

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**PHRASEOLOGISMS WITH ONOMASTIC COMPOSITION  
IN LANGUAGES WITH DIFFERENT SYSTEMS**

Specialty: 5704.01– Language Theory

Field of science: Philological sciences

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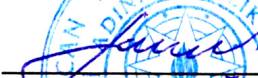
**Baku – 2026**

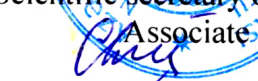
The work was performed at the Department of General Linguistics of Baku State University.

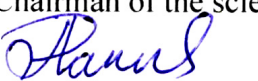
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## INTRODUCTION

**The actuality and the usage rate of the research work.** The phraseological systems of different languages, the units included in this field, how they are formed, their national-cultural characteristics, structural and semantic differences, the diversity of their components, how general semantics are formed and the new complex meanings that arise, have been an important area of research in linguistics. Although phraseology is a broad field of study, there are still unresolved issues, particularly from a linguocultural perspective, concerning stable phraseological units. Modern linguistics has increased its focus on anthropocentric approaches, scientific-methodological requirements, and the issue of determining equivalents of phraseological units in translation, particularly literary translation. At the same time, the presence of historical and national-cultural concepts in phraseological components, and the features of their development in general, increase the relevance of research in this area.

Contrasting phraseologisms with onomastic content in languages of different systems helps reveal universal and local language features. Studying how onomastic elements are formed and developed in phraseological units belonging to different language families, and their functional role in language, is particularly important for this area of study.

One of the most important issues is the semantic and pragmatic analysis of onomastic phraseologisms. These phraseological units demonstrate the richness of a language's lexical and phraseological system, and allow us to study their use in specific social and cultural contexts.

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characteristics, structural and semantic differences, the diversity of their components, how general semantics are formed and the new complex meanings that arise, have been an important area of research in linguistics. Although phraseology is a broad field of study, there are still unresolved issues, particularly from a linguocultural perspective, concerning stable phraseological units. Modern linguistics has increased its focus on anthropocentric approaches, scientific-methodological requirements, and the issue of determining equivalents of phraseological units in translation, particularly literary translation. At the same time, the presence of historical and national-cultural concepts in phraseological components, and the features of their development in general, increase the relevance of research in this area.

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One of the most important issues is the semantic and pragmatic analysis of onomastic phraseologisms. These phraseological units demonstrate the richness of a language's lexical and phraseological system and allow us to study their use in a specific social and cultural context. The phraseology of the Azerbaijani and English languages has been studied from general and specific aspects in certain directions. Important contributions to the study of the phraseology of the Azerbaijani language have been made by H. Bayramov, A.Gurbanov, S.Jafarov, A.Demirchizade, H.Hasanov, M.Adilov, N.Seyidaliev, N.Mammadli<sup>1</sup> and others. Extensive research on this

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<sup>1</sup> Bayramov, H. Azərbaycan dili frazeologiyasının əsasları / H. Bayramov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1978. – 176 s., Qurbanov, A. Azərbaycan onomalogiyasının əsasları: [2 cildə] / A. Qurbanov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – cild 1. – 2004. – 340 s., Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / S. Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1970. – 236 s.,

topic has also been conducted in Turkology. In the study of modern Turkic phraseology using the comparative-historical method, the work of M. Mirzaliyeva, G. Mahmudova <sup>2</sup>and others is particularly important. These works analyse onomastic units, which are components of phraseological units, from various perspectives.

The phraseology of the English language has also been widely studied by Western, Russian and Azerbaijani scholars. A.K.Hajiyeva , A.Hajiyeva, F.Valiyev and T.Abasguliyev<sup>3</sup> among other Azerbaijani linguists, have studied the phraseology of the English language from various aspects. The phraseological system of English has also been examined in depth in the works of Western scholars, including N. N.Amosova , E. F. Arsentyeva , A.B.Kunin, L. P.Smit , A.Mackey<sup>4</sup>.

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Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Azərbaycan dilinin üslubiyatı / Ə. Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, – 1962. – 271 s., Adilov, M.İ. Qanadlı sözlər / M.İ. Adilov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1988. – 439 s., Seyidəliyev, N. Frazеologiya lüğəti / N. Seyidəliyev. – Bakı: Çıraq, – 2004. – 272 s, Məmmədli N.B. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, I cild, –2020, – S.530.

<sup>2</sup> Mirzəliyeva, M.M. Türk dillərinin frazeologiyası / M.M. Mirzəliyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – cild 1, – 2009. – 220 s., Mahmudova, Q. Türk dillərinin frazeologiyası / Q. Mahmudova. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2009. – 296 s.,

<sup>3</sup> Hacıyeva, A.K. İngilis dili zoofrazemlərinin struktursemantik xüsusiyyətləri / A.K. Hacıyeva // Tədqiqatlar, – Bakı, – 2003. – № 3, – s. 215–218., Hacıyeva, Ə. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində somatik frazeologizmlərin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri / Ə. Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2004. – 192 s., Vəliyeva, F. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində ornitonim komponentli frazeoloji vahidlərin antroposentrik əsaslı leksik-semantik təsnifatlandırılması // Filologiya məsələləri. – Bakı, – 2013. – № 4, – s. 3–8., Абаскулиев, Т. Английские пословицы и их азербайджанские и русские эквиваленты / Т. Абаскулиев. – Баку: Элм, – 1981. – 212 с.

<sup>4</sup> Амосова, Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии / Н.Н. Амосова. – Л., – 1963. – 208 с., Арсентьева, Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц (на материале фразеологических единиц семантически ориентированных на человека в английском и русском языках) / Е.Ф. Арсентьева. – Казань: Изд-во КГУ, – 1989. – 128 с., Кунин, А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка / А.В. Кунин. – М., – 1996. –

Alongside the descriptive method, comparative studies of the phraseology of English and Azerbaijani have also been conducted. One of the first researchers in this field of Azerbaijani linguistics was T.Abasguliyev<sup>5</sup>. In his work, he studied many proverbs that correspond to the English, Azerbaijani and Russian languages. Other notable researchers in this field include N.N.Asadova, F.Valiyeva, F.M.Belozerova and N.L.Shomakher , G.Z.Darzamanova, Z.R.Zagirova, Z.P. Korzükova and T.V.Likhovidova<sup>6</sup> . Even in recent times, comparative studies have begun to examine some phraseologisms with onomastic units.

