi dəli, qırx birinci il, yüz qırx altıncı diviziya, iyirmi altı komissar, almanın üçdə biri, tamın beşdə ikisi və s.*). One of the components of the numerical composite word combinations is related to the word combinations being numeral. If we classify the components of the word combinations according to

⁷ Mūsasir Azərbaycan dili: [3 cildə]. Morfologiya / red. Z.Budaqova. – Bakı: Elm, – c. 2. – 1980. – s.126

⁸ Zeynalov, F.R. Türk dillərinin müqayisəli qrammatikası / F.Zeynalov. – Bakı: MBM, – h. 1. – 2008. – s. 102

⁹ Грамматика русского языка. Фонетика и морфология / Ред. В.В.Виноградов и др. – Москва: Изд-во АН СССР, – т.1. – 1960. – с. 366

the belonging to the parts of speech, the numerical composite combination of the word combinations is being one of the divisions.

It is possible to group the word combinations having the numeral inside it on the basis of different criteria. We can divide the following groups according to the types of numeral: 1) cardinal numerical word combinations; 2) ordinal numerical word combinations; 3) fractional numerical word combinations.

The numerical composite combinations and their semantics have certain features that, these features are related to the usage features of the combination. The possessive case accepted by the first component and the third person genitive construction accepted by the second component from the combination “beşin yarısı” serves to the formation of certain information. The word “yarı” is only belonged to the cardinal numeral “beş” or “yarı” is belonged to “five” in the word combination. We can approach to the word combination from two aspects: 1) as the component of the predicative unit, context or discourse; 2) as the word combination isolated, hasn't the relation with none of the situation and context.

The relations among the parts of the word combinations are usually noted as the following: 1) the predicative relation – Beş adamdır. Altı uşaqdır. Üç kitabdır. İki saatdır; 2) the relation of the object - yüzə qane olmaq, üçü atmaq, yüzdə biri yuvarlaqlaşdırmaq; 3) attributive relation – iki sona, üç gül, beş tələbə; 4) relative relation – beş-beş vermək, on beş-on beş bağışlamaq “Beş-beş verər, on beş-on beş bağışlar; Bu qılıqda çodar olmaz ay olmaz” (Koroğlu).

L.Bloomfield has noted the possibility to divide the word combinations into two great groups in the world languages: 1) endocentric; 2) exocentric. If the theory of word combination was based to the inner structure (the relation among the words) in the Russian linguistics, L.Bloomfield conception was surrounded the role, function, feature of the word group in the expanded structure. According to L.Bloomfield, *one of the composite components in the group of the endocentric word combination can substitute all of the groups in the expanded group.*¹⁰

¹⁰ Блумфилд, Л. Язык / Л.Блумфилд. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1968. – 608 с.

It is possible to divide the word combinations of the English language into two main groups: a) kernel; 2) non-kernel. These groups aren't the same with the endocentric and exocentric groups. The attitude among the components inside the combination is chosen as the main on the basis of the division. "The kernel" is called as "leading" or "heading word" in the Azerbaijani language.

The word combination is formed on the basis of the syntactic relations among the components, not for the number of the components. These relations have two forms: 1) coordinating relations; 2) subordinating relations.

Coordinating relation exists among homogeneous words being related to each other from the meaning and grammatical feature, but not being dependent from each other, not clarifying one another from none of the feature in the attitude to each other.

"The components of the free combinations consist of the independent meaningful words and these words keep the first lexical meaning – the independence of meaning by protecting in the combination. The parts of the stable combination are connected with each other according to meaning and grammatical feature. The nominative meaning of the parts and the syntactic relations among the parts are observed clearly".¹¹

G.Kazimov has cleared the factor of freedom more exactly. The components of the free combinations are free for that; they aren't incurred to the semantic influence. One the components cannot influence to the other with its meaning. None of the components are disseminated; any of the changing doesn't happen in its meaning. So that, the component is free for its semantics in the free combination. We cannot see the chances of the separation of components of the free component from each other.

