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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS
OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN MODERN ENGLISH**

Specialty: 5708.01 – Germanic languages

Field of science: Philology

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality of the theme and its background. The dissertation submitted for defense is dedicated to the study of national and international characteristics of phraseological units in modern English. The human race is in communication with the world from the moment they open their eyes. The social and physical environment has its influence on a person every moment. In addition, society does not just influence people or societies, as the physical environment does; it also forces them to accept certain lifestyles, specific social ideas and values, daily norms and rules of conduct, and burdens them with a large number of obligations.

In the concept of symbolic interactionism (J.Mead, H.Blumer, T.S.Kuhn, E.Golfman), social behaviorism (A.Bandura, Y.N.Miller, G.Homans), social-perspective cognitivism (K.Levin, L.Festinger), as well as in the theories of psychoanalytic orientation (E.Bern, M.Klian) and in humanistic psychology and psychotherapy (K.Rogers, V.Satir, D.Bujenthal) the idea of interaction is the basis of their ideas about the interactive nature of communication.

It is clear that cognitive linguistics has taken its valuable place in the paradigm of the concepts of modern world linguistics. In particular, the emergence of cognitive linguistics and its multidisciplinary development at the modern stage is a characteristic feature of linguistics.

Due to the influence of V.Z.Demyankova and Y.S.Kubryakova, cognitive linguistics studies language as a cognitive mechanism. This mechanism plays an exceptional role in coding and transformation (transmission) of information¹. This problem is quite typical for theoretical linguistics.

The relationship between language, thinking and logic as a conceptual relationship is one of the issues that not only philosophers but also linguists deeply think about. It is necessary that phraseology occupies one of the important places in the theory of linguistics.

The aspect of the history of the language, being a social event,

¹ Brief Dictionary of Cognitive Terms / E.S.Kubryakova, V.Z.Demyankov, Y.G.Pankrats [et al]. – Moscow: Moscow State University, – 1996. – p.53-55.

also applies to its phraseology, like other fields. The phraseological composition of each specific language is gradually formed as a result of the necessary communication needs and becomes a system through a process of enrichment. In this regard, the phraseological composition of each specific language is studied on two levels — diachronic and synchronic. In the diachronic plan, the historical formation of the phraseology of the language and its structural-semantic development towards the modern era are studied. In the synchronous plan, a structural-semantic description of the modern state of the phraseology of the language is given.

Cognitive linguistics, communicative linguistics, textual linguistics, pragma-linguistics, approach to language phenomena from the level of communication theory is of serious interest and importance.

Paying attention to the noticeable development trends in contemporary linguistics during the systematic study of the language, in our dissertation work we will analyze the development of phraseological units existing in the English language under the influence of the globalization process and its wide spread, the analysis of their national and international characteristics, the explanation of their influence on all areas of our life, emphasizing once again the relevance of inter-ethnic dialogue, the analysis of the problem of lexicalization of the grammatical structure, the explanation of the “word-word combination-sentence” issue, the general relations between them, the place of phraseological units in the language system, and the meaning and grammatical relations of phraseological units are relevant. This topic is relevant for the study of a number of issues:

1. In terms of studying the state of research of national and international characteristics of phraseological units in modern English in the globalized world.

2. From the point of view of the study of structural and semantic features of phraseological units their internal structure, constituent models in modern English.

3. Transnational processes: borrowings and processes of interaction in languages, in terms of the process of phraseologising in

English and the sources of phraseological units, the process of phraseology of borrowings and the investigation of phraseological problems of translation.

The study of the linguistic literature on the subject reveals that phraseological units in modern English are not studied at any level in terms of the analysis of national and international features.

Among the English scholars engaged in German studies are E.Norlmann, A.A.Cleland, R.Bull, A.Mokkai, V.V.Sitkl, M.Ashby, E.Milburn, L.P.Smith, T.Warizen, J.Eagle, M.W.Dickey, F.T.Wood; from Russian linguists A.V.Kynim, L.K.Zhukova, I.V.Arnold, A.I.Burlak, N.N.Amosova, O.S.Akhmanova, E.M.Mednikova, E.A.Nikulina, I.S.Bladovskaya, M.N.Nikifrova, A.Y.Rojansky, A.I.Smirnitsky; I.M.Rahimov, N.Ch.Valiyeva, X.H.Ahmadova, M.B.Surek, K.V.Guliyeva, V.Ch.Hasanova, T.S.Guliyev, A.H.Hajiyeva, E.Sh.Behbudova and others from the Azerbaijani scientists touched on this problem in their research works. . Phraseological units have been analyzed to a certain extent in the works of scientists who have conducted research in the field of phraseology and the problem of studying their specific features has been addressed. We do not come across separate scientific-research works related to the study of national and international characteristics of phraseological units in modern English.

