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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE TENDENCIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF WORD  
MEANING IN INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL  
CONSCIOUSNESS**

Speciality: 5704.01 – The theory of language

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## INTRODUCTION

### **Urgency of the theme and studying degree of the research.**

Polysemy brought about by the extension of the meaning, synonymy and homonymy have been investigated from the viewpoint of traditional linguistics. Some achievements have been gained in this direction approaching the issue from descriptive, historical-comparative, comparative-typological and functional positions. The problem of relation between word meaning and content, and also the problem of semantic development are the main topic of linguistic and psycholinguistic researches. L.Sherba, V.Vinogradov, in Azerbaijan linguistics S.Jafarov, Z.Verdiyeva, I.Mammadli, B.Khalilov and other scholars have approached the specifying of functional opportunities of word from linguistic position. The theoretical foundation of the psychological and psycholinguistic investigation of the problem of semantic development was laid by L.S.Vygotsky and J.Piaget that was continued and expanded by A.N.Leontyev, A.R.Luriya, A.A.Leontyev, A.A.Zalevskaya, D.Slobin and others. Linguistic approach mainly studies semantic changes that a word undergoes during the process of historical development of language and society. The main attention in studies conducted in psychological and psycholinguistic direction is focused on the problem of the formation of meaning in individual and social consciousness and also the general dynamics of semantic development.

Cognitive linguistics that appeared in world linguistic science as a new direction in the second half of the XX century aims at the study of the problem of semantic development and polysemy in a new approach. N.Boldirev, J.Lakoff and other scholars and researchers have conducted significant investigations in the field of cognitive semantics. The problem of polysemy is surveyed here in the background of conceptual and categorial scenery of the world. The main principle of semantic development consists of coordinating of meaning and content namely within the same category. It means that, one and the same lexical unit can be used in different meanings

due to the synthesizing of the results of cognitive processes within the frameworks of one category.

The analysis of the theme research history makes it possible to tell that, both classical and modern linguistic directions unanimously agree with the opinion that the changes in word meaning are the consequences of mutual influence of linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

Recently the interest towards scientific researches related both to psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics and linguo-psychology has increased significantly in Azerbaijan linguistics. Taking into consideration the fact that both language and speech are linguo-psychological phenomena several important topics investigated in traditional linguistics are involved in studies from the viewpoint of the new type of approach, that means cognitive and linguo-psychological aspect. This is the requirement of present time and the item 4.1.2. of the **State Program on the usage of the Azerbaijani language in accordance with the requirements of period in the conditions of globalization and the development of linguistics in the country** considers it necessary to take into account the modern tendencies of development of world linguistics and to focus the scientific researches on this direction.

We can confidently state that, the tendencies of development of word meaning in individual and social consciousness have not been investigated in cognitive aspect in Azerbaijan linguistics up to the present study. The processes of appearing and comprehending of word that constitutes discourse, its structural units like sentence and phrase and also its potential of semantic narrowing and extension are investigated in the present study for the first time and the theory of linguo-psychological unity is referred to as scientific basis.

We consider that, the present study conducted on the basis of cognitive linguistics and the theory of linguo-psychological unity will become rewarding both from the viewpoint of execution of requirements of the State Program on the usage of the Azerbaijani language in accordance with the requirements of period in the conditions of globalization and the development of linguistics in the

country and from the viewpoint of application and promotion of the theory of Linguo-psychological unity newly created in Azerbaijan linguistics.

**The object of the research** is language in general including turkish, slavic, roman and german language families, specifically the Azerbaijani, turkish, russian, german and english languages.

**The subject of the research** is word in general that constitutes the minimal unit of discourse and specifically development resulting from semantic narrowing and extension observed in words utilized in the Azerbaijani, turkish, russian, german and english languages.

**The aims and objectives of the research work.** The aim of the research is to provide the general characteristics of word that constitutes the minimal unit of discourse, to scrutinize the conditions and mechanism of its originating, the potential of its comprehension, semantic narrowing and extension and to analyze the role of the narrowing and extension of word semantics in individual and social consciousness in the formation of new words and in general development of language. These aims can be achieved by accomplishing the following tasks:

- to study critically the problems of the formation, comprehension of word and the origination of polysemy from the aspect of traditional linguistics;

- to study the attitude towards the problem of word and utterance in classical psycholinguistics, specially in behaviorism, neobehaviorism and the theory of speech activities;

- to examine the conditions and mechanism of word formation from the aspect of cognitive linguistics and the theory of linguo-psychological unity;

- to survey the internal elements of discourse and to introduce word as one of discourse minimal units

- to provide the interpretation of the mechanism of word comprehension as the secondary element of reality on the basis of modern cognitive theories;

- to examine the similarities and principal differences between the comprehension of word by separate individuals and society;

- to study the narrowing and extension of word semantics on individual and social level on the basis of nominative intellectual development (observed mainly in children) and representative situational usage;

- to specify the influence of social consciousness on the narrowing and extension of word semantics;

- to study the influence of the narrowing and extension of word semantics on new word formation and the development of language.

**The research methods.** The following methods were utilized during the conducted scientific research: linguistic description, observation, semantic componential analysis and contextual analysis. The method of comparison-collation was employed during the study of languages of different systems where applicable.

**The main provisions set forth for defence:**

1. Text and discourse differ from one-another, however they can be created on the basis of each-another as well as being mutually transformed (ancient texts of dead languages make an exception).

2. The processes of generalization, abstraction or relative expression of reality take place for several times in the semantic cover of any unit of reality until it is comprehended, transformed into a word and is utilized within discourse.

3. Each word is comprehended and accepted by individuals and society as a secondary element of reality.

4. The meaning of a word is restricted or extended on an individual level on the basis of nominative intellectual development (observed mainly in children).

5. The meaning of a word is restricted or extended on a social level on the basis of representative situational usage.

6. The narrowing and extension of word semantics make an influence on the formation of new words and the general development of language.