The two components of the simplest word combinations stand on the basis of the noting of binary of the word combination. Such combinations enlarge with the third component or they participate in the appearing of the more componential combinations. Generally,

¹¹ Mirzəliyeva, M.M. Türk dillərinin frazeologiyası: [2 cildə] /Mirzəliyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – c. 1. – 2009. – s.73

according to the leading word or the submissive word, the word combinations are classified as being the verbal, nominal, adjectival, adverbial, and numerical.

The word combinations can be classified according to different criteria. While the classification is realizing on the basis of the syntactic relation, the different features of the word combinations appear which having the numeral inside them. *“The variety of the syntactic attitudes among the parts of the word combinations is related to the variety of the combination forms of the words belonging to different parts of speech”*.¹²

It is possible to classify the word combinations according to the number of the components. In this case, one of appearing interesting features expresses itself in the arranging of the names of numerals (cardinal, ordinal, fractional, and also indefinite) from the combinations consisting of more words. For example, *yüz on adam*, *iki yüz manat*, *min doqquz yüz qırx birinci il* and etc. Such kind of nominates can be accepted as being one of the components of the word combination.

The analysis shows that, the chances of the creation of numerical composite combinations are large in the language. There are the composite types in the numerical composite word combinations, too. The number of the words in the combinations is changeable. The main reason of the increasing of word number is related to the name of the numeral. The usage from the numerals as *yüzlük*, *minlik*, *on minlik* and etc. increases the number of the words inside the compositions. The legalities are observed in the creation of combination of the numerals with other parts of speech or in the spreading of it in certain sides. And it gives the demand of the applying of the distributive chances of numerals in larger plan.

It is possible to classify the word combinations having the numerals inside them on the basis of the criterion of the usage, semantic formation or semantic stabilization of them in the language. There are two types of the word combinations according to lexical-

¹² Tağıyeva, E.I. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində “bir” sayının söz yaradıcılığında rolu: / Filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyası / – Bakı, 2013. – s. 95

semantic features of the sides: 1) free combinations; 2) stable combinations.

The issues as the historical development features of the numerical composite word combinations, the functionality of the numerical composite free word combinations in each two languages are studied in the second chapter entitled as **“The functional-semantic and structural-grammatical features of the numerical composite free word combinations in the multisystem languages”**.

One of the important monuments of the Turkic languages is the epos “Manas”. The different numerals and naturally the combinations of them have been used in the epos. The numeral “three” has been used with different words in the components of the combinations in the epos. For example: “Manasın ələ keçirdiyi yerlərdən birinin adı «Üç Koşay» adlanır. Semetay üç gecə eyni yuxunu görür. Manas «üç gün» heç kimlə danışmır. Qırğızların ayrılmaz igidləri üçdür. Manasın qarşısına «üç kız» gəlib üz-gözünü yırtaraq ağı söyləyir.” This feature expresses the sacramentality of the numeral “three” in the Kyrgyz.

There are the facts ratifying the sacramentality of the numeral “three” in the epos “Kitabi-Dada Gorgud”, too. For example: “Bamsı Beyrək bəzirganların mallarını qurtardıqdan sonra onlardan üç şey istəyir, Dədə Qorqud qarğışı ilə əli qurumuş Dəli Qarçar üç dəfə iqrar eləyir. Dirsə xanın oğlu Buğac üç qəbilə uşağı ilə aşıq-aşıq oynayır. Onların üzərinə gələn buğanın qabağından üç oğlan qaçır.”

Being different from our modern language, the numeral combinations attract the attention with specific features in the Orkhon-Yenisey monuments. The numeral combinations belonging to the old period of the language are noted here.

Some numerals are noted in the epos “Manas” that, they are different according to both the structure and the lexical feature. The word “artıq” has been used and the specific numeral combination has been created for showing certain numbers in the numeral system of the epos “Manas”. For example, the word combination as “çeti cüz min artığu htqə min” is understandable as “yeddi yüz min üstə gəl otuz min” and expresses the meaning of modern “yeddi yüz otuz

min”.

The research shows that, the numeral system has passed the period of the great historical development in the Turkic languages. This development has also influenced to the numerical composite combinations created in the language system. The comparison with the modern language materials gives the base to following the grammatical changes in these combinations.