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231 с., Смитт, Л.П. Фразеология английского языка / Л.П. Смитт. – М., – 1959. – 208 с., Makkei, A. Idiom Structure in English / A. Makkei. – The Hague; Paris: Mouton, – 1969. – 371 p.

<sup>5</sup> Абаскулиев, Т. Английские пословицы и их азербайджанские и русские эквиваленты / Т. Абаскулиев. – Баку: Элм, – 1981. – 212 с.

<sup>6</sup> Əsədova, N.N. Azərbaycan, rus və ingilis dillərində tarixi-etnoqrafik səciyyə daşıyan antroponim və toponim komponentli frazeoloji birləşmələr / N.N. Əsədova // Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri: beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. – Sumqayıt: SDU nəşri, – 2016. – s. 292–295., Vəliyeva, F. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində ontonim komponentli frazeoloji vahidlərin antroposentrik əsaslı leksik-semantik təsnifatlandırılması // Filologiya məsələləri. – Bakı, – 2013. – № 4, – s. 3–8., Белозёрова, Ф.М., Шوماхер, Н.Л. Антропонимы в английской фразеологии // Актуальные проблемы лингвистики: материалы научной конференции, 4 февр. 2000. – С. 15–16., Дарзаманова, Г.З. Фразеологизмы и паремии с антропонимами в русском, татарском и английском языках: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук / Г.З. Дарзаманова. – Казань, – 2002. – 21 с., Загирова, З.Р. Лексико-семантические и функциональные параметры антропонима в составе фразеологических единиц в английском языке (в сопоставлении с французским, русским, татарским языками): автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук / З.Р. Загирова. – Уфа, – 2003. – 21с., Корзюкова,З.П. Основные аспекты функционирования фразеологических единиц с именем собственным в английском языке: национально-культурная специфика: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук / З.П. Корзюкова. – М., – 2003. – 21 с. Лиховидова, Т.В. Фразеологическое толкование коннотации: автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук / Т.В. Лиховидова. – М., – 1979. – 27 с.

Trilingual dictionaries of phraseology in Azerbaijani, Russian and English, including proverbs, sayings and idioms, have also been published in our country. The important contributions of Abbas Abbasov to this field should be noted in particular. The scientist's books, including Azerbaijani-English-Russian Paremiological Units , Aphorisms in English, Russian and Azerbaijani Languages and English-Azerbaijani Proverbial Dictionary<sup>7</sup>, published in Azerbaijan and abroad, contain a wealth of material on the study of phraseological units in languages of different systems.

Despite the wealth of these studies, the onomastic phraseology of the Azerbaijani language has not been the subject of comprehensive research, either in general or in relation to individual onomastic units. While the national-cultural specificity and linguo-culturological significance of phraseologisms with onomastic content have been widely studied in foreign linguistics, these issues have not received sufficient attention in Azerbaijani linguistics. So far, phraseologisms with onomastic units in the Azerbaijani language have not been systematically studied. They have not been examined at a monographic level in a comparative study with corresponding units in other languages, including English.

In addition to studying the syntactic and lexical structure of the language, phraseologisms with onomastic units in languages with different systems also provide information about the history, ethnic and cultural characteristics of society. The presence of such expressions in the phraseological systems of different languages reflects their traditions, customs and collective memory. The identification and linguistic analysis of anthroponyms, toponyms,

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<sup>7</sup> Abbasov, A. Aphorisms in English, Russian and Azerbaijani Languages / A. Abbasov. – London: Rossendale Books, – 2019. – 450 p., Abbasov, A. English – Azerbaijani Proverbial Dictionary / A. Abbasov. – North America: Trafford Publishing, – 2013. – 200 p., Abbasov, A. English-Russian-Azeri Paroemic Units / A. Abbasov. – Baku, – 2018. – 568 p.

mythonyms, theonyms, phytonyms and zoonyms included in phraseologisms, as well as the explanation of their etymology and the historical and cultural characteristics of the onyms acting as components, are among the main issues awaiting resolution in linguistics. The study of onomastic phraseologisms is an important area of research for exploring not only the structure of language, but also societal thinking and communication processes. This topic can contribute to a deeper understanding of the social and cultural role of language. In this regard, the main factor determining the relevance of the dissertation topic is determining the national-cultural specificity of phraseological units in English and Azerbaijani, the semantics of their components within the combination, and especially examining the essence of onomastic units in this context.

**Object and subject of the research:** The object of the research work is phraseologisms with onomastic single components in languages of different systems (English and Azerbaijani). The subject of the research is the analysis and study of phraseologisms with onomastic components of English and Azerbaijani languages from a structural-semantic, contrastive and linguo-cultural point of view.

**The aim and tasks of the research:** The aim of the dissertation is to systematically study phraseologisms with onomastic content in English and Azerbaijani. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been set:

- to study the reasons for the emergence of onomastic phraseologisms, to clarify the regularities of the selection of different types of onyms;
- to identify the main thematic groups of onomastic phraseologisms;
- to monitor the semantic development of onomastic phraseologisms, to investigate their structural and semantic features;

– to study the frequency of use of proper names in onomastic phraseologisms of languages with different systems in separate categories;

– to involve in research from the linguo-cultural perspective on onomastic phraseologisms in the form of word combinations and sentences in languages with different systems;

– to clarify the peculiarities of use of onomastic phraseologisms in national and translated texts;

– to analyze the international and local characteristics of onomastic phraseologisms, taking into account the linguo-cultural and ethno-linguistic aspects of the language.

**The methods of the research:** In order to achieve the goals and objectives set in the dissertation, the scientific and methodological basis is formed by the theoretical views of foreign scientists and Azerbaijani linguists on phraseology, linguoculturology, onomastics, including stylistics, and their research methods. In this regard, the research used descriptive, contrastive and component analysis, linguoculturological, sociolinguistic, content analysis and comparative analysis methods. Also, the historical-comparative method, the method of cultural-historical interpretation of onomastic phraseologisms have found their place in the dissertation work. The descriptive method was used in the study of the structure and functionality of onomastic phraseologisms.