**Scientific novelty of the research work.** In this study the mechanism of origination of secondary and figurative semantic components that make appearance in various syntagmatic rows and discourse contexts is examined in linguo-psychological aspect. The

derivation of new semantic elements of metaphorical character actualizing during contextual usage of word in discourse is interpreted on the basis of the element of reality that is considered to be the minimal unit comprehended by a person. The development of word semantics is accepted as the remodelling of reality in consciousness based on generalization reflected in personal experience, associative coordination and complete codes of intellect and also as the reflection of cognitive thoughts of communication participants. In this regard, the main direction of the present research is to reveal the mechanism how the word operates in individual consciousness. The remodelling of the associative field related to a word is carried out on the basis of some motivating element. The basic component in the semantic structure specified by a person in accordance with his/her own thoughts functions as the motivating element in semantic processes.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** The **theoretical significance** of the research is the opportunity to utilize the theoretical ideas and conclusions set forth in this research as a theoretical basis in analogical studies on different languages, including the study of the role of word in discourse and also the study of the methods of new word formation and language enrichment. The **practical significance** is the opportunity to use the present monographic work as a supplementary source on similar themes in education process.

**Approbation and application of the research work.** The main provisions expressed in the research were published in 23 scientific publications, 8 out of which being reports at scientific conferences (2 out of them published abroad). 15 scientific articles were published in scientific journals determined by the Higher Attestation Commission, 2 out of them were published in foreign scientific journals with international citation index: Basic Factors Motivating the Extension of Word Meaning // - International Journal of English Linguistics, - Canada: Canadian Center of Science and Education. - 2020. Vol.10, No. 5, - p. 60-67; Иерархия и взаимозамещение лексико-семантических вариантов в

семантической структуре слова // Актуальні питання гуманітарних наук: Міжвузівський збірник наукових праць молодих вчених Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка, - 2020. Випуск 30. Том 2, - с. 104-111.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed.** The work was performed at the Department of Sociolinguistics and Psycholinguistics of the Institute of Linguistics named after I.Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

**Structure and total volume of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a summary and a list of used literature. The total volume of the dissertation (excluding the list of used literature) consists of 142 pages or 276 994 characters with the introduction consisting of 7 pages, the first chapter of 51 pages, the second chapter of 33 pages, the third chapter of 46 pages and the summary of 2 pages.

## **BASIC CONTENTS OF THE RESEARCH WORK**

The actuality of the theme and the degree of research are substantiated in the **Introduction** of the dissertation, the object and the subject of the research, aims and objectives, methodology, main provisions raised for defence are identified, scientific novelty of the research, theoretical and practical significance, research approbation and application, name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed, separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation and total volume in characters are presented.

The **first chapter** of the dissertation is called *“Linguistic and psychological models related to the origination of word”*. This chapter is devoted to the problem of the creation of word as one of the independent structural elements of language system and consists of six subchapters. The first subchapter titled *“The attitude to the creation of word in traditional linguistics”* reveals the approach to various studies conducted in the said direction.



In classical linguistic researches the word is identified as the unity of two aspects, that means external (graphical or phonetic) and internal (meaning) sides, and sometimes taking into account the source of meaning as the unity of three points. Word is considered to be the smallest independent linguistic unit with lexico-grammatical meaning and repeated in speech in a complete and self-standing manner<sup>1</sup>, natural and material form of thinking and notions<sup>2</sup>, the way of expression of not only any item or items, but also that of the meaning and sometimes the whole meaning system<sup>3</sup> in different studies. In our opinion, it would be more correct to consider the word an independent unit of language with meaning that is created to formulate a speech utterance, at the same time an indication of a concept as it serves to express a notion.

Word, being the subject of lexicology, is characterized as a complete unit from phonological, morphological and semasiological viewpoints. There exist certain models and schemes of word formation in language by lexical, morphological, syntactical and semantic ways on the pattern of which the formation of new words is performed. However, the way how the first morphemes and word roots were created makes a debatable issue. In different periods linguists and psychologists have created numerous conceptions and theories aimed at the interpretation of language genesis.

The interpretation of scientific basis of word formation by lexical, morphological, syntactical and semantic methods is provided in this chapter. Word formation by semantic method is characteristic for all languages almost without exception. While morphological method is characteristic for inflectional and agglutinative languages.

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<sup>1</sup> Müasir Azərbaycan dili: [3 cilddə] / redaktor M.A.Şirəliyev, Z.İ.Budaqova - Bakı: Elm, - c.1., -1978, - s. 102

<sup>2</sup> Məmmədov N. Dilçiliyə giriş: filologiya fakültələri üçün dərslik / N.Məmmədov, A.Axundov – Bakı: Maarif, -1980, - s. 100-105

<sup>3</sup> Виноградов, В.В. Лексикология и лексикография: избранные труды / В.В. Виноградов. - Москва: Наука, -1977, - с. 163

The survey of researches conducted in traditional linguistics to identify the character of word makes it possible to tell an opinion that, here the creation of word is related mainly with phonetic, semantic, grammatical and word formation principles of language with preference given to the study of derivatological problems and formal description of word.

The studies carried out in connection with the conditions of word formation in different languages reveal that, the foundation of word motivation consists of mental impressions of people about the peculiarities, characteristic features of surrounding objects and their similarities with other items. *“It would perhaps be relevant to tell that, the language of people and their principle of nomination is a depiction of that people’s world outlook expressed in words”*<sup>4</sup>. According to B.Golovin’s writings about the connection of the external side of word and its meaning, *if the sound cover of a word depended on object or on any of its features it would be expressed by words with the same sound cover in languages of different peoples. However, the observations show the opposite case*<sup>5</sup>. Identically, it is possible to come across various examples about one and the same word expressing quite different notions in different languages. For example, the word *hell* means *bright; light colour* in the German language (*hellgrün – light green* etc.), while in the English language it expresses incompatible notion.

One of the issues expressed in researches about the conditions of word formation is the degree of dependence of the internal form of word<sup>6</sup> on its morphological and semantic structure and the role of motivation in word formation<sup>7</sup>. Here the internal form of word reveals a certain feature that serves as a basis for the naming of item.

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<sup>4</sup> Abdulla, K. Dilçiliyə səyahət: dilçi olmayanlar üçün dilçilik / K.Abdulla. -Bakı: Mütərcim, - 2010, s. 144

<sup>5</sup> Головин, Б.Н. Введение в языкознание / Б.Н.Головин. – Москва: Высшая школа, - 1983, с. 70

<sup>6</sup> Кодухов, В.И. Введение в языкознание / В.И. Кодухов. – Москва: Просвещение, - 1987, с. 166

<sup>7</sup> Axundov, A. Ümumi dilçilik. Dilçiliyin tarixi, nəzəriyyəsi və metodları / A.Axundov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, - 2011, s.85-86

As the result, the movement direction of human thoughts coordinating some meaning with a certain sound complex during the naming of any item, object, feature or event becomes evident.