The object and subject of the dissertation. The object of the research is phraseological units in English, and its subject is the generalization and systematization of the results obtained from the study of national and international characteristics of phraseological units.

The goals and objectives of the dissertation. The purpose of the research is mainly to follow the events that happened in the language after such changes as social-political, economic, scientific-technical, and etc. in the late 20th century and early 21st century, to analyze the phrase “phraseological unit” in modern English, to study the structural and semantic features of phraseological units, to speak of national and international phraseological units that obey the grammatical rules of the English language and which are formed due to the internal features of the language and to determin the scientific-

theoretical basis of their position in the text, as well as the expansion of the semantic meaning of the words in the language, mainly through Latin and Greek, Germanic and Scandinavian languages, and the process of acquiring new units from a number of languages of the world.

In order to reach this goal, it is necessary to classify phraseological units, make comments about their origin, types and kinds, and perform tasks such as taking a critical approach to the acquisition of random words, subjective linguistic meetings, and single words during the introduction of phraseological units consisting of new borrowed words into the English language.

In order to achieve the main goal of the research work, the following tasks are planned in the analysis process.

- To comment on the issue of “English is the global language of mankind” among the six international languages in the globalized world, to explain on the basis of the real facts that the modern English language has the status of a global language;

- To determine the status and level of researching the problem of “phraseological unit” in general linguistics, German studies related to the topic of the research, to classify the existing ideas and considerations;

- To correctly determine the nature, types and place of phraseological units in modern English, to explain the logical and grammatical relations between phraseological units;

- To interpret the ways of formation of phraseological units in modern English;

- To analyze the structural-semantic features of phraseological units in modern English;

- To have a look at the national characteristics of phraseological units in modern English, to investigate their original national qualities and international characteristics;

- To review the scope of development of phraseological units in modern English;

- To determine the ability of phraseological units in speech conditions and valence in modern English;

- To broadly analyze the structural variations occurring within

the phraseological units in the speech process of the English language, to reveal the nature of the transformations occurring within them;

– To learn the possibilities of translating and tracing, mutual finding, substitution of phraseological units, to clarify the ways of their semantic “internationalization”, to prepare the methodology of substitution in the translation process;

– To study the practice of determining and reflecting the phraseological units of the English language in dictionaries, to show the ways of their spread to the Azerbaijani language from the lexicographic point of view;

– To investigate the phraseologizing process in modern English and the sources of phraseological units;

– To study the phraseologizing process of borrowings in English;

– To analyze the phraseological problems of translation.

The methods of the dissertation. To study the material related to the phraseological units of the modern English language, we are based on the linguistic-descriptive method based on classification, contextual analysis and synthesis of the studied language facts. Different linguistic methods according to the nature of the researched material, the goals and objectives are used. In the process of writing the dissertation, the logical, auditory observation on the material, universal-differential, transformation, generalization, interpretation, contextual and component analysis, modeling of the semantic field, descriptive method covering the stages of classification were taken as the basis, functional-semantic methods, comparison method as appropriate, and elements of the method of meeting and reconciling expression and content plans were widely used.

The main provisions for defense are:

1. The research work allows to follow the process of systematic investigation of the development of modern English lexicography, expands scientific and theoretical ideas about the newest lexicon of the vocabulary of the language.

2. Various innovations in people’s lives in the globalized world, including the introduction of new phraseological units formed

as a result of the invention of new technologies into the scope of use of language carriers lays the foundation for the adaptation and socialization of the personality of the individual who is familiar with the changes occurring in the world.

3. During the intercultural dialogue, adequate acceptance and full understanding of phraseological units transferred from one language to other languages by means of mass media and media, as well as television, internet, different social networks, etc. takes place due to the consideration of extra-linguistic components such as sound, video and image in addition to linguistic components.