**The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended:**

1. Phraseologisms containing onomastic units constitute a special layer in the phraseological fund of languages of different systems.

2. Phraseologisms with onomastic content reflect the social context of a certain language and culture, as well as describe the history and collective memory of that people.

3. The onomastic phraseology of the Azerbaijani and English languages contains important concepts related to national culture,

customs and traditions, everyday life, and national thinking in general.

4. Comparative analysis of onomastic phraseologisms in different languages and cultures allows us to study both universal and dialect-specific features by showing the interaction of language and culture.

5. Anthroponyms are used more frequently in the onomastic phraseology of the English language, which is closely related not only to the structural features of the language, but also to its social and cultural aspects.

6. Toponyms in onomastic phraseologisms express the names of places related to the geography where the corresponding language is spread, mainly settlements and cities.

7. In the toponymic phraseology of the Azerbaijani language, there is a case of using place names related to the territory of South Azerbaijan - present-day Iran (returning to the Marand corpse, Isfahan lotus, etc.)

8. A certain part of onomastic phraseologisms is of an international nature and is observed in the phraseology of different languages with the same meaning. Such phraseologisms are taken from the source language by the method of calque.

9. In English, onomastic phraseologisms are often associated with internationally recognized names, while in Azerbaijani, local names and expressions related to history predominate.

10. A certain part of onomastic phraseologisms of languages of different systems originate from oral folk creativity and written literature.

**The scientific novelty of the research:** This research project marks the first time that the onomastic phraseology of the Azerbaijani language has been collected and organised by type of onomastic unit. A structural-semantic analysis of onomastic phraseologisms in Azerbaijani was also conducted and the functional characteristics of phraseologisms in the form of word combinations

and sentences were studied. The dissertation examined the semantic development of onomastic phraseologisms and determined the main categories of onyms that comprise phraseological units. Through quantitative and qualitative analyses, the role and linguistic characteristics of anthroponyms and toponyms in phraseological units were clarified. Additionally, a comparative study of the onomastic phraseologies of Azerbaijani and English was conducted, investigating the presence of foreign onomastic units, including phraseologisms with an international meaning, in both languages. The reasons for their transfer to other languages and the distribution of these units by type of onomastic component were also examined.

**The theoretical and practical significance of the research:**

The theoretical significance of the dissertation lies in the fact that the onomastic phraseology of the Azerbaijani and English languages was studied for the first time in a scientific and theoretical context. A complex analysis of these language units was carried out, as well as a structural classification according to onymic types in a general and specific context. Scientific and theoretical views on the issue were systematised, and their significance for future research was highlighted.

The phraseologisms with an onomastic component that were studied and analysed in the dissertation were collected from phraseological, explanatory, translation and paremiological dictionaries of the relevant languages, as well as from books of proverbs, sayings and aphorisms, and from scientific works on the onomastic phraseology of these languages. In this regard, the research is important for preparing lecture texts and seminars in linguoculturology, including phraseology and onomastics, as well as for preparing monographs, textbooks, and teaching aids in these fields. The preparation of an explanatory dictionary of onomastic phraseologisms collected during the research, as well as an English–Azerbaijani and Azerbaijani–English dictionary of onomastic phraseologisms, characterises the dissertation's practical significance.

**The approbation and the applying of the work.** The main provisions of the dissertation work were reflected in articles published in national and foreign scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission, in reports given at domestic and international scientific conferences, and a total of 4 theses and 7 articles were published on the topic.

**The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished.** The dissertation work was performed at the General Linguistics at 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, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction 7- pages (12.302 characters), first chapter – 39 pages (72.956 characters), second chapter - 27 pages (47.315 characters), third chapter - 56 pages (91.952 characters), conclusion - 2 pages (3.517 characters). In total, the dissertation has pages, 236 570 characters.

## **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.

Chapter I, entitled **“Lexical-semantic characteristics of phraseologisms with onomastic content in languages with**

**different systems and their comparative characteristics”**, consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph of this chapter considers the general issues of the classification of phraseologisms, defines and classifies onomastic phraseologisms.

Various criteria can be taken as a basis for the classification of phraseological units, and this is noticeable in the classifications given so far. These include the relationship between components, structural structure, grammatical features, semantics of components, their layer affiliation in the lexical fund of the language, etc.

Researchers try to classify the phraseological system from two directions: 1) semantic classification; 2) traditional classification. There are aspects that are not related to each other in the names of these two classification directions. In semantic classification, the criterion is clear from the name. That is, the basis for classification is clearly visible. M.Mirzaliyeva discussed 6 divisions of phraseological units based on different principles - by capacity (scope), by the principle of formation, by semantic structure, by the principle of semantic convergence, by lexical composition, by expressive and stylistic features. The traditional classification is based on structural-semantic features. However, the existence of various types of phraseologisms, such as idioms, catchwords, proverbs, aphorisms, phrases and quotes, makes it difficult to clarify the similarities and differences between them.

Phraseological units containing proper names are known as phraseologisms with onomastic content. Every language has phraseologisms with onomastic content.

Depending on the proper name in the composition of onomastic phraseologisms, they can be divided into groups. If an onomastic phraseologism includes an anthroponym, the unit is called an 'anthroponymic' (e.g. 'a mat, a Mammadnasir', 'Hasan is bald, bald Hasan, what's the difference', 'Fatiya sews a tuman', etc.). If it includes a toponym, the unit is called a 'toponomic' (e.g. 'Going to Tula with your own samovar', 'Walking around the Chinese-machi',

'Here I am, the blind caliph in Baghdad', etc. This approach makes it possible to distinguish groups of phraseologisms such as ethnonomic, hydronomic and zoonymic. The phraseologisms with an onomastic component that were studied and analysed in the dissertation were collected from phraseological, explanatory, translation and paremiological dictionaries of the relevant languages, as well as from books of proverbs, sayings and aphorisms, and scientific works on the onomastic phraseology of these languages. In this regard, the research is important for preparing lecture texts and seminars in linguoculturology, including phraseology and onomastics, as well as for preparing monographs, textbooks, and teaching aids in this area. The preparation of an explanatory dictionary of onomastic phraseologisms collected during the research, as well as an English–Azerbaijani and Azerbaijani–English dictionary of onomastic phraseologisms, is one of the factors that characterise the practical significance of the dissertation.