In synchronic aspect three types of word motivation are differentiated from the viewpoint of language users' opinions about the origin of word:

1) Phonetic motivation is a direct relation between the sound complex of the word and its meaning, this type of motivation becomes realized mostly in the form of sound imitation, for example, *tiqqilti, uğultu* (Az.), *swish, bang, thud, splash, boom* (Eng.).

2) Morphological motivation expresses the relation between the structural morphemes of the word and its meaning. The meaning of this type of words is determined on the basis of lexical meaning of their constituent components. For example, *re-write* – to write again, *singer* – the person who sings, *пятница* – friday, *подснежник* (Ru.) – *novruzgülü* (Az.) – *kardelen* (Tr.) – snowdrop, etc.

3) Semantic motivation is realized due to coexistence of both real and figurative meanings of the word at the same time, for example on the account of the metaphorical extension of the real meaning of the English word *chain* it denotes additional meanings like *chain of mountain, hotel chain*, etc.

As noticed, the derivatological structure of derivative and compound words enables to detect the word motivation source easily.

Sometimes, the motivation of word can be lost during the historical development of language due to different phonetic and orthographic changes, the appearing of simple word on the basis of a compound one and other reasons. The study of the old English word *wifman* makes the morphological structure evident like *wif +man*: “*wife of a man*”, in this regard the word *woman* with its present meaning was originated. Furthermore, some words with grammatical suffixes have fixed in modern language as word roots inseparable to constituent parts. The words like *ertə, erkən*<sup>8</sup> may serve as example,

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<sup>8</sup> Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası / B.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD, - 2015, - s. 400

where the root of the word lost its independence. Therefore, the existence of words that suffered the loss of their internal form and are considered to be out of motivation can be regarded as the result of simplification of morphological structure, also phonetic and semantic changes.

In words with incomplete motivation, the meaning of one of the morphological components remains unknown while one of them is determined, for example, the English word *cranberry*, the Azerbaijani word *qarağat* etc.

It is well known that, human cognitive activities are directed to the comprehension of objective reality as a general rule. M.Askerov explains the conditions of the origination of word in connection with cognitive processes: *“A word can not be created related to any element of reality if it hasn't been comprehended previously or at the same time with its nominating”*<sup>9</sup>. *“There is not created any form as a language unit in connection with the element of reality with no need of information to be given about”*<sup>10</sup>. In early stages of human mentality and also in later periods a person named a certain item, object or event in accordance with its any comprehended feature or the point that he/she considered to be significant, and also because of the need of information exchange. A word is created as the result of psychological activities, at the same time in accordance with linguistic norms and rules.

As known, psycholinguistics is the scientific discipline that studies the regularities of creation and comprehension of linguistic units, and investigates the mechanism of speech generation and acquisition in connection with psychological processes.

In this subchapter the history of development of psycholinguistic direction is surveyed in successive stages. According to Ch.Osgood, one of the founders of behaviorism, that is historically the first classical psycholinguistic direction, psycholinguistics is one of the branches of science studying the

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<sup>9</sup> Əsgərov, M.B. Linqvo-psixoloji vəhdət nəzəriyyəsi / M.B.Əsgərov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2015, - s. 96

<sup>10</sup> Yənə orada, - s. 163

connection between the information and the person interpreting it and communication in regard with encoding and decoding processes

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The second psycholinguistic direction created by Ch.Osgood and N.Chomsky is called neobehaviorism, the linguistic basis of which consists of “the theory of transformative grammar” introduced by N.Chomsky. Here the requiring of pre-linguistic knowledges and certain structures that are cognitive tools of language acquisition for the acquiring of speech activities is studied as the main point. But, as the cognitive basis of the acquisition of linguistic structures is shaped through social practice, N.Chomsky’s ideas about the innate character of linguistic structures and cognitive roots of generative grammar caused criticism and disputes. However, the conception by C.A.Miller and N.Chomsky formed a stage with new character in the history of psycholinguistics.

L.S.Vygotsky explains the reflection of the unity of thinking and speech in the word meaning as follows: *“The meaning of word reflects inseparable unity of both processes: it’s not possible to tell if it is a speech or thinking phenomenon... It is the unity of word and idea, being a phenomenon belonging to thoughts expressed in words or a word with meaning”* <sup>12</sup>.

According to A.A.Leontyev, *the unit of speech activities or speech thinking is a language sign, which means a word considered from inner aspect, from the viewpoint of its meaning* <sup>13</sup>. Though the word is considered to be the primary criterion or appellative unit in classical psycholinguistics, based on behaviorism and neobehaviorism or the theory of speech activities, the third generation psycholinguistic school, it is stated that the basis of thinking and general cognitive processes consists of speech.

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<sup>11</sup> Psycholinguistics. A Survey of Theory and Research Problems / Ed.by Ch. E.Osgood, T.A.Sebeok, - Indiana University Press, - 1965, - p. 2-4

<sup>12</sup> Выготский, Л.С. Мышление и речь / Л.С. Выготский. Санкт-Петербург: Питер, - 2018, - с. 354-355

<sup>13</sup> Леонтьев, А.А. Слово в речевой деятельности / А.А.Леонтьев. – Москва: URSS, КомКнига, - 2006, - с. 164

The fourth subchapter titled *“Approach of Cognitive linguistics to the problem of word”* is devoted to the attitude of cognitive linguistics, one of the modern linguistic conceptions. The main direction in cognitive linguistics is the study of the issues related to conceptual system, here the basic term is concept. Concept is materialized in language or is reflected by language structural units of different levels. According to Z.D.Popova and I.A.Sternin, *concept is the main unit of human thinking code, reflecting the results of cognitive activities*<sup>14</sup>.

Though concept is connected with word, they are not total equivalents. The main characteristic feature of concept as an element of consciousness is its subjectivity. Concept integrates connotative assessment and associative characterizing. G.Lakoff speaks about metaphorical structuring of most part of human conceptual system and the comprehending of different concepts, for example *argument* and *war* on the basis of one-another even partially<sup>15</sup>.

In cognitive researches the representation of linguistic knowledge is introduced as the consequence of two basic types of cognitive processes, that are conceptualization and categorization. According to B.Boldirev, *the units of knowledge in human conceptual system are presented in the form of general thematic notions lexically represented in language and generalizing categories*<sup>16</sup>. F.Veysalli considers that, *conceptualization must be understood as a mental appearance and configuration of referent or the field of reference*<sup>17</sup>. In consequence, these two major processes of cognition are connected with the formation of knowledge system and world view in human consciousness as concepts and categories.