4. The process of internationalization of national phraseological units in modern English is of great interest and is achieved by making certain phonetic or lexical-semantic changes to the active lexical units of the language. The process of internationalization of national phraseological units over time becomes the reason for the creation of their equivalents.

Scientific novelty of the research work. It is related to setting the problem and its specific solution. The study of phraseological units, which is always interesting from the point of view of the theory of linguistics, helps to get a correct idea about the semantic development of the language and its lexical system. The scientific novelty of the dissertation is that researches are conducted on the issue of linguistic problems, which are reflected in the lexical units of the language. Although this issue is rarely touched upon in German studies, the topic of national and international phraseological units formed by lexical-grammatical ways is constantly maintaining its importance and innovation.

The provisions of the research work guarantee the study of the issues of word creation in English and the correct assessment of the influence of the English language on foreign languages in the modern era. In the course of our research, the enrichment of the vocabulary due to the base of the language and the vocabulary of foreign languages is theoretically justified. The analysis of the internal meaning structure and external structure of phraseological words in English, their position and location in different languages, the analysis of their translation possibilities, the classification of their

national and international essence, the analysis of their development features and areas of use constitute theoretical and practical importance.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The theoretical importance of the research is that phraseological units in modern English were collected, systematized, described, linguistically analyzed, and their special features were revealed. The vocabulary of the language has been enriched by the change of the meanings expressed by the phraseological units used in the modern English language, the use of lexical units with new forms and new contents in the language, and the introduction of new phraseological units from foreign languages into the English language. It is for this reason that it is important from a practical point of view for any person interested in the English language - student, teacher, translator and others to get acquainted with the changes in the lexicology of the modern English language and examples of phraseology in English. It is possible to benefit from the analyzed materials and the obtained scientific results from the separate sections of the research, especially in lexicology, phraseology, translation theory, and in general, during the preparation of textbooks and teaching aids related to German studies, and the compilation of modern dictionaries. This dissertation work can be referred to as a necessary teaching aid in the study of lexicology and lexicology fields in the teaching process. It can play the role of material in the teaching of English in the Azerbaijani-speaking audience, in the learning process outside the audience with students and linguist graduate students. Finally, there is no doubt that the issues explained in the research work will be of some benefit to the researchers in the compilation of various textbooks, in general, in the more precise definition of the specific features of phraseological units in modern English.

Approbation and application. The main provisions and individual chapters of the dissertation were discussed in the form of reports at the meetings of the Department of English Language and Stylistics-1 at AUL, at the final, national and international conferences held at the university, and was reflected in the published scientific articles. The main results of the research work and the

proposed proposals were published in the materials of the Republican and International conferences in the form of 4 reports and theses (one of them abroad). 5 articles covering the main content of the dissertation (one of them abroad) were published in journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is fulfilled.

The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of English Lexicology and Stylistics-1 at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The total sign volume of the dissertation with reference to the volume of the structural parts of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature. Introduction part of the dissertation 8 pages 14 493 characters, Chapter I – 43 pages 82 961 characters, Chapter II – 56 pages, 102 907 characters, Chapter III – 27 pages, 51 957 characters, Conclusion – 5 pages, 8 137 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 260465 characters, excluding the list of references used.

THE CONTENT OF RESEARCH

In the “**Introduction**” part of the dissertation, the relevance of the subject and degree of development, the goals and objectives of the research, methods, the main provisions defended, scientific innovation, theoretical and practical importance are justified, information about the approval and structure of the research work, the name of the organization where the dissertation was carried out, and the total volume with sign is given.

The **first chapter** of the dissertation entitled “**Modern English - the global language of mankind**” consists of three paragraphs. In the first paragraph entitled “*Development of modern English language through intercultural dialogue under the influence of the globalization process*” it is stated that the globalization process occurring in the modern era is a universal that covers all spheres of our life.

English as a national language developed even within England before the country emerged from centuries of French rule. Its position was determined only during the Renaissance, when French and Latin were completely replaced by English as the language of teaching, law, literature and commercial activity. Even when English spread in the Celtic-speaking parts of Britain, it was not done with any national enthusiasm or reality, with a special program of legislation. Gradually, due to the formation and development of the standard English language, the people began to associate the way of speaking with the identity of the nation.