There is the difference in the frequency of the usage of various types of the numerical composite word combinations in the language of the written monuments. The cardinal numerals participate more in the first part of the first attributive word combinations. The cardinal numeral “bir” is used for expressing the definiteness, concreteness in many times. But the first part expresses the relation of the second part with the notion of the indefinite, infinite numeral in the content of the numerals arranging the majority. Sometimes, the indefiniteness expresses in the forms of one, two, three, four and etc. that, this feature shows itself in the modern spoken language, too.

It is possible to attract the numerical composite word combinations to the analysis from some directions. In our opinion, the main attention must be concentrated on the creation of different models and on the research for these models. According to the participating of parts of speech in the component of the word combination, the basic model for the Azerbaijani language is the model of Say+İsim (S+İ) (Numeral+Noun) in the numerical composite word combinations. The approaching relation is more productive in the numerical composite nominative word combinations. For that, it is advisable to set the first research and analysis on the model S+İ. The appointment of the lower models will be defined by the way of the realizing of additional analysis on the collected word combinations. Taking into considering of the research on the models, we accept the following signings: **SM** – definite cardinal numeral; **SMQ** – indefinite cardinal numeral; **SS** – ordinal numeral; **SK** – fractional numeral. If we use from the following signings, we can set the following variant of the model S+Ş: the first model **SM+İ**; the second model **SS+İ**; the third model **SK+İ**; the fourth model **SMQ+İ**.

SM+İ model. The first component of the numerical composite word combination is the cardinal numeral; the second component is noun in this model. The first component can be any cardinal numeral. It is known that, the numerical composite combinations created by the approaching relation are more productive for the using in the text. The first part expresses the cardinal and the ordinal in such combinations. The approaching relation has two types: 1) the complete approach; 2) the incomplete approach. According to the degree of the approaching among the components, in other words, the variety is observed according to the degree of the relation. This kind of variety considers not only the numerical composite combinations, but also approaching relational word combinations, generally. The feature itself explaining with the weakness and strength of the degree of relationship is conditional.

The modeling of the multicomponent demands the generalizing of the words taking place among the components. If we sign the adjective with “SF”, we can give the general model of the multicomponential cardinal numerical nominative combination as following: **SM+SFN+İ**.

The numerical composite combination as “*two fresh small tunas*” has been used in the sample of the English language. This word combination has four components and the middle two components are the words included among them. Two of the words are the adjective as part of speech. This combination being in the English language coincides to the following model:

SM+SF1+SF2+İ+CŞ; SF1=fresh; SF2=small

The model in the original has been changed in the translation of the work. If we translate literally, the opposition of the numerical composite word combination “**two fresh small tunas**” will be “iki təzə xırda tunes”. And it coincides to the model **SM+SF1+SF2+İ** in the Azerbaijani language. The leading difference in the numerical composite word combination forming for the same general model in two languages is to be the agreement for the quantity in the English language.

SS+İ model. This model differs for being the ordinal numeral of the word combination. For example: *birinci adam, üçüncü şəxs, on*

birinci fəsil, altıncı şəkil and etc. The analysis shows that, the model keeps the linguistic features in the model of **SM+İ** which analyzed before. The difference among the models expresses itself in the usage of the cardinal or ordinal numeral.

I.Tahirov researches that, the cardinal numerals are used before the words as *ay, il, həftə*, the numerical composite combination is set. And after these, the complicated featured syntactic construction is formed by using the words as *əvvəl, axır, sonra*. For example, *beş il əvvəl, iki il sonra, üç həftə sonra* and etc. The numerical composite combination is formed by expressing the concrete year: *1999-cu il; 1999-cu ilin əvvəli (ləri); 1999-cu ilin axırı* and etc.

The time meaning expressions being in the form of the third attributive phrase are far from being the element of the dictionary of the language. Coinciding to the demand of the speech, they are given for using them anytime.¹³

The combinations being as the model “ordinal numeral+noun” (sıra sayı+isim) used in the Azerbaijani language are given in the similar rule by having the definite article before them in the English language. Some combinations (for example, *beşinci paragraf, ikinci hissə* and etc.) expressing the part, number, paragraph and etc. arrange the exception.