Although G.Mahmudova<sup>8</sup> did not interpret onomastic phraseologisms as a separate group in general, in the thematic division of phraseological units she singled out phraseologisms related to plant and animal names. She showed that such phraseological units constitute a significant layer in all languages.

In N.Seyidaliyev's<sup>9</sup> monograph, one paragraph is devoted to "phraseological combinations formed with the participation of onomastic names". The author distinguished the following groups of onomastic phraseologisms: 1) those formed in connection with the names of historical figures; 2) those formed on the basis of geographical names, 3) those formed in connection with religion.

N.Adilov in his article "Translation of some English idioms containing the names of domestic animals into the Azerbaijani

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<sup>8</sup> Mahmudova, Q. Türk dillərinin frazeologiyası / Q.Mahmudova. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2009. – S.296, – s. 147-148.

<sup>9</sup> Seyidəliyev, N. Azərbaycan dastan və nağıl dilinin frazeologiyası / N.Seyidəliyev. – Bakı: Araz, – 2006. – S.326, – s. 229-238.

language" spoke about zoonymic phraseologisms and their equivalence.<sup>10</sup>

Onomastic phraseologisms have been a separate object of research in foreign linguistics. An analysis of various groups given in the scientific literature shows that the classification is based on the field criterion expressed by the onyme. Referring to this principle, onomastic phraseology can be divided into the following main groups: 1) anthroponymic phraseologisms; 2) toponymic phraseologisms; 3) ethnonymic phraseologisms; 4) zoonymic phraseologisms; 5) phytonomic phraseologisms; 6) myphonymic phraseologisms; 7) cosmonymic phraseologisms. Each of the mentioned main groups can be divided into subgroups.

In the second paragraph of chapter I, the lexical-semantic features of onomastic units used in phraseologisms in Azerbaijani and English languages were examined.

The meaning of phraseological units is related to the semantics of the components. However, this semantic connection is not obvious, but hidden deeper. The connection between the parts of the whole, that is, its components, is so strong that it even allows the components to stand in a fixed position. An increase in the number of components sometimes affects the meaning of the whole, and sometimes this effect does not. In all cases, expanding the same unit, adding a new component to it, leads to the creation of additional shades of meaning.

In a phraseologism with onomastic composition, the proper name cannot be replaced by names from the corresponding system of the language. For example, in the phrase "Putting Ali's hat on Veli's head, then Veli's hat on Ali's head", replacing a proper name with another form would lose the phrase's essence due to language speakers recognising the original form. The newly created unit is

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<sup>10</sup> Adilov, N. Tərkibində ev heyvanı adları olan bəzi ingilis idiomlarının Azərbaycan dilinə tərcüməsi // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2013. № 3, – s. 131-134. – s.132.

artificial and is not accepted by the phraseological system of the language. The same situation arises when we compare units in the anthroponymic system of the English language with personal names in anthroponymic phraseologisms, or make anthroponymic substitutions in some phraseologisms.

Onomastic units have different characteristics to other language units, and this difference is also evident when they are used in phraseologisms. Proper names used in onomastic phraseologisms have certain lexical and semantic features.

The names Ali and Vali are used in pairs in the same onomastic phraseologism and are found in two phraseological units:

- 1) Put Ali's hat on Vali's head, Vali's hat on Ali's head
- 2) Ali's property, Vali's name

The names Ali and Vali do not denote specific people, but rather general ones. The anthroponyms used in both phraseologisms do not refer to a specific person, but to a generic one. The plan for contrasting names in phraseologisms involves rhyming (e.g. Ali – Vali) and using them in close proximity to create fluidity and monolithicity. This is the main reason for choosing these specific names. The second reason is that the simplicity and harmony of the names ensures comfortable pronunciation. When the meaning formed by the use of the names in the phraseologism is related to the subject, it is necessary to clarify and understand this connection.

A.Hajiyeva also noted the possibility of structural variability in the same phraseological unit and its development in both abridged and expanded forms.<sup>11</sup>

In the onomastic phraseology of the English and Azerbaijani languages, a large number contain phytonyms. These phraseological units were formed on the basis of human observations of the plant

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<sup>11</sup> Hacıyeva, Ə. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində somatik frazeologizmlərin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri / Ə.Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2004. – S.192, – s.17-18.

world and attitudes towards plants. According to researchers' calculations, phraseologisms containing the word 'rose' constitute around 7% of the phytonym phraseology of the English language. The phytonym 'apple' is second in terms of productivity (5.8%).<sup>12</sup> A similar trend is evident in the onomastic phraseological system of the Azerbaijani language. In the onomastic phraseology of zoonyms and phytonyms

In the third paragraph of Chapter I, entitled “*Sources and formation tendencies of onomastic phraseologisms*”, the processes of formation and evolution of such phraseologisms are investigated.

Opinions differ regarding the sources of phraseologisms with a specific name. It is sometimes more expedient to first divide the sources into two groups: national and borrowed. Then, an internal division of these sources can be given. National phraseologisms are derived from characters in works of art, folk art, mythology, historical facts, legends and scientific terminology. The main tool in acquiring onomastic phraseologisms is the calque. It should be noted that borrowings in the second group of the national and borrowed division are national in the source language, not the target language. This makes it necessary to determine the same sources for onomastic phraseological units. The basis for dividing national and borrowed sources is the criterion of origin. A.Hajiyeva also noted the possibility of structural variability in the same phraseological unit and its development in both abridged and expanded forms.

In the onomastic phraseology of the English and Azerbaijani languages, a large number contain phytonyms. These phraseological units were formed on the basis of human observations of the plant world and attitudes towards plants. According to researchers' calculations, phraseologisms containing the word 'rose' constitute around 7% of the phytonym phraseology of the English language.