*“One of the main distinguishing features of globalization, which is one of the most significant events of the modern era, has an objective and legal nature, is the increase of ethnic, racial, religious and cultural diversity in society. The process of globalization has taken almost all countries into its orbit. Therefore, ethnic, racial, religious and cultural diversity exists in most of the countries of the world”.*²

The global language system is linked together by multilingual people who bring together different language groups. The hierarchical pattern of these relationships is consistent with other dimensions of the world system, such as the global economy and the world community of states.

Along with the expansion of global communication in the world, there was a need for a global language recognized and understood by people everywhere. English was used in many parts of the world. Klaus Rohde wrote: *“Free trade, MTV, that’s what British colonialism and Esperanto couldn’t do for decades, made the internet within a few years. In human history, English has been used more than any other language in international business, politics and culture, and if world trade and tourism are to function, or if a global economy and a global culture are to flourish, the presence of certain widely distributed, shared language is essential. Also, “global*

² Abdullayev, K.M. [and 42 co-authors] Multiculturalism of Azerbaijan / K.M.Abdullayev. – Baku: BBMM. – 2017. – p.7.

*economic and political structure needs a common language”.*³

In modern conditions, the distribution area and fields of the English language are very important for any specialist. The internationalization of the workforce, as it has been said before, recognizes English as the official language of the world, and learning this language offers great opportunities for personal, professional and cultural development.

In a sociolinguistic context, “Global English” refers to the use of English as a global language, spoken internationally and very popular around the world.

D.Crystal writes that *“Probably, the English speaker will be forced to become bilingual in order to communicate with the global English speakers, yes, we are approaching a critical moment in the history of linguistics. It is possible for a global language to emerge only once. After that, it will be very difficult to suppress this language”.*⁴

The last quarter of the 20th century will be taken as a critical time in the emergence of a global language.

English and globalization spread around the world. Having a global language helped globalization, and globalization coupled with a global language.

Quite naturally, the 21st century began with English as the main and universal language, the unique language of communication in the international world. In the second paragraph entitled ***“The influence of mass media on the development of modern English language”***, the influence of mass media on the development of the English language is discussed.

In the conditions of intercultural dialogue in the globalized world, mass media constitute the main communicative network in our time. In modern times, it is impossible to live life without

³ Rohde, K. Globalization and culture. Globalisierung und Kultur. The Role of the Internet. Die Rolle des Internets. What are the survival chances of individual cultures? Welche Überlebens-Chancen besitzen individuelle Kulturen? / K.Rohde. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2011. – s.17.

⁴ Crystal, D. English as a Global Language / D.Crystal. Second edition, – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, First edition – 1997; second edition – 2003; 10th printing – 2010. – p.38.

information technologies.

In this paragraph, communication barriers are discussed – obstacles that prevent the implementation of contacts and mutual cooperation between the communicator and the recipient. In the process of the implementation of communicative relations, since they make it difficult to receive, understand and master the messages, those barriers and obstacles are grouped and interpreted in the dissertation. Here we will limit ourselves to mentioning the names of those obstacles. Those obstacles are: technical, psychological, psychophysiological, social obstacles, as well as national-cultural reasons. As we have mentioned, the necessary information and comments about each of them have been given.

Any obstacles to the passage of information through the communication channel disrupt the functioning of the communication system. Functional violations of the communication system can occur due to a decrease in the ability of communication channels to transmit information. It is also possible that the technical systems of communication have obstacles, and in this regard, E.Latham writes: *“It is quite difficult to remove obstacles in the process of free exchange of ideas in the same city, building or room. As the distance between central administrations and departments increases, they become more difficult problems to overcome. In the same environment - geographical, social and professional - the general scope sometimes gives many signs of a certain concept that even words can't express. Such an element exists during the transmission of information over large distances!”*⁵

In order to prevent such situations from happening, we mentioned in the dissertation that it is important to regularly monitor the influence of the mass media on the mass audience, and for this purpose, we specially emphasized the need to implement measures consisting of six points. As a general result of all that we mentioned, we emphasized in the second sub-chapter that since there is a problem of multilingualism in the world, English, the international language of the Internet, can satisfy global network users.

⁵ Latham, E. The Federal Field Service / E.Latham. – Chicago: Public Administration Service, – 1947. – p-8-9.