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<sup>14</sup> Попова, З.Д. Когнитивная лингвистика / З.Д.Попова, И.А.Стернин – Москва: Восток-Запад, - 2007, - с. 24-25

<sup>15</sup> Lakoff G. *Metaphors We Live by* / G.Lakoff, M.Johnson. – London: The University of Chicago Press, - 2003, - p. 9-12

<sup>16</sup> Болдырев, Н.Н. Когнитивная лингвистика / Н.Н.Болдырев. – Москва: Директ-Медиа, -2016, - с. 58-59

<sup>17</sup> Veysalli, F.Y. *Koqnitiv dilçilik: əsas anlayışları və perspektivləri* / F.Y.Veysalli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, - 2015, - s. 46

One of the basic theoretical problems of cognitive linguistics is the mutual relation between word and notion. R.L.Solso considers *the notion* to be the total of its main characteristic features<sup>18</sup>. In some cases a notion can be verbally expressed by a single and sometimes by several lexemes.

The most significant point of cognitive semantics is the interpretation of meaning in a new approach with more preference given to anthropocentric (human based) factor. Here the polysemy of word is considered to be not only the multicomponent semantic structure, but also the capability of word to be used in various semantic shades on the account of different conceptual features.

In subchapter titled ***“The mechanism of word formation from linguo-psychological aspect”*** the mechanism of word creation is examined from the viewpoint of the new theory recently created in Azerbaijan linguistics. As known, during speech activities language and its structural units comply with psychological norms and principles alongside with linguistic rules and norms. For this reason, language is accepted as a category of dual character – both linguistic and psychological. *“Language, on one hand, appears as the end product of thinking processes together with its structural units, that are forms and speech utterances. On the other hand, language reflects like a mirror namely those elements of reality that are comprehended”*<sup>19</sup>.

According to M.Askerov, *brain activities like cognition and thinking are realized not through language and its units like word, form, utterance or speech, but by means of the images and codes of intellect stored in our memory*<sup>20</sup>. It means that, a word is not the means, but the end product of cognition and thinking. The processes of generalization, approximate or relative expression of reality take

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<sup>18</sup> Солсо, Р.Л. Когнитивная психология / Р.Л.Солсо. - Санкт-Петербург: Питер, -2006, - с.333-334

<sup>19</sup> Əsgərov, M.B. Linqvo-psixoloji vəhdət nəzəriyyəsi / M.B.Əsgərov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2015, - s.170

<sup>20</sup> Əsgərov, M.B. Linqvo-psixoloji vəhdət nəzəriyyəsi / M.B.Əsgərov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2015, - s. 56

place for several times in the semantic cover of any unit of reality until it is comprehended, transformed into a word and is utilized within discourse or utterance.

During the naming of any unit of reality by thinking comprehension mostly the abstract idea about its basic function and main point is referred to. For this reason, though the primary thoughts about a unit of reality are identical, different names assigned to units of reality brought about the formation of various languages on one hand, and synonym series within one and the same language on the other hand.

It should be mentioned that, a unit of reality is named by different words taking into account its functional role and appearance in different languages on the basis of various criteria and dominating properties. In any case, the integration of the minimal units of comprehension ( $ER_1 + II_1$ ) and the minimal units of language ( $ER_2 + II_2$ ) in a single code is observed in word formation process, as the result of which complete codes of intellect are formulated.

With regard to the explanation of the term discourse, used in modern scientific literature T.A.Van Dijk indicates that, in broad sense discourse is a communicative act appearing in the process of communication between the speaker and the listener within a certain time period and place. In a narrow sense, discourse is a “text” or “speech” formed only on the basis of verbal organizing of communicative impact<sup>21</sup>. A.Mammadov and M.Mammadov study discourse as the unity of text and context. They mention the following idea by N.Enkvist: “*Discourse is the completeness of text and context together with situation component*”<sup>22</sup>.

V.V.Krasnikh studies discourse both as the result and the process and considers discourse to be verbally expressed speech-

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<sup>21</sup> Dijk T.A. Van. Text and context. Exploration in the Semantics and Pragmatics of Discourse/ T.A.Van Dijk. - London-New-York: Academic Press, - 1983, - p. 72

<sup>22</sup> Məmmədov, A. Diskurs təhlilinin kognitiv perspektivləri / A.Məmmədov, M.Məmmədov – Bakı: Çəşniöğlu, - 2010, - s. 9



thinking activities with linguistic and extralinguistic plan<sup>23</sup>. In general, discourse can be considered as a complex communicative act or speech progression that integrates text and extralinguistic factors (world knowledge, attitude, the aim of addressee, etc.) necessary to understand the text.

As a rule, discourse is interpreted as text plus situation, while text is explained as discourse minus situation accordingly. According to the model on text comprehension introduced by T.A. Van Dijk and W.Kintsch, cognition means also the activating and usage of internal cognitive information. They name such kind of information as presupposition basis<sup>24</sup>.

All the above mentioned indicate that, text is a formal construction, while discourse and speech are different forms of actualizing of text in a situational context. Discourse is a coordinated text accompanied by extralinguistic, pragmatic, psychological and other factors, besides it's a situational speech purposely created in social situation and cognitive process as the consequence of people's mutual activities. It means that, the processing and interpretation of discourse is not only cognitive, but also a social event.

The series and arrangement order of the minimal units that shape discourse is identified like discourse, utterance, phrase and word. As a rule, words arrange phrase, phrases arrange utterance and finally discourse is constructed on the basis of utterance. Furthermore, sometimes, a separate word can function as phrase, utterance, and discourse at the same time or a separate phrase can act both as an utterance and discourse or a separate utterance can act as discourse<sup>25</sup>. One-member sentences arranged by means of only one

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<sup>23</sup> Красных, В.В. Основы психолингвистики и теории коммуникации. Лекционный курс / В.В. Красных. – Москва: Гнозис, 2001, - с. 200-203

<sup>24</sup> Дейк Т.А. ван и Кинч В. Стратегия понимания связного текста // – Москва: Новое в зарубежной лингвистике, – 1988. № 23, Когнитивные аспекты языка <http://philologos.narod.ru/ling/dijk.htm>

<sup>25</sup> Əsgərov, M.B. Diskurs, nitq və mətnin linqvo-psixoloji mahiyyəti və qarşılıqlı transformasiya potensialı // - Bakı: Dilçilik institutunun əsərləri, - 2018. №1, - s. 259-266

of the main members may serve as example: *Qışdır (Az.)* (Predicate based). *XIII əsr. Qarabağ xanlığı (Az.)* (Subject based). Words and phrases in these examples function in the role of separate syntactic unit.