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<sup>12</sup> Amatova, Lazer, – s.15

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V.N.Teliya distinguished 8 sources of phraseological units: 1) ceremonial forms of folk culture; 2) paremiological fund; 3) system of images; 4) words or word combinations - symbols; 5) religion; 6)

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<sup>13</sup> Булаховский, Л. А. Курс литературного русского языка. Т.1./ Л.А.Булаховский. – Киев, Радянська школа, –1952, –С.446 –с.102-103.

national scientific knowledge (philosophy, history, literature, etc.); 7) realities; 8) figurative content of phraseologisms.<sup>14</sup>

The ceremonial forms of folk culture include belief, testing, magic, mythology, games, etc. Many onomastic phraseologisms have been formed in connection with such ceremonies. For example, the Blind Tom phraseologism in English arose in connection with the game of hide-and-seek. The anthroponym Tom is an abbreviated version of the name Thomas. In general, Tom is a fairly functional component in English phraseology. In this language, aunt Tom is a business woman; great Tom is a bell in the gate tower of Christ Church College in Oxford; Tom fool is a clown, Tom long is a thin, tall man, etc.

Semantic commonality is not excluded in onomastic phraseologisms in languages of different systems. This is due to the existence of similar objects, events, and stories in life and nature.

The coincidence of some onomastic phraseologisms in three or more languages indicates their wider distribution. The source of the formation of some such units may also be a certain language. A unit that emerged in one language was later transferred to other languages, either through oral or written translation, and was processed there in the same way. Undoubtedly, linguistic kinship, closeness of cultural heritage, territorial unity, and generally linguistic relations between peoples are essential conditions.

Chapter II, entitled **“Grammatical features of phraseologisms with onomastic components in languages with different systems,”** consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph

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<sup>14</sup> Телия, В.Н. Русская фразеология: семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты / В.Н. Телия. – М.: Школа «Языки русской культуры», – 1996. – 288 с.

of this chapter studies the structural classification of onomastic phraseologisms.

Structural or structural classification of onomastic phraseologisms can be carried out in terms of the number of components and the structural-grammatical direction.

Phraseological units are divided into two parts, depending on the part of speech to which the controlling word (grammatical nucleus) belongs: 1) noun; 2) verb combinations.

Since phraseological units containing an onomastic unit are called onomastic phraseologisms, it is also possible to use the terms noun and verb onomastic combinations.

There are differences of opinion among researchers regarding the existence of phraseologisms consisting of one word, word combination, sentence and microtext. Two structural types of phraseologisms are unconditionally accepted. These are word combination and sentence-like. There are disputes about the existence of phraseological units in the form of words or word-forms and in the form of text.

One of the Azerbaijani linguists, I.Hamidov, included the phraseological unit - lexeme and phraseological unit - fossilized word-form structural types in the microsystem he built on the basis of the expression plan using the lexical-grammatical method. He cites the words *dolamak*, *kesmetak*, *vurum*, *kyrymlar* in the Azerbaijani language as examples of phraseological unit-level lexemes. The researcher confirms the existence of fossilized word-forms, which he considers a type of phraseologism, with the examples of *siyinda*, *atüstü*, *tübü* (*zaifləb*), *kiserem*.<sup>15</sup>

The word “*kesmek*” is one of the polysemantic verbs of the Azerbaijani language. The explanatory dictionary gives 25 meanings for it. Of these, 21 and 22 are figurative meanings. " 21.fig. m.,

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<sup>15</sup> Гамидов, Ильяс. Философия грамматики паремно-фразеологических единиц : учебное пособие/ Бакинский Славянский Университет. 2-е изд. – Баку : Мутарджим, 2017. –С. 368. –s.299

spoken language. To pass through one's heart, to love in one's heart, to want, to be inclined. There is no lie, I cut you off a little; That is why I am a prisoner in your neighborhood. Ashıg Alasgar. 22. fig. m., spoken language. To have a heavy impact, to touch a lot, to burn ”.

M.Mirzaliyeva calls phraseologisms the words *düşmək, dolmaq, tutulmaq, alınmaq, vur-tut, əməlli-başlı, gözünün ağrı-qarası, ölüsü* in the sentence “O yaman düşüb; O bu gün nədənsə dolmuşdu, O bu sözdən allandı, O bu sözdən tutuldu. O, vur-tut bircə kitab almışdı. O, əməlli-başlı çaşmışdı. Bu qız anasının gözünün ağrı-qarası idi”, “Bu kitabdan ölüsü dördünü götürəcəkdim.”<sup>16</sup>

First of all, the phrase “gözünün ağrı-qarası”, which the author distinguishes as a phraseological unit and calls a word, is actually a phraseological combination. “Gözünün ağrı olmaq”, “gözünün qarası olmaq” are phraseologisms. The second of them has been stabilized. The first is experiencing a transitional stage of stabilization and may remain in an intermediate state. However, there are examples of its use in the language: “Gözünün ağrı olmaq”, “gözünün qarası olmaq” (N.Kesamanli). Secondly, the figurative meanings of the verbs *dolmaq, tutulmaq, düşmək, allanma* should be viewed as the result of a polysemous phenomenon. It should also be noted that phraseological combinations can be used elliptically in the speech process. Phraseologisms such as “ağlını azmaq”, “ağlı çaşmaq” are observed to be used in speech in the form of “azma”, “chasma”.

The fact that the phraseologism consists of two anthroponymic components is of a distinctive nature. If only Billy or Bunter were used, phraseologismization would not have occurred. Because there are enough people named Billy in the English language. Billy Bunter eliminates this ambiguity, specifies the intended person, and at the same time, the re-nomination is based on the personal qualities of

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<sup>16</sup> Mirzəliyeva, M.M. Türk dillərinin frazeologiyası / M.Mirzəliyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – c. 1, – 2009. –S. 220. – s. 76.

this person. Billy Bunter acquires one of the meanings of “kök”, “şişman”, “çox yeyən”, “köntöy”.

The forms of a personal name registered in English as phraseologisms are built on the basis of the “Anthroponym + anthroponym” model. If we take into account the name, surname and nickname, it is possible to distinguish the submodels of this model “name + surname”, “name + nickname”. The general meaning of this structural type of phraseologism is motivated by the second component, most often the nickname.