In the last paragraph entitled ***“The problem of lexicalization of grammatical structure: word, phrase, sentence and phraseological unit”*** of the first chapter, while clarifying the issue of lexicalization of the grammatical structure, we talked about words, word combinations, sentences and phraseological units.

Semantic shift, at first sight, is the inner core of two opposite processes – grammaticalization of lexical meaning and lexicalization of grammatical form, in both cases semantic change occurs. With grammaticalization, a word with full meaning from the lexical aspect loses its semantic independence completely or partially, and begins to act as a formal indicator of certain grammatical relations, an auxiliary function. During lexicalization, the opposite process takes place – the formal indicator of grammatical relations acquires semantic independence, and the question of its transformation into a lexically significant unit is involved in the research in this paragraph.

The process of lexicalization has various manifestations in the language. The breakdown of certain types of lexicalization is noteworthy. During the lexicalization of formal indicators, the action of the semantic factor, the formal sign, which is generally devoid of any semantic content, becomes the expression of a certain semantic idea, because with this sign, the word opposes the correct form interpretation, and thus manifests itself in breaking its grammatical correlation and semantic parallelism.

It is known to everyone that the word is a linguistic unit that makes up the vocabulary of the language.

A.I.Smirnitsky writes that when there are certain relationships between the relevant objects and events of objective reality, different words come into contact with each other. Not only to understand the content, but even to build, install and clarify the grammatical construction, the lexical relationship between the words can have a decisive meaning. When analyzing the syntactic structure of the language, taking into account the lexical relations between words, it is necessary to set a clear boundary between the relations and combinations of words with special grammatical means. A.I.Smirvitsky distinguishes the main means of communication as follows: order of

words, forms of word change, auxiliary words and intonation.⁶

On the other hand, the main distinguishing feature for phraseologisms is the issue of the stability of the combination, and S.Jafarov writes about it: *“In general, as phraseology is little studied, a single specific term has not yet been created for word combinations that constitute its main research object. Therefore, these combinations are called by many terms like phrases that are not divided into constituent parts, invariable phrases, idiomatic expressions, lexical phrases, idioms, phrases, etc.”*⁷

As a whole, the third paragraph of the chapter talks about the place of word combinations in the language system, word combination and sentence, meaning and grammatical relations in word combinations. The study of phraseological units is related to the study of both words and word combinations. Therefore, when considering phraseological units, not only the stability of their sides is taken into account, but also the grammatical formation characteristic of them, and the problem of lexicalization of the grammatical structure in modern English: word, word combination, sentence and phraseological unit are studied with specific samples.

The second chapter of the dissertation, called **“The Conceptual Sphere of People in Cognitive Linguistics”** consists of three paragraphs. Here in the first paragraph, **“Characteristics of Linguocognitive Conceptology”** were discussed.

First of all, in this chapter, it is shown that the language is a conventional system of symbols, the issue of the combination of sounds that have a certain meaning and content for people, and that speech is a means of verbal communication, a process. It is implemented in different forms (message, instruction, command, etc.). From a psychological point of view, communication through language is a complex phenomenon. In order to convey any information through speech, it is necessary to choose appropriate words with a certain meaning and make them concrete. In addition to

⁶ Smirnitsky, A.I. The syntax of the English language / A.I.Smirnitsky. – Moscow: Ed. lit. in for. language, – 1957. – p.55-60.

⁷ Jafarov, S.A. Modern Azerbaijan language. Lexics. Part II / S.A.Jafarov. – Baku: Maarif, – 1982. – p.97.

accepting that speech communication is a complex and multifaceted process quite naturally, the speech act means the solution of a specific psychological task.

In this paragraph, the next stage of the development of the problem of language and thinking relations is determined to be the emergence of psycholinguistics. Within the framework of psycholinguistics, the processes of speech generation and perception, language analysis processes as a system of signs stored in human consciousness, language system and the ratio of its use and functionality are clarified.

From the point of view of modern cognitive science, the difficulties in solving these issues are mostly related to the fact that the concept is considered at the junction of various fields of knowledge. For example, in linguoculturology, a concept is a kind of element of the national culture in the mind of a language carrier, and in cognitive linguistics, a concept is the main unit of thought that combines a person's knowledge and experience.