Incomplete sentences may serve as example to the functioning of a single word as an utterance. In this case, the members of sentence not verbally expressed can easily be restored on the account of speech situation. There usage is mostly observed in dialogical discourse. – *Sən hara gedirsən?* – *Şəhərə.* – *Sən bura nə vaxt gəlmisən?* – *İndi.*

A word acts as the minimal unit of discourse. Utterance, phrase and word are internal elements of both discourse and speech. Here the difference is characterized by the fact that discourse comprises speech situation, which means real situation and processes.

**The second chapter** of the dissertation is called “***The comprehension of word***”. This chapter consists of five subchapters. In the first subchapter titled “***The attitude to the comprehension of word in traditional linguistics***” it is stated that the main condition for the comprehension of significative meaning is the existence of mental correlation between word and different items, events, actions or features of objective reality. In B.Golovin’s opinion, the material-physical depiction of word “*leaves a trace*” or is reflected in our consciousness<sup>26</sup>. I.Mammadov mentions the role of mental comparison in cognition of the surrounding world and in explication of similar, unsimilar and borderline properties between objects and events<sup>27</sup>. R.H.Robins speaks about the notion called *mental picture* as a part of private experiences aroused in the mind of speaker or hearer in relation to the word meaning<sup>28</sup>. In general, it is observed that the intermediary role of human thinking in the establishing of

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<sup>26</sup> Головин, Б.Н. Введение в языкознание / Б.Н.Головин. – Москва: Высшая школа, - 1983, - с. 71-72

<sup>27</sup> Məmmədov, İ. Azərbaycan dilinin semantikas / İ.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Xəzər, - 2006, - s. 233

<sup>28</sup> Robins R. H. General linguistics. An introductory survey / R.H.Robins. – London: Longmans, - 1968, - p.23

connection between word and the notion its denotes is explicitly accepted in these researches.

In consideration of ideas introduced in traditional linguistics about comprehension we come to the conclusion that, the meaning of word depicts the reflection of reality in complex semantic totality.

Classical psychology and linguistics considers that, the connection between word and its meaning is of associative character. L.S.Vygotsky, who studies the problem of word semantics practically in psychological aspect considers that, the comprehension of speech is based on the chain of associations appearing in mind under the influence of familiar images of words. He speaks about associative linear movement from word up to its meaning and also from meaning to word during speech process and writes: *“Speaking requires transition from internal plan to external, while comprehension means reverse movement from external plan of speech to the internal one”*<sup>29</sup>. According to A.R.Luriya, adequate cognition is a complex psychological process which means the selection of appropriate semantic level of word meaning<sup>30</sup>. It should be mentioned that, the theory of Speech activities states that speech mentality is realized by words. For this reason, here the images of intellect that enable the interpretation of mechanism of word formation and comprehension are not taken into account. However, the above-mentioned researches were of great significance for the revealing of main mechanisms identifying the storage of word in memory and the comprehension or decoding of information.

The subchapter titled ***“The mechanism of word comprehension from linguo-psychological aspect”*** provides the explanation of psychological processes that enable the comprehension of word from linguo-psychological viewpoint. M.Askerov presents the process of creation and acquisition of existing forms in the following succession: *“Speech necessity →*

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<sup>29</sup> Выготский, Л.С. Мышление и речь / Л.С. Выготский. Санкт-Петербург: Питер, - 2018,- с. 357; Уенә оғада: - с. 373

<sup>30</sup> Лурия, А.Р. Язык и сознание / А.Р.Лурия. – Москва: Издательство Московского университета, - 1979, - с. 202-203

*contact with language structural unit → the activating of secondary image of intellect → matching with the element of reality → connection with the primary image of intellect”*<sup>31</sup>. It means that, firstly we obtain information about word or form through visual or vocal comprehension. But, this information does not suffice for recording the said element of reality in the memory. Accordingly, from linguo-psychological aspect *to comprehend or to understand a word or form* is explained as *the formulation of the primary element of reality the word is related to or the establishing of connection with it*<sup>32</sup>.

This rule comprises not only the cognition mechanism of lexical forms consisting of root morphemes, but also that of the lexico-grammatical and grammatical forms. In some cases, the inconsistency is observed between suffix signs of different forms and their comprehended elements of reality. I.Tahirov speaks about the capacity of constituents of the present tense microsphere to cover more extensive time periods and to combine around invariant semantic content<sup>33</sup>. In sentence: *Gələn həftə biz kəndə gedirik* the word with suffixal morpheme – *ir*<sup>4</sup> is comprehended as a form denoting the future tense.

In this subchapter, the attention is paid also to the problem of comprehension of realia<sup>34</sup>, words having no equivalent in native language with dominating position.

In subchapter titled ***“The comprehension of word as a secondary element of reality”*** it is stated that, a word reflects the *image of intellect* and obtains the character of the secondary *element*

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<sup>31</sup> Əsgərov, M.B. Linqvopsixologiya və ya dilin psixologiyası / M.B.Əsgərov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, -2011, - s. 186

<sup>32</sup> Əsgərov, M.B. Linqvo-psixoloji vəhdət nəzəriyyəsi / M.B.Əsgərov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2015, - s. 115

<sup>33</sup> Tahirov İ.M. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində zaman kateqoriyası / İ.M.Tahirov. – Bakı: Nurlan, - 2007, - s. 80-81

<sup>34</sup> Романова, С.П. Пособие по переводу с английского на русский / С.П. Романова, А.Л.Коралова –Москва: Книжный дом, - 2006, - с. 32-33; Семенова, М.Ю. Основы перевода текста / М.Ю.Семенова. – Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, - 2009, - с. 80-83

*of reality* effective the moment it is created. Word is accepted as an independent element of reality materially consisting of a certain orthographic and phonetic complex and formulates a complete code of intellect, for detailed information see: <sup>35</sup>.

According to the linguo-psychological basis of the comprehension of word we may come to the conclusion that, the main obstacle in the comprehension of speech structural units is unawareness of the element of reality they reflect. An exchange of information between the participants of communication becomes possible as the result of mutual transformation of psychological and linguistic elements that shape the complete code of intellect related to the unit of reality.