In the Azerbaijani language, “Gor Koroglu”, “Gachag Nebi”, “Gurbanali bey” are noted as phraseological units. However, an additional word is needed to realize the general phraseological meaning. For example, to behave like Gurbanali bey, to be Gurbanali bey, Ghor Koroglu to be, etc. It can be concluded that these combinations have not been formed as a complete phraseological unit.

Thus, it is necessary to accept the idea that phraseological units, including onomastic phraseologisms, are structurally word combinations or sentence-like.

The features of this type are studied in the paragraph **“Phraseologisms in the form of word combinations”** of the second chapter.

The degree of familiarity of a predicative or sentence-type phrase, let's say a proverb, a saying, or rather its widespread distribution among language speakers, determines the possibility of using part of it in the speech process. For example, the phrase “aldım qoz, satdım qoz, mənə də qaldı çaqqa-çuruq” is well known to the speakers of the Azerbaijani language, which makes it necessary to always use it in its entirety or completely in speech. This can explain the emergence of a phraseologism in our language, which is developed in the form of “aldım qoz, satdım qoz” and means “to engage in a job that has no profit”. In colloquial language, the expression “səninki oldu qoz satmaq” performs the function of an

equivalent of the phrase “aldım qoz, satdım qoz, mənə də qaldı çaqqa-çuruq” in discourse, depending on the speech situation.

A.Gurbanov distinguished phraseological units from phraseological expressions and phrases. In his opinion, “phraseological expressions and phrases are mainly sentences due to their syntactic functions. ... Phraseological expressions include proverbs, sayings, proverbial expressions created by writers, aphorisms, as well as some proverbial expressions, expressions called stamps and clichés, literary quotations, etc.”. At the same time, the author considers these units to be the object of folklore, not linguistics.<sup>17</sup>

In phraseological units with a word combination form containing an onomastic unit, proper names can be both the first and second components in two-component units. This feature is recorded in the materials of languages with different systems, including Azerbaijani and English. The verb type of phraseological unit in onomastic phraseological units is less than the noun type. In phraseological units with a verb onomastic phraseological unit, the number of components exceeding two is more often observed. For example, to meet a snake, to return to a snake, to bring disaster to Sham, to return to the Tur mountain, to go to Tula with one's samovar, to carry salt to Nakhchivan, to return to the Marand corpse, to grow up with bird's milk, to go up to the waist of a gazelle, etc.

In general, it is expedient to group onomastic phraseological units by word combination and sentence form, as well as by the type of onomastic unit, and to involve them in structural, lexical-grammatical, semantic analysis. The conducted research and analysis once again confirm that there is enough material in different languages for research in the mentioned direction. The word combination and sentence form of a phraseological unit are

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<sup>17</sup> Qurbanov, A. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dili / A.Qurbanov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1985. – S. 405, –s. 331.

considered purely structural features. The word combination form takes into account the number of constituent components, there are two, three, etc. members in the composition.

If we bring phraseologisms that are considered to be word combination forms into sentence form, then variation is obtained and context dependence is formed. For example, “Məcnuna dönmək” → “Məcnuna dönüb (dönəcək, dönmüşdü)” →, “Allahlıq eləmək” → “Allahlıq eləyir (elədi, eləyəcək)”, “Allaha tapşırmaq” → “Allaha tapşırıdım (tapşırmışdım, tapşırıram)”, “Əli meydanına çıxmaq” – “Əli meydanına çıxıblar (çıxacaqlar, çıxırlar)” and etc. The verb phraseologism “Məcnuna dönmək” is involved and the phraseological unit adopts grammatical means “Məcnuna döndüm”, “Məcnuna döndün”, “Məcnuna dönüb” in the speech process and turns into a sentence.

Although the given explanations and comments do not fully confirm the conditional and formal nature of the division of phraseological units into word combinations and sentence-like forms, the existence of controversial aspects is obvious here. Nevertheless, it is possible to distinguish word combinations and sentence-like forms in the collected phraseological units in any case.

In non-predicative combinations consisting of two and three words, those whose one component is a common noun and the other is a proper noun, structurally in the form of a definite word combination, constitute a certain majority. It is possible to distinguish those in the form of a definite word combination of types I, II and III of such phrase-like onomastic phraseological units.

Those in the form of a type I determinative phrase: Ovchu Pirim, Bahlul dana, Doctor Aybolit. Erkek Tükezbən, etc.; Those in the form of a type II determinative phrase: Anadil gushu, Zohra ulduzu, İrem baghi, Misir sultani, Khatem daftari, Iskender seddi, Koroglu naresi, Muhammad ummeti, etc.; Those in the form of a type III determinative phrase: Nuhun tufanı, Iskenderin camı, Jamshidin camı, Ganja's fruit, İstanbul gumashı, etc.

When comparing these types by quantity, it is observed that there are more onomastic phraseological units in the form of a type II determinative phrase. Onomastic phraseologisms in the form of a type I and III determinative phrase are less common. In our opinion, the main reason for this is that in the word combinations of type I, nominativeness is dominant, and in the third type, definiteness is strong.

There are also cases when both components of an onomastic phraseology have the same type of proper name. In such phraseological units, onomastics of the same gender are combined with each other with the conjunction “and”. For example, Gog and Magog, China and Machin, Mozart and Salieri, etc. It should be noted that in the onomastic phraseology of the English language there are many combinations formed by the simultaneous use of onomastics of the same gender. For example, Merry Andrew, Billy Bunter, Billy No-Mates, Brown Betty, Brown, Jones and Robinson, Lazy Laurence, a Roland for an Oliver (a Roland for smb's Oliver), etc.

In the paragraph “Phraseologisms in the form of a sentence”, the issues arising from the semantic properties of the onoma in such a structure are brought to the fore.

If non-predicative phraseologism performs the function of a lexeme and is used as ready-made material in the process of sentence formation, sentence-type phraseologism finds ready-made application in the creation of the text. This aspect confirms that the debate around sentence-structured phraseologisms is not yet completely closed. In modern linguistics, it is shown that sentence-type phraseologisms include proverbs, proverbs, aphorisms, catchphrases, proverbial expressions, etc. It should also be noted that the boundaries between units such as proverbs, proverbs, aphorisms, catchphrases, proverbial expressions, applause, curses, and phrases have not been clearly defined.