The cardinal numeral loses its own concrete cardinal meaning in the word combination, depending on the word using after the numeral, the word combination expresses indefinite cardinal number or quantity. For example: “*Axşam saat doqquz radələrində məşğələmdən mənzilimə qayıdırdım.*” The word “*radələrində*” creates the indefinite form of the cardinal in this sentence.

The principles of the appearing of numerical composite verbal phrases are different and colorful. The mathematical transactions play an important role in the creation of them. The names of the basic arithmetic transactions are the verbal nouns. According to the activity of the carrying of transaction is related to the action, the

¹³ Tahirov, I. The Time Category of the Azerbaijani and English languages. / I.Tahirov.–Baku: Nurlan, –2007. –324 p.

numerical composite verbal combinations are more usable in the texts related to the transactions.

One or each of the two from the components of the verbal word expresses with the verb, the others express with the other parts of speech. According to the expressing of the second component by which parts of speech, it is possible to divide the verbal word combination into 3 main groups in the modern English language: 1) the verbal word combinations which each two components consist of the verb; 2) the word combinations which their first component is verb, but the second component isn't verb; 3) the verbal word combinations consisting of three members.

Some numerical composite combinations using in the Azerbaijani fairy-tales and epochs, the folklore literature, and the ashug creativity attract the attention with both the productivity and the noting in different sources. The setting of such combinations by certain cardinal numerals expresses itself.

The process of stabilization happens in many expressions using in the language and belonging to the free word combinations in the modern period. Besides with combinations, there are such numerical composite word combinations in the language that, they dwell either already stabilized or the last level of the period of stabilization. For example, the first from the combinations as *min bir gecə*, *min bir xırdavat*, *min bir oyun* has already stabilized in the language. This combination is used as being calque in the same form in the other languages. But it is difficult to note the complete stabilization of the combination *min bir xırdavat*. The combination using as "*başa min (bir) oyun açmaq*" also dwells the last period of the stabilization in our language. Nowadays, the combination "*ikinci əl*" which had been calqued is stabilized after the transfer to the marketing economy.

The third chapter of the dissertation is **"The linguistic and extralinguistic features of the numerical composite stable word combination in the Azerbaijani and English languages"**.

The researches realized on the basis of the phraseologisms show that, the lexical units using in the stable combinations can combine in the form of certain groups. Almost, this feature expresses

itself in the same form in multisystematic languages. It comes from that, the creation of the phraseological unit surrounds the same process for different language collectives. The stable language complexes are created in the language and they include to the language in the correct form, they get firmly established in the speech.

Though the issue of the classification of phraseological units have been in the center of the attention constantly, the united opinion hasn't been extracted, here. M.Mirzaliyeva shows that, the phraseological units have the division basing to different principles. The author distinguishes six divisions: *"1) the types according to the scope of the phraseological units; 2) the types according to the principles of formation of the phraseological units; 3) the types according to the semantic structure of the phraseological units; 4) the types according to the principles of semantic joining; 5) the types according to the lexical component of the phraseological units; 6) the types according to the expressive and stylistic features of the phraseological units"*.¹⁴ In our opinion, the division realized by the author is related to the existed classification, completely.

During learning the numerical composite phraseologisms, it is needed to look through the issues related to the structure and semantics.

To research the numerical composite phraseologisms according to the majority of the components including to the structure doesn't justify itself. Because to study the number of the component in the level of sentence doesn't assume the importance and we can attract the attention to the specific features in being on the form of the word combination, anytime.

The types according to the semantic structure of the phraseological units express the interest for our research. It means that, according to the polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, homonymy and variation, we can study the numerical composite phraseological

¹⁴ Mirzaliyeva, M.M. Phraseology of the Turkic Language. I volume. / M.M.Mirzaliyeva. –Baku: Nurlan, –2009. –p.73

units.

The number of the numeral component is one the interesting issues in the component of the phraseological units. It is known that, two and sometimes more numerals are used in one phraseological component by the aim of comparison or opposition in the language.

The additional methods are used for comparing or realizing the comparison in the structural component of the numerical comparative phraseologisms. These methods are different for each language. In the result, the different feature appears in the classification of the numerical composite comparison phraseologisms for the structure.