All components of speech utterance, including grammatical forms regulating the grammatical relations are separately comprehended as independent elements of reality. For example, it becomes obvious that in the word *online* or in phrases *on the telephone, on the internet, on TV* in the English language produced with the usage of preposition *on* the common feature is the meaning of broadcasting, virtual space and communication through technology. Suffix *-da*<sup>2</sup> which denotes location is used for the above purpose in the Azerbaijan language. It is not possible to use these forms without comprehending them independently.

Knowledge and thoughts about reality combined within a certain category are reflected in language through corresponding expressive means. It can be concluded that, language expressive means are of secondary character as compared to objective reality.

The following subchapter discloses the reasons of word usage in meaning different from its common stabilized semantics in a specific discourse situation with the influence of subjective factors. *“The meaning as the unit of individual consciousness, is considered to be a transition to specific language expressive means that the*

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<sup>35</sup> Əsgərov, M.B. Sözüün yaranması və mənimsənilməsi prosesi dil və dərkətmənin minimal vahidlərinin modulyatoru kimi // - Bakı: Dilçilik institutunun əsərləri, - 2012. №2, - s. 140

*speaker tries to express through the psychological structure of word semantics existing in his/her consciousness”*<sup>36</sup>.

Peripheral or potential semantic components that consist of non-dictionary semantic associations in word are described as *psychologically relevant meaning*<sup>37</sup>, *psychologically real or psycholinguistic meaning*<sup>38</sup>. From psycholinguistic viewpoint the meaning of a word has been structured during cognitive-intellectual processing.

The explanation of the terms *cognitive world outlook, mentality* and *conceptosphere* are provided from the aspect of word comprehension by society. It is mentioned that, the images of abstract words, like *dignity, morality, faith* etc. with no material-physical base in reality are diffuse in consciousness which means that they are different to some degree depending on the person. Even though, they reflect the common cognitive basis that is characteristic for a specific social-cultural community.

**The third chapter** of the dissertation is called ***“The narrowing and extension of word meaning”*** and consists of four subchapters. In the first subchapter titled ***“The attitude to the polysemy of word in traditional linguistics”*** main criteria referred to during diachronic and synchronic approach to semantic processes are mentioned. It can be concluded that, polysemy is a semantic phenomenon caused by the opportunity of word to name objects belonging to various categories in different contexts and situations.

Depending on the type of logical-associative relation in semantic processes metaphorical transforming refers to the similarity between referents, while metonymic transforming is carried out on the basis of time, location or causal relationship. V.I.Kodukhof

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<sup>36</sup> (Нео)психолингвистика и (психо)лингвокультурология: новые науки о человеке, говорящем / И.А.Бубнова, И.В.Зыкова, В.В.Красных [и др.] – Москва: Гнозис, 2017, - с. 102

<sup>37</sup> Леонтьев, А.А. Психолингвистические единицы и порождение речевого высказывание / А.А.Леонтьев. – Москва: URSS, КомКнига, - 2007,- с.197

<sup>38</sup> Попова, З.Д. Когнитивная лингвистика / З.Д.Попова, И.А.Стернин – Москва: Восток-Запад, - 2007, - с. 66- 67

speaks also about functional transforming during which the change of meaning is based on functional identity<sup>39</sup>. Generally speaking, the image of one of the objects accompany the other during semantic transformations.

Taking into account the hierarchy of semantic variants within the semantic structure nuclear, derivative and figurative components are differentiated.

The opinions in linguistic literature regarding the terms *semanteme*, *sememe*, *seme* and *semantic minimum*<sup>40</sup> are referred to. I.Mammadov notes the role of potential seme, one of the main constituents of semantic structure in the formation of polysemy<sup>41</sup>, Z.Verdiyeva, F.Aghayeva and M.Adilov mention the differentiating and generalizing properties of semes<sup>42</sup>, T.Arbekova speaks about the role of semantic core, central content or central meaning around which main and subordinate semantic components are assembled<sup>43</sup>. The significant point in this process is the comprehension of a certain generalizing semantic sign.

V.G.Gak writes that, *the meaning of the word is to some extent disclosed by the meaning of neighbouring members within a lexical paradigm*<sup>44</sup>. The paradigmatic relations of polysemantic word are specially complicated. In each paradigm that the word belongs to one of its meanings become realized. It can be mentioned that, the

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<sup>39</sup> Кодухов, В.И. Введение в языкознание / В.И. Кодухов. – Москва: Просвещение, - 1987, - с. 192

<sup>40</sup> Cabarova, A.Q. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə rəng adlarının struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri (alman və Azərbaycan dillərinin materialları əsasında): / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / - Bakı, 2014; İzahlı dilçilik terminləri lüğəti / S.Sadıqova, N. Hüseynova, İ. Abdullayeva [və b.] - Bakı: Elm, - 2018, - s. 658

<sup>41</sup> Məmmədov, İ. Azərbaycan dilinin semantikasi / İ.Məmmədov. Bakı: Xəzər, - 2006, - s. 230-233

<sup>42</sup> Verdiyeva, Z.N. Azərbaycan dilin semasiologiyası / Z.N.Verdiyeva, F.M.Ağayeva, M.İ.Adilov; - Bakı: Maarif, - 1979, - s. 295-298

<sup>43</sup> Арбекова, Т.И. Лексикология английского языка / Т.И.Арбекова. - Москва: Высшая школа, -1977, - с. 86

<sup>44</sup> Гак В.Г. Сопоставительная лексикология / В.Г.Гак – Москва: Международные отношения, 1977, - с.8

meaning depends also on the related part of speech, characteristics of grammatical category, the context of usage and specific lexical relations with other words. The reflection of reality in cognition and generalizing capability of human thinking is of special significance in the formation of polysemy. It can be concluded that, polysemy is closely connected with creative thinking processes.

In the second subchapter titled *“The narrowing and extension of word meaning on individual level”* firstly the problem of acquisition of language semantic system by children is studied. It is stated that, the usage of different words by children during their cognitive development indicates the formation of conceptual world outlook.

In the period of formation of the main functions of word, that are nominating or independently coordinating with object the prevalent features of word semantics are visual tendency and syncretism (the combination of several semantic components within a single form). The first notions are diffuse in character. According to H.Rubenstein and M.Aborn, *the acquisition of language by children consists of classifying systems that sometimes denote the unsimilar stimuli with the single name, while similar stimuli are denoted by different names*<sup>45</sup>. During the process of notion formation one of its characteristic features is referred to as basic component subjectively.