Chapter III, entitled **“Ethnolinguistic Features of Onomastic Phraseologisms of the English and Azerbaijani Languages”**, consists of two paragraphs. The first paragraph of this chapter examines the ethnolinguistic features of English onomastic phraseologisms.

Onomastic phraseologisms can be divided into three main classes: 1) proper noun phraseological units related to national folklore, everyday life, history and literature; 2) phraseologisms that include proper nouns related to religion; 3) proper noun phraseological units related to ancient mythology.

Phraseological units containing toponyms can also be divided into three groups: 1) those based on a historical event; 2) based on the toponym, the characteristics of a geographical object (geographical location, climatic conditions, features of the natural landscape, etc.); 3) based on the toponym, the characteristics of economic development (various aspects of industry or agriculture, production features specific to a geographical object, etc.)

Go to Cannossa – To go to Kanossa. This phraseological unit is used in the meanings of “consider oneself defeated”, “humiliate oneself before someone”. Canossa is a castle located in Northern Italy. It is associated with the struggle between the nobility and the papal power. In 1077, Henry IV had to apologize to Pope Gregory VII in this castle in front of the people, admitting his defeat. Therefore, going to Canossa has become fixed in the meanings of “going to apologize”, “admitting defeat”.

In phraseologisms containing a proper name, the cognitive center focuses on the onomastic unit. The semantics of the whole - unit is formed against the background of knowledge about this component. In English, the verb component in the idiom “not to know smb. from Adam” does not act as a central member. Here, the cognitive center is the anthroponym “Adam”. Being the first man on Earth “Adam” actualizes the antiquity of the time factor: the period when the first man was created.

Phraseologisms about men cover physical characteristics, cognitive abilities, personal qualities characteristic of men. Physical characteristics are distributed according to the concepts of strength and age. The connection with cognitive abilities is divided between the concepts of intelligence, wisdom and stupidity, as well as dullness.

As loud as Tom of Lincoln - loud as Tom Lincoln (the great church bell); A Danial come to judgemant - a wise man; Bold as Beauchamp - brave as Beauchamp; a proper Charlie - foolish, stupid.

Phraseological units denoting the personal qualities of men are numerous. Phraseologisms related to the following qualities can be noted: 1) hardness, rudeness: the Duke of Exter's daughter - the son of the Duke of Exsester; torture device. It is believed that the Duke of Exster invented this instrument of torture during the reign of Henry VI; 2) courage, heroism: as game as Ned Kelly - incredibly brave. Edward Kelly was a famous Australian pirate who lived in the second half of the XIX century; 3) devotion to life: A Mark Tapley. This is the name of a character in the novel by Charles Dickens. In the work, this person attracts attention with his devotion to life and faith; 4) patience: (as) Patient as Job – patient as Job; 5) mediocrity, simplicity: Joe Bloggs/Joe Doakes – ordinary man, middle-class American; 6) self-confidence: Jack in office – self-confident man, bureaucrat; 7) light-heartedness: a Peter Pen; 8) laziness: Lazy Laurence – lazy; 9) distrust: A doubting Thomas; 10) dreaminess: Johnny-Head-in-(the)-Air.

In the use of female names in phraseological units with proper names, it is also possible to distinguish three groups: 1) mind; 2) personal characteristics; 3) moral and ethical qualities. Characteristics related to intelligence are also divided into two antonymous directions: 1) intelligence; 2) stupidity. For example, Cassandra Warnings - Cassandra's wisdom; Dumb Dora - stupid girl.

The following types can be noted regarding the personal qualities of women. 1) flirtatiousness: Pretty Fanny's; 2) elegance:

Cardellia's gift - a quiet, elegant woman; 3) weakness, helplessness: Jane Crow; 4) rudeness: A bloody Mary - "Bloody Mary" - a cocktail made from vodka and tomatoes. Queen Mary Tudor was given this nickname for her cruelty.

The following are examples of phraseological units related to the moral and ethical qualities of women: 1) Loyalty: sister Ann - a loyal friend; 2) Conservatism: aunt Tobby // Aunt Monasim - Aunt Tebbi.

The use of ancient mythological names in phraseologisms is widespread. Some of them use proper names. For example, Pandora's box – Pandora's box (the source of all kinds of misfortune), a labor of Sisyphus – Sisyphus' labor, Lares and Penates, the thread of Ariadne – Ariadne's thread; a way to get out of a dead end, etc. These are phraseological units with proper names formed on the basis of ancient mythology. They are used in different languages.

In the phraseology of the English language, idioms created by Shakespeare also have a special significance. A large number of phraseologisms are recorded in which the names of Shakespeare's heroes act as a component. For example, To out – Herod Herod – to surpass Herod in cruelty, Hamlet with Hamlet left out – is used to separate the main essence of something from it.

Phraseologisms with a topocomponent of the English language can be divided into two groups: 1) those determined by socio-historical factors; 2) those related to the lifestyle, customs and traditions of people. The toponymic component of the phraseologisms included in the first group is related to historical events and facts (meet one's Waterloo).

Intercultural phraseologisms with a topocomponent can be divided into three subgroups: 1) toponyms taken from the Bible: Sodom and Gomorrah. These cities of ancient Palestine were destroyed by God's curse due to the people's perversion of the path; 2) phraseological units formed from place names borrowed from

ancient mythology. For example, Pile Ossa On Pelion – “to complicate a matter without necessity”, “to engage in unimportant work”; 3) phraseologisms containing toponyms borrowed from other European languages: the land of Cockaine.

In English, phraseological units in which the names of statesmen are included are distinguished by their belonging to different periods and diverse semantics. For example: Old Harry – the devil. This name is associated with the nickname of Henry VIII. He also gained fame for his cruelty.

Information on national affiliation in personal names does not always accurately determine the nationality of the person bearing the name. Although cases of giving the same name to representatives of different nationalities are also quite widespread, there are certain specific features here, which, on the one hand, stem from the naming traditions of a particular ethnos, and on the other hand, are associated with the influence of the subject factor in naming.