The numerical composite stable word combinations are classified according to how many numerals are used in the component. According to this, it is possible to divide the stable word combinations having the numeral inside them into the following two groups: 1. The stable word combinations having one numeral inside them. 2. The stable word combinations having two and more numerals inside them.

The similar and different features emerge in the classification of the numerical composite phraseological units to the lexical-grammatical types in the Azerbaijani and English languages. There are the same typological phraseological units in each two languages. The nominal (substantive), verbal, objective, adverbial phraseologisms are belong to here. For example, substantive: *arabanın beşinci təkəri* – *a fifth wheel*; verbal: *play first fiddle* – *birinci skripkada çalmaq*; objective: *as like as two reas* – *bir şeyin iki hissəsi kimi oxşamaq*; adverbial: *at first hand* – *birinci əldən və s.*

The grammatical differences depend on the existence of this or the other grammatical category, the structural typological signs of them, the number and features of the grammatical categories in the compared languages in the stable word combinations of the Azerbaijani and English languages.

As noted, the numerals are used in different situation and with different productivity inside the stable word combinations in the Azerbaijani and English languages. The cardinal numerals are used more in the numerical composite stable word combinations. The

research and the analysis show that, the cardinal numerals using in the numerical composite units differ from each other according to the degree of the usage in phraseology. The numerals as *bir*, *üç*, *beş*, *yeddi*, *qırx*, *yüz*, *min* are chosen according to the frequency of the usage.

The usage of the numeral “*bir*” in the repeated form or in two times in the phraseological unit has spread largely in the language. About it, E.Tagiyev writes: *“Each of the two numerals consist of the numeral “bir” in one part of the phraseologisms forming by the participation of the twofold numerals. Though “bir” is used in its quantity function in some phraseologisms being from this type, the content of the generality is more distinct, more truly, in the relation with the other word which the numeral is related, the numeral “bir” is being apart from the content of the concrete numeral.*¹⁵

The lexical, grammatical or lexical-grammatical differences are observed in the “*bir/one*” composite phraseologisms being equivalent partially in the compared languages. For example, *one swallow does not make a summer*; *bir güllə bahar olmaz*; *one man can't win a war*, *tək/bir əldən səs çıxmaz*; *one better than the other (the next)/ all equally well*; *bir-birindən baş olmaq, biri o birindən yaxşı olmaq* and etc.

The numeral “*seven*” is used in more scale in the phraseologisms. There are the typical phraseologisms as *seven wonders*, *seven deadly*, and *seven leagued-boots* in the English language.

The phraseology of each language enriches the language view of the world in a specific form. To see, to perceive the reality by the hidden language characters in phraseology is related to the deep national-cultural roots. It has deep, universal, logical-psychological and linguistic bases.

The first meaning of the numerals stays inside the component in the numerical composite phraseologisms in multisystematic

¹⁵ Tagiyeva, E.I. The Role of the Numeral “bir” in the Azerbaijani language: The disser.for PhD. – Baku, 2013. –p.95

languages. But the phraseological unit expresses the other meaning in the completeness. Let's attract it to the analysis on the basis of the phraseologisms having the numeral inside them.

The situations of the usage in their independent meanings of the cardinal numerals are in the numerical composite stable word combinations. The cardinal is shown concretely in such phraseologisms. "İki dovşanın dalınca yüyürən heç birini tuta bilməz". The free word combination "iki dovşan" has included inside the participle I that related with two words after itself in the proverb. Besides this, the cardinal numeral "two" is used in the motivation of general content of the proverb and this numeral is opposited with the word combination "heç biri". According to the content, not to choose the aim truly, not to be one directed, sequenced in the work is considered. The motivation has set on not to go over the two lines not being the same.

It is needed to note that, while the numerals using in the stable word combinations are expressing the great cardinal, they are apart from the first meanings; they are connected to the indefinite cardinal. In some situations, being the near of this indefinite cardinal numeral to numeral showing in the numerical composite phraseologisms as the cardinal is considered. For example, the concrete cardinal numeral "yetmiş" isn't considered in the stable word combination "yetmişində yorğalıq". The old period of the person is noted here. The chosen of the "seven" is only related with the attitude to the old period in phraseologism.