Three main directions of generalization performed by children are identified in the research:

1) *Nominating the identical units of objective reality with the same word*. Firstly the differentiation of word meanings (according to external, identical and visual features of objects) is performed on the basis of nominative intellectual development, for detailed information see:<sup>46</sup>.

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<sup>45</sup> Rubenstein H. Psycholinguistics / H.Rubenstein, M.Aborn. - 1960, - p. 307

<sup>46</sup> Nəcəfov, C.Ə. Uşaq anatomiyası və fiziologiyası / C.Ə.Nəcəfov, N.R.Zeyniyev, S.M.Quliyev - Bakı: Müəllim, - 2005, - s. 68; Hacıyeva, Ə.H. Uşaq nitqinin linqvistik təhlili / Ə.H.Hacıyeva. - Bakı: Maarif, - 1994, - s. 52



2) *Developing thinking processes from special to general.* The following series of words may serve as examples: *butter, milk, bread, ... – food, etc.*

3) *Thinking operations on semantic transformations according to significant features.* The role of the processes of analyzing and synthesizing is very important for the realization of generalizing operations carried out in this direction. These activities are the main cause of development in the direction of abstract thinking from objective reality. There appear complicated semantic relations like metaphoric and metonymic transformations owing to abstract thinking. The principal and most significant feature of the comprehended unit of reality that the word denotes is taken into consideration while identifying the general point. Word refers to different objects that share this general quality.

According to Ch.Osgood and T.Sebeok, *the perceptive sign ( $S_1$ ) of object causes a different reaction ( $R_2$ ) in comparison to the initial linguistic reaction ( $R_1$ ) during semantic changes*<sup>47</sup>.

It can be concluded that, being a complex cognitive process polysemy in child speech is realized by the principle of identifying the existence of qualities characteristic for a concept in other concepts and the similarity between them. Consequently, concrete and visual notions are represented in an abstract way. The above mentioned ideas make it possible to tell an opinion that, the information concretely comprehended in the first stage of cognition – on the level of senses obtains an abstract character in the stage of interpretation. Age-related intellectual opportunities specify the reconstruction of the associative field of word.

In paragraph titled ***“The narrowing and extension of word meaning in situational usage”*** it is stated that, the forms shaped by adding certain suffixes to nouns and verbs create the meaning of abstract object, creature, substantive and verbal properties.

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<sup>47</sup> Psycholinguistics. A Survey of Theory and Research Problems / Ed.by Ch. E.Osgood, T.A.Sebeok, - Indiana University Press, - 1965, - p.160-162

Situational or temporary needs during speech process bring about the usage of the existing word as a secondary representative form<sup>48</sup>.

Abstraction is applied for special mentioning of one of the structural elements of speech due to occasional linguistic requirements. For this reason, the newly created forms are studied within the category of occasional forms. Pragmatic occasional forms are qualified in linguistics as variants appearing as the result of author's creative activities and are opposed to usual language elements. The comparisons with lexicographic descriptions substantiate the opinion that, the forms created as secondary presentation are not characterized as independent words. Words that undergo semantic narrowing or extension on the individual level based on representative-situational usage take an active part in the realization of phraseological derivation processes. Having studied the conceptual-structural components of phraseological units<sup>49</sup> it becomes obvious that, the word with nominative meaning gains metaphorical figurativeness in the context of social practice. The results of semantic componential analysis of phraseological expressions indicate that, associations nontypical for word's standard semantics are reflected within a specific phrase. In the example *Yıxılana balta vuran çox olar* new meanings of the word *yıxılmaq* (to fall) become actual like *to get material damage* or *to lose ones reputation*, etc. or the new meaning of the phrase *yol göstərmək* (to show the way) like *to give advice* becomes actual within the Turkish proverb *Araba kırılınca yol gösteren çok olur*.

In subchapter titled ***"The influence of social consciousness upon the semantic narrowing and extension of word meaning"*** it is stated that, the results of cognitive activities of the members of any society become objectified in language. Most linguists unanimously

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<sup>48</sup> Əsgərov, M.B. Zaman formaları, adverbial fel formaları və onlar arasında funksional semantik əlaqələr / M.B.Əsgərov. - Bakı: Nurlan, - 2002, - s. 54

<sup>49</sup> Həsənova, V.Ç. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə frazeologizmlərin tipoloji ekvivalentliyi / V.Ç.Həsənova. – Bakı: Mütərcim, - 2015. -76 s.; Seyidəliyev, N.F. Azərbaycan dastan və nağıl dilinin frazeologiyası / N.F.Seyidəliyev. – Bakı: Araz, - 2006. -326 s.

share the view that, lexical level of the language undergo the influence of social factors comparatively more<sup>50</sup>. R.Wardhaugh speaks about the impact of social structure on linguistic structure as one of the aspects of mutual connection between language and society<sup>51</sup>.

Semantic changes accompanied by the influence of social consciousness may be classified in three items:

*Firstly*, various modifications of word meaning are observed resulted by changes in people's thinking activities and social conscious attitude towards objects and events.

*Secondly*, the formation of new units of reality in social cognition due to the progress in the spheres of science, technology, economy, culture, art, etc. during a certain stage of historical-social development results in necessity for their nominating. In consequence, lexical meanings of existing words undergo certain changes.

*Thirdly*, semantic changes take place as the result of the usage of word in different social contexts characterized by their specificity. New semantic components with high frequency of use turn into a language facts and consolidate their positions.

In the last subchapter titled ***“Semantic narrowing and extension as one of the ways of development of language”*** an idea by Baudouin de Courtenay is referred to that, the process of transition from concrete to abstract for non-realistic expression of thoughts stimulates language development. At the same time, this transition belongs to main reasons that determine the system and structure of language<sup>52</sup>.

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<sup>50</sup> Rəcəbli, Ə. Sosiolinqvistika / Ə.Rəcəbli. – Bakı: Nurlan, -2004, - s. 338; Rüstəmov, A.B. İctimai inkişaf və dil / A.B.Rüstəmov. - Bakı: Təknur, - 2012. – 142 s.; Agha A. Language and Social Relations / A.Agha. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, - 2007. – 527 p.