Y.S.Kubryakova's opinion on this is as follows: *“Now such subjects have been formed, such as cognitive anthropology, cognitive sociology, and even cognitive literary studies, that is, such a special field has been formed in almost both humanities, that with the application of that cognitive approach and that related to the cognitive analysis of the relevant objects of science”*.⁸

Also, in this paragraph, the tasks of cognitive science are interpreted as a provision, that is, the study and classification of the process of improving knowledge, system of concepts, information; at the same time, the study of the general principles of human cognitive ability and its formation into a single mental mechanism; also, the determination of their mutual relations and influence is presented as a direction of cognitive linguistics-interdisciplinary cognitive science. These, in turn, are presented as cultural, linguistic, cultural, logical, semantic-cognitive, philosophical semantic field. Language plays the material role of linguocognitive analysis, and the goals of

⁸ Kubryakova, E.S. About the settings of cognitive science and actual problems of cognitive linguistics // Issues of cognitive linguistics. – Moscow:– 2004. No.1(001), – pp.7-11.

such studies may be different in different specific areas of cognitive linguistics. Linguistic analysis studies from the study of the lower layer of the language through the cognitive categorical-terminological apparatus to the concrete modeling of the structure of separate concepts as units (conceptosphere) of the meaning and national consciousness.

V.A.Maslova's views on this are very interesting. She writes that *"the main part of information about the world comes to a person linguistically, accordingly, compared to the world of various objects, events and things, a person lives in the world of more concepts created by himself for intellectual and social needs"*.⁹

The content of the drafts, etc. its structure has national specific features, there may be endemic concepts, lacunarity (empty area) of the synopsis is also observed. The method of semantic cognitive analysis implies that the content of the meanings is based on the classification – cognitive interpretation of the concepts, which gradually passes through the process of linguistic-cognitive analysis of the content of the meanings, while the cognitive-interpretation semantic cognitive analysis is conducted as a whole within the framework of linguistic semantics. By the way, it is mentioned in the dissertation that Z.D.Popova and I.A.Sternin emphasize that *"By ensuring the identification and classification of relevant concepts, the semantic-cognitive approach creates two opportunities for researchers to use the information obtained in the future:*

– return to language - processing of cognitive knowledge obtained for the explanation of events and processes in the semantics of the language, in-depth study of lexical and grammatical semantics; such a direction of research presents cognitive semasiology;

– movement to consciousness - modeling of concepts of the national conceptosphere as units of national culture: this direction presents the linguocognitive conceptology".¹⁰

⁹ Maslova, V.A. Linguoculturology / V.A.Maslova. – Moscow: Publishing Center "Academy", – 2001. – p.35.

¹⁰ Popova, Z.D. Semantic-cognitive analysis of the language / Z.D.Popova, I.A.Sternin. – Voronezh: Publishing house "Istoki", – 2007. – p. 9.

Y.S.Kubryakova writes that “*The connection of language forms and their cognitive analogues, with various cognitive structures - this is first and only a way of explaining their unique features and functional characteristics*”.¹¹

In this paragraph, in order to use the notion of “concept” of Linguocognitive conceptology as a sign modeled by linguistic means, the unit of national cognitive consciousness for the purpose of modeling and classifying the national conceptosphere, the tasks of linguocognitive conceptology consisting of four points have been simplified and this issue has been solved in the dissertation.

The cognitive interpretation of the results of psycholinguistic experiments shows that in the structure of the synopsis, cognitive features that are clearly and contradictory to each other can be distinguished.

As the conclusion of the paragraph, it is noted that since the phraseological units are the manifestation of the national thinking of the historical and cultural traditions of the people, this paragraph discusses the existing problem of studying the phraseological synopsis as a mental entity capable of representing a person’s knowledge about the environment, formed in the process of gathering socio-cultural experience. The components of phraseological units in modern English pay much attention to the description of the structure of the phraseological concept, which gives an idea of its meaning and figurative content.

In the second paragraph of the second chapter called “***National characteristics of phraseological units in Modern English***”, we talked about the national characteristics of phraseological combinations in modern English. It should be noted that the specificity of the meaning of phraseological units depends on the combination of cognitive and ethnolinguistic factors, as well as the interaction of language and consciousness. Phraseological concepts reflect the collective experience of the people, as well as the individual experience of an individual. They present mental images, convey an evaluative attitude to various manifestations of the

¹¹ Kubryakova, E.S. Human factor in language: Language and speech generation / E.S.Kubriakova. – Moscow: Science, – 2009. – p.13.

national character, show the features of the general outlook and thinking concepts of the speakers of the language. The structure of the phraseological synopsis consists of the following components: conceptual, meaningful, figurative and cultural-intellectual. These components are closely related to each other.