Basing to the calculating of the mathematical operations with the first decimal numerals by the ancient people, it is possible to say the happening of the symbolization by these numbers. It has been possible to count the first decimal with the hand fingers, to plus and minus. The calculating and symbolic meanings of the numbers are expressed by the complicated semantic structural nouns, numerals and adverbs in the modern English languages. Such units are also called the quantitative lexemes in linguistics. The symbolization, sacramentality in the semantics of the quantitative lexemes emerges in the phraseological units. The mythology, the ancient traditions stand more on the basis of the attitude to the different numbers.

There are the sacral and symbolized numerals in different nations. The signs of the sacramentality and symbolization exist on the numbers from one to nine including to the first decimal in the Turkic nations. Besides this, the sacramentality is strong in some of these numbers, but it is weak in the others. The numerals as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 40, 100, and 1000 are chosen from the feature of the sacramentality in the language view of the Turkic nations. The sacral symbols of these numerals have been noted in the spiritual and material culture, in the belief and faith, in the pray, in the songs of standards, mythology, also in cosmogony, and in the language at last. It is possible to apply the similar opinions to the English language, too. It is possible to show the sacramentality of the numerals including to the first decimal for English. Let's attract the sacramentality of the numerals on the basis of the units of phraseological system of the language.

The meaning similarities and the meaning differences are observed in the phraseologisms having the numeral inside it in the different languages. It is clear that, the meanings expressing by the components participating in the stable combination aren't collected and the general meaning doesn't happen on such concentration. The partial or the complete equivalency, and also incompatibility is observed among the numerical composite phraseologisms. The absence of the equivalency is also noted more. According to the content and structural-semantic feature, the basic criterion of the equivalency creates on the basis of the semantic similarity of the phraseologisms in each two languages, coinciding of their connotative meaning partially or completely. Generally, we can divide the following types of the equivalency in the stable word combinations: 1) the complete equivalency – semantics, the stylistic signs and the identity from the lexical feature; 2) the partial-incomplete equivalency. We can divide these grouped units into some semi groups: a) the distinguishes according to their semantics, arranging the identity from the lexical feature; b) arranging the identity according to the semantics, stylistics, slight distinguishes from lexical feature; c) partial distinguishes from the semantic, lexical and stylistic feature; 3) similarities.

The equivalency of the numerical composite phraseologisms is also the researching in the direction of the typological similarity. The usage frequency, the semantic proximity according to the lexical-grammatical types, the origin of the phraseologisms, the stylistic belonging of the numeral components carries to the center of the attention during the research of the equivalency.

It is possible to divide the numerical composite phraseological combinations into two groups according to existence of the numeral or the word expressing the quantity in the component. The group having the numeral inside the component arranges the nuclear. The stable word combinations which the words expressing the quantity included to the component create the periphery.

Interdisciplinary equivalency of the numerical composite phraseological units carries in the three aspects: 1) semantic equivalency; 2) motivating phraseological character (inner form); 3) lexical-grammatical structure.

It is possible to divide the phraseologisms into five groups according to the degree of the structural typological proximity in the process of the research realizing in this direction. The first three groups combine the complete equivalent phraseologisms themselves. Partial equivalent phraseologisms arrange the fourth group. The phraseological character isn't the same in them. The phraseological characters carry the ethnoculturological essence that has been difference completely in the frame of one model.

The situations are noted more which the numerical composite phraseological units haven't been the equivalent with each other. It appears more in the background of the connection of phraseologisms with the culture, traditions of ethnos.

The research of the numerical composite stable word combinations in general plan in the multisystematic languages shows that, to study this type of units is more advisable by grouping for the numeral in the component. In this case, the emerging of the samples on the different types of equivalency is simplified.

One of the numerical composite stable word combinations chosen with the equivalency is related with the numeral "*min bir*" in the Azerbaijani and English languages. This numeral is in the form

of “*a thousand and one*”, its meaning is related with “*çox*” in the English language. The phraseological units as “*min bir işi olmaq*”, “*min bir dərdi-səri olmaq*”, “*min bir fikri olmaq*”, “*min bir azarı olmaq*” and etc. are usable in the Azerbaijani language. In our language, the numeral “*min bir*” expresses the majority in the proverb “*min dərdin min bir dərmanı var*”. In the comparing of the numeral “*min*” using before in this phraseology, the using of the numeral “*min bir*” in the first compare creates such association from the first view that, “*dərman, əlac*” is more one unit than “*sorrow*”. In fact, “*min bir*” expresses to be the most, generally, not to be more in phraseology.