<sup>51</sup> Wardhaugh R. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics / R.Wardhaugh. – USA: Blackwell Publishing, - 2006, - p. 10

<sup>52</sup> Boduen de Kurtene, İ.A. Ümumi dilçilik üzrə əsərləri / İ.A.Boduen de Kurtene. Bakı: Prestij, - 2014,- s. 46

As the result of long-lasting thinking operations, progress and generalization occurring in social consciousness a certain group of words obtain a new meaning in social-political context alongside with their initial meaning. The meaning of a word undergoes changes due to the formation of figurative meaning through metaphorical and metonymical transitions. According to B.A.Serebrennikov, metaphor executes the same function as the ways of word formation, but in a more “secret” and non-standard way<sup>53</sup>. Being the result of logical operations like analysis and synthesis the mechanism of metaphor creating brings about new nominations. Based on the observations on the development from polysemy towards homonymy as the result of increasing figurativeness it is concluded that, homonyms with kindred origins have appeared due to the semantic development of polysemantic words. There are cases, when a word expresses even quite opposite meanings as the result of semantic polarization – enantiosemy.

The real semantic essence of word is identified in the background of its paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations. Not only one of the semantic components existing in language system is realized in different syntagmatic series, but also there appear new semantic components. In consequence, due to the newly shaped semantic variant a word accordingly joins to a new paradigmatic row.

In the course of time, the transition of the components in semantic structure from initial meaning to secondary-peripheral meanings or in the opposite direction is one of the most observed semantic processes. For example, the main meaning *trade* in the semantic structure of the English word *traffic* is currently accepted as a secondary meaning. As obvious from the phrases *traffic jam*, *traffic lights* the main meaning in modern language denotes *transport* or *movement along the road*.

As the result of semantic extension, *in some cases* both new and old components continue their existence side by side and are

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<sup>53</sup> Серебренников, Б.А. Роль человеческого фактора в языке. Язык и картина мира / Б.А.Серебренников – Москва: Наука, - 1988, - с.180

used in parallel when two different variants can be observed with the hierarchy preserved or components transposed, and *sometimes* one of the transposed components becomes out-of-use and leaves the semantic paradigm entirely. Synchronic and diachronic approaches supplement each-other during the analysis of semantic events and processes.

**Conclusion.** As indicated in the theory of Linguo-psychological unity, a word is not an initial or primary element of reality created by nature. However, any exchange of information about all units of reality and any kind of communication between people is provided by means of words. Even, the comprehension of primary units of reality not observed really or visually (for example, molecule, atom, electron, proton, etc.) is realized namely through words. Basic scientific results obtained in this dissertation work studying the tendencies of semantic development on the basis of the indicated theory are as follows:

1. The information received about the unit of reality is interpreted and abstracted in the context of subjective practice. The results of comprehension by separate individuals or in broad sense by society are reflected in the process of cognitive processing of information received through words. In some cases individual thinking or social consciousness, and sometimes nominative or representative use brings about the changes in the initial meaning of a word.

2. The units of reality existing or considered to exist in the objective world are comprehended and named on the basis of their separate properties or elements of reality in different languages. A more significant or remarkable feature characteristic for the unit of reality is referred to during the process of naming.

3. Each word is a linguo-psychological phenomenon consisting of its form, meaning and the origin of the meaning. The form of word consists of its spelling or pronunciation, the origin of meaning is the unit of reality reflected by word and the meaning is considered to be its element of reality, that is most important or remarkable feature of the unit of reality.

4. The change either in the form of the word or in the origin of meaning is accepted or presented as the appearance of a new word different from the former one. The principal changes are as a rule observed in the semantic layer of a word. Accordingly, the processes of generalization, abstraction or relative expression of reality take place for several times in the semantic layer of any unit of reality until it is comprehended, transformed into a word and is utilized within discourse.

5. The psychological structure of meaning in individual consciousness exists in the shape of mental representations of different complexity and forms. The psychological structure of word semantics considered real for native speakers is characterized by a specific associative field. Linguistic consciousness as a rule tends to changeability, dynamism and agility on the basis of multistage associative processes.

6. From linguo-psychological aspect, semantic development of word is realized on the basis of minimal units comprehended by person. Reshaping of meaning in metaphorical direction and the activation of new image in connection with word must be accepted as the result of cognitive modelling based on the minimal unit of comprehension. Semantic development of word is considered to be the consequence of associative coordination, identification and generalization referring to more actual and important feature of the unit of reality.

7. As the result of situational use of word in functional speech process representative forms with the meaning of abstract object, substantive or verbal qualities appear in the speech of language users. In this case, a new associative-semantic field is observed fairly different from the standard nominal-functional semantics of word. Representative-situational usage provides real opportunities for the modification of word meaning in social consciousness.

8. The extension and narrowing of word semantics take place mostly due to intralinguistic and in some cases on the account of extralinguistic reasons. The role of social factors in semantic development depends on the level of social progress within a certain

historical period, specific characteristics of national consciousness and other occasions.

9. Semantic changes in words created to name the units of reality can be studied as one of the ways of the formation of independent lexical units founded on the national basis. Semantic variability and word usage by means of secondary presentation or representation cause active participation of word in creation of different phraseological units, idioms and also proverbs in language. The applying of individual-author modifications using the word in metaphoric and metonymic meanings in literary works enhances the emotionality in works of art and provides figurativeness.

10. Hierarchical dependence among the components of semantic structure enables us to tell an opinion that main meaning can move to the second plan and peripheral meanings are able to obtain the status of main meaning as the result of historical transposition of components. Significant changes in the arrangement order of semantic components are the results of multistage evolutionary processes that the word undergoes within the language system.

11. Taking into account that, discourse equivalent of word is concept it can be considered that a word of lexical level can act as the nuclear of a certain concept, a word of subsidiary morphemic level as nuclear-adjacent zone and accordingly, phrase or utterance consisting of two or more words as concept periphery.

**The main contents and scientific theses of the research are presented in the following publications:**

1. Similarities and Differences between Polysemy and Homonymy // - Bakı: AMEA M. Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu. Filologiya məsələləri, - 2017. № 7, - s. 122-128

2. Dilçilikdə söz-məfhum problemi, sözün məzmunu və motivasiyası // - Bakı: ADU. Azərbaycanda xarici dillər, - 2017. № 1, - s. 120-124

3. Tərcümə prosesində ən çox rast gəlinən leksik-frazeoloji problemlər // - Bakı: ADU. Dil və ədəbiyyat, - 2017. Cild 8, №3, - s. 78- 82

4. The Problem of Polysemy in Translation / BMU // Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 94-cü ildönümünə həsr olunmuş Gənc Tədqiqatçıların I Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı. – Bakı: - 5-6 may, - 2017, - s. 1014

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