Anthroponymic phraseologisms of the English language have the following thematic division: 1) those formed by the names of famous people; 2) those formed by mythological names; 3) those formed by names that are productive in the system of national names; 4) those containing biblical names; 5) phraseologisms that include heroes of eternal works

Units related to America have played and continue to play a special role in the enrichment of the phraseological system of the English language, including onomastic phraseology. Therefore, there are many anthroponymic phraseological units in the onomastic phraseology of the English language that are the names of American statesmen.

Brother Jonathan- 1) a true American 2) the US state. The anthroponym in this phraseological unit is the name of Jonathan Trumbell, the governor of the US state of Connecticut. US President Washington called this person “Brother Jonathan”.

The analysis of phraseological units containing personal names and belonging to the phraseological system of languages of different systems shows that in such units the names of real people who lived in different periods serve the purpose of conceptualization and involve the verbalization of socio-cultural events. Phraseologisms of the mentioned type carry culturological information about the history, culture and customs of the people.

The third paragraph of Chapter III is called "*Ethnolinguistic features of onomastic phraseologisms of the Azerbaijani language*". The proper name included in the phraseologism conforms to the regularities to which common nouns are subject. Often, the proper name included in the phraseologism acts as a "potential word", a generic meaning is observed. Therefore, the etymological analysis of the name is important. It is connected with clarifying which names participate in phraseologisms and their degree of functionality. It is difficult to determine why the name Hasan is used in the idiom "Bald Hasan or Hasan bald, what difference does it make?". Perhaps this depends on the formation and use of the phraseological unit.

Among the cultural factors determined by the level of development of society are social, material and spiritual-cultural factors. The social factor combines the class and ethnic composition of the population, historical events.

Onomastic phraseologism arises in connection with a historical personality and its characteristic features. For example: "Not everyone who studies will be Molla Panah" - the saying implies that the Azerbaijani poet Vagif was very knowledgeable.

In most of the world's languages, there are phraseological units containing the anthroponym Adam. In Azerbaijani, the phraseologism "From the time of Adam", "From the time of Adam/from the time of Adam" is used. The phraseological unit is used in the meanings of "very old", "very ancient", "from ancient times". The phraseologisms "From the time of Noah", "From the prophet Noah" with the same semantics are also used as parallel

variants. In fact, despite the similarity of meaning, the cognitive centers in these units are different. Adam is the first human created by God, the first prophet.

Although proper names refer to separate objects, objects and subjects, they do not characterize them. The belonging of a proper name to an object encompasses the set of all properties of this object, combining the content of an indivisible object. For example, the name of this or that person concretizes this individual, and in its content plan the set of properties inherent in a person is taken into account.

Proper names are subject-specific, since their content indicates the existence of the object. A proper name allows you to name an object in a certain way. In the meaning of a proper name, 4 components can be distinguished: 1) objectivity; the existence, objectivity of the named; 2) classification; the belonging of the object to a certain class of denotation; 3) individualization; 4) characterization.

Despite the identity of the logical and subject meanings, there is no complete correspondence in each pair. If lexical correlates are stylistically neutral, then phraseological units do not have such neutrality, they are more expressive.

Phraseological units with a proper name composition are characterized by intra-group synonymy. Anthroponymic phraseologisms with the same structure can have the same meaning. The difference is manifested in the anthroponyms in the composition. Such units are characterized by stylistic homogeneity and can replace each other.

Anthroponymic phraseologisms contain the names of famous people, mythological creatures, and heroes of eternal works. This feature is also acceptable for anthroponymic phraseologisms of other languages, either in the same way or with slight changes. For example, if we approach the issue from the prism of the anthroponymic phraseology of the Azerbaijani language, we observe

the use of names from the Holy Quran instead of Biblical names. It should also be noted that phraseologisms containing Biblical names are also found in the onomastic phraseology of the Azerbaijani language. Similarly, in the anthroponymic phraseological system of the English language, units with components related to Islam are used.

In its semantics, it reflects the signs and factors of the long-term development process of culture, incorporating ethnocultural factors and passing them on from generation to generation.

**In the “Conclusion” part of the dissertation, the following scientific and theoretical provisions are summarized:**

1. In the phraseological system of the language, phraseologisms with a name-based component have a certain plurality and form separate groups according to the type of proper name.

2. It helps to understand the meaning of the phrase and makes the national and cultural connotation stronger. The way people use and create words in different languages is closely related to the long-term history of the people who speak them. This includes how they have developed over time, their creativity, legends, and events in their lives and everyday life.

3. In the study of languages, proper names that refer to places and communities are called toponyms. These names are found in the names of places where the people who speak the language live, and they are often connected to specific events and symbols. The name of a place tells us about an event or legend connected to it.

4. The words and phrases that people use can be national or intercultural, depending on where they came from and what they mean. Phrases with names or names with phrases that are used in different languages have an international character. This is despite them coming from a certain language. They are used in the same way in different languages.

5. A comparison of phrases with names in them from Azerbaijani and English shows that each nation has its own traditions, way of seeing the world, and experience of society and history.

6. The phrases that contain people's names are different in English and Azerbaijani. The main thing that sets it apart is that the name of the person is part of the title. Phrases containing people's names in English are more productive.

7. When you replace the first name in a phrase with another first name, the phrase becomes meaningless.

8. In the phraseology of both the English and Azerbaijani languages, onomastic phraseologisms originating from works of art constitute a significant proportion. There are many Shakespearean phrases in English, for example.

10. In the onomastic phraseology of both languages, there are phraseological units that include proper names related to religion. Some of these units have become international onomastic phraseological units.

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

1. Onomastik frazeologizmlərin antroposentrik xüsusiyyətləri. // I International Scientific conference of Young Researchers, Baku Engineering University, – 05-06 May – 2017, – Baku: – Azerbaijan:.

2. Onomastik frazeologiyanın linqvokulturoloji aspektləri, // Baku 2-nd international conference of science, – 1-st April, – 2018, Baku/Azerbaijan.

3. Qədim yunan mənşəli bezi antroponimik frazeologizmlər haqqında. // International Conference on Sustainable Development and Actual Sciences Problems of Humanitarian Sciences, – May 14-15, – 2018, Azerbaijan University.

4. Cümlə şəklində olan frazeologizmlər. // Bakı: İpək Yolu, –

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