During the translation of the idioms from one of these languages to the other language using in the multisystematic languages, different factors influence to the degree of the equivalency. The equivalency is considered as the interdisciplinary identity of the structure of idioms. In this time, the lexical fullness of the structure and the stylistic features of the unit are considered.

The scientific conclusions obtained in the “Conclusion” part of the dissertation work are summarized as follows:

1. In syntactic constructions, two or more lexical units are linked together by grammatical means. In a syntactic construction, more than two units are linked together on the basis of a certain relationship. Such combinations have meaning and content. The semantic plan in syntactic construction is complex. Syntactic construction can be closed or open. Closure means that such a unit expresses a finished or relatively finished idea. Openness, as well as semi-openness or semi-closure, is related to the imperfection in the quality of information transfer of the clause.

2. Phrases with a line are manifested with different semantic variability within the text. In Azerbaijani linguistics, based on the propositions of Russian and Soviet linguistics, the combination of words belonging to two main parts of speech is brought to the fore in the determination of word combinations. In Western linguistics, since this requirement is not imposed, the combination of all kinds of words is considered to be a word combination. Two or more words are combined to form a phrase.

3. To strengthen English-Azerbaijani and Azerbaijani-English intercultural communication. Sufficient study of the discursive features of place-based compounds, especially stable compounds, increases the importance and relevance of studying this problem from both linguistic and linguistic-cultural perspectives. Communicative-pragmatic, discursive-cognitive oriented research involves a comparative study of site-based combinations. At first glance, it may seem that it is theoretically impossible to find any specific feature in the possibilities of combining each of the words denoting number, as well as their constituent derivatives (e.g. thirteen, thirty-five, etc.) with other words. However, in the course of research, fundamental differences in the ways in which numbers are processed in language and in the frequency of processing are revealed.

4. Compounds whose components are numbers are not only typical of quantity numbers. Since ordinal numbers are also based on quantities, there are also 'number combinations'. Fractional numbers are somewhat different. Although each fraction represents a specific quantity, different numbers are used in the composition and are written as a combination of words.

Research and analysis show that a necessary characteristic of complex word combinations is that one of the components is a word that has a quantitative meaning in isolation. The main part of such compounds is the part of speech of the component. The general classification of word combinations is determined by the classification of word combinations. The main criterion for the internal classification of word combinations with numbers is the type of numbers.

5. All numbers are a unit of the vocabulary of a language. However, dictionaries do not contain all the sets, fractions and ordinals. The set of numbers is infinite. This includes an infinite number of lexical units, the main part of which consists of two or more words. In Azerbaijani, Russian, English and other languages, the possibilities of creating word combinations of separate numbers are essentially the same. That is, the number of possible free word combinations formed by the number two must be equal to the

number of combinations that can be formed by the number three. The analysis shows that there is a wide range of possibilities for the formation of site-containing compounds in the language.

6. It is possible to classify word combinations containing numbers according to the criterion of their development in the language and semantic formation or semantic stabilization. According to the lexical-semantic characteristics of the parties, there are two types of word combinations: 1) free combinations; 2) stable compounds. This feature also applies to compound words. The study shows that the number system in Turkish languages has undergone a major historical development. This development has also affected the place-based compounds that have emerged in the language system. Comparison with modern language materials provides a basis for tracing grammatical changes in these compounds. Uncovering all the different aspects of the process of change in the written monuments will make it possible to clarify the reasons for the emergence of site-based compounds in their modern form and to summarize the scientific-theoretical facts.

7. In Azerbaijani written monuments, tales and epics, various types and forms of site-related compounds are recorded. The approach from the historical point of view is important for revealing new facts at the lexical, lexical-grammatical and syntactic levels. In both Azerbaijani and English, number combinations form a group of related combinations of quantity numbers. All quantity numbers after the first decimal place are in the form of number combinations. When these numbers are included in word combinations, the first component of the model changes.

8. In the Azerbaijani language, the words "az" and "chox" are used as the second part of a word combination and at the beginning of another word combination. At this point, a component of the speech act is formed as a result of two word combinations approaching each other. At the textual level, syntactic constructions of this type are treated as sentences by associative recovery through context.

9. Quantitative number loses its specific quantitative meaning in a word combination, depending on the word that comes after the

number, the word combination expresses an indefinite amount or quantity. Units that denote numbers and words with common roots, word combinations that contain places, attract attention because they have different forms from a structural point of view. Such expressions of language have both similar and different characteristics in languages of different systems. Many of the expressions used in the language and called free word combinations in modern times are undergoing a process of stabilization. In addition to such combinations, there are word combinations in the language that are either stabilized or in the final stage of stabilization.

10. It should be noted that the formation of fixed combinations, including a part of fixed word combinations with a place, was connected with certain events. The reasons for the formation of such associations, historical and ethnocultural aspects are studied. There are many cases when such a fixed word combination in one language is not used in another language. This is also related to ethnocultural reasons. Similar and different aspects can be seen in the classification of location phraseological units into lexical-grammatical types in Azerbaijani and English. Both languages have the same type of phraseological units. In English and Azerbaijani, numbers in fixed phrases are used in different positions and with different productivity. Quantifiers are used more often in fixed phrases with numbers. Research and analysis show that the quantity numbers used in phraseological units differ from each other according to the degree of functionality.

11. As the numbers used in fixed word combinations express a larger quantity, they move away from their original meaning and approach an indefinite quantity. In some cases, this indeterminate quantity is supposed to be close to the quantity indicated in the fixed phraseology. Research based on fixed word combinations with numbers shows that numbers differ from each other in terms of creating phraseology. In the phraseological systems of languages with different systems, the most productive number is the number "one". Depending on the language and probably on the culture, history and world view of the speakers, the degree of functionality of the first decimal numbers varies.

12. In the process of etymological and semantic analysis of numbers, their relations with people's beliefs, faith, everyday life, lifestyle are revealed. Numbers have additional cultural meanings, they are objects of evaluation and also of symbolism. These features in the semantics of numbers are manifested in phraseological combinations. Therefore, the analysis of phraseological combinations plays an important role in revealing the symbol expressed by this or that number in the composition. The lexical-semantic and linguistic-cultural study of numbers requires taking into account their linguistic, etymological and national-cultural characteristics.

13. Phraseological combinations with numbers can be divided into two groups according to the presence in the composition of a word denoting number or quantity. The group containing the number forms the core. The periphery is made up of stable word combinations containing words indicating quantity. The similarity factor can also be chosen by number types. That is, phraseologisms containing quantity, series, fractions, indefinite numbers also form separate sets.

The main content of the dissertation is presented by the author in the following publications:

1. Funksional-semantik sahə konstituentlərinin struktur xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2014. № 4 (92), – s. 39-41

2. Saytərkibli söz birləşmələrinin təsnifi haqqında // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2015. № 1 (93), – s. 35-38

3. Say birləşmələri və saytərkibli birləşmə // – Bakı: Sivilizasiya, – 2016. № 1, – s. 56-61

4. Türk dillərinə aid yazılı abidələrdə saytərkibli birləşmələr // – Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2016. № 3, – s. 11-15

5. Потенциал числительных по созданию словосочетаний и их дистрибутивные возможности // – Алматы: Хабарши, – 2016. № 2, – с. 24-29

6. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə saytərkibli sabit söz birləşmələri // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. № 6, – s. 266-272

7. Orxon-Yenisey abidələrində saytərkibli birləşmələr // “Azərbaycan filologiyası: İnkişafın yeni mərhələsi” mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 2 noyabr, – 2016, – s. 178-180

8. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə saytərkibli söz birləşmələrinin modelləşdirilməsi haqqında // “Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri” adlı beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Sumqayıt: – 24-25 noyabr, – 2016, – s. 40-42

9. Saytərkibli sərbəst söz birləşmələrində sabitləşmə meylləri // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2017. № 3 (103), – s. 131-133

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