Conceptual component is the linguistic determination, definition, description, definition of the phraseological concept, its comparative characteristics in relation to a certain set of concepts.

Meaningful component – contains information about the place of the concept in the lexical system of the language. The meaning of a concept conveys certain cognitive properties that are part of its semantic content. Content is the same category that includes the knowledge reflected in the evaluation of situations and events in the individual's subjective attitude to the subject of the message, as well as in life experience.

According to D.S.Likhachev: *“The concept doesn't arise simply from the meaning of a word, on the contrary, it is the result of combining its dictionary meaning with a person's personal and folk experience”*.¹²

It is further emphasized that the image is a kind of prototype of the phraseological concept that is the result of the prototypical situation.

D.Lakoff notes that *“Prototypes are the brightest and most vivid images that represent the class of concepts as a whole”*.¹³

It is appropriate for us to look through several phraseological combinations created by the concept “Wolf” that correspond to the mentioned ideas and concepts.

a wolf in a lamb's skin / a wolf in sheep's clothing - a wolf in sheep's clothing;

a wolf down – eating like a wolf;

to cry wolf – to raise a false alarm;

¹² Likhachev, D.S. Conceptosphere of the Russian language. Russian literature: an anthology / D.S.Likhachev. – Moscow: Publishing Center “Academy”, – 1997. – p.285.

¹³ Lakoff, J. Metaphors we live by / J.Lakoff, M.Johnson. – Moscow: Editorial URSS, – 2017. – p.25.

to see a wolf - dry one's tongue / dry one's tongue and lips / unable to a word;

to have a wolf in one's stomach / to be hungry as a frunter – to be as hungry as a wolf

to keep the wolf from the door - to vomit foam from hunger, to get up at noon from hunger, to have the intestines stuck together from hunger, etc. combinations.

Prototypes of such phraseological units actualize their original meaning according to their literal meaning in a certain prototypical situation. This meaning is clearly shown in this sub-chapter, in which the rethought content is added in the imagination of many speakers, in the process of using the concept of a prototype in the mental activity of the speakers of the language. According to V.N.Teliya, “*phraseological units not only act as exponents of cultural signs, but can also transmit fragments of the national outlook from generation to generation*”.¹⁴

First of all, during the study of the national and international characteristics of phraseological units in the English language, in the scientific studies of the last ten years, the idea that the phraseological meaning of a word is a structure consisting of several macro components in complex system relations with each other was formed, and it is like this to our opinion.

There are grammatical, denotative and connotative macrocomponents of meaning, in the connotative macrocomponent, in turn, evaluative, figurative, emotional and stylistic components are distinguished. When talking about the meaning structure of phraseological units, V.N.Teliya put forward such an idea that “*for phraseological units, non-linguistic reality can be expressed by mandatory words denotative or affective (that is, which accurately explains this reality up to the class of signs), macrocomponent and all grammatical or coded phraseological units there is a macro*

¹⁴ Teliya, V.N. Russian phraseology: semantic, pragmatic and linguoculturological aspects / V.N.Teliya. – Moscow: School “Languages of Russian Culture”, – 1996. – p.215.

component that shows its characteristics”.¹⁵

The denotative macrocomponent and the grammatical macrocomponent constitute the lexical and grammatical meaning of the phraseological unit. At the same time, it is noted that the emotive macrocomponent is motivating, implicatively related to the macrocomponent and presents the meaning of the phraseological unit. Grammatical macrocomponent has a non-localized character and includes the meaning structure of phraseological units.

In the last paragraph of the second chapter entitled ***“International characteristics of phraseological units in Modern English”***, the international characteristics of phraseological units in the English language are involved in the research. In this paragraph of the dissertation, the international phraseology resulting from the press of mutual acquisition of languages presents the highest degree of identity of the phraseological units considered in these language systems.

Cross-linguistic idiomatics are characterized by the greatest degree of similarity. The spiritual and semantic equivalents in the phraseology of English and other languages are represented by phraseological units conditioned by the formation of independent, parallel derivatives, the image of universal thinking, the type of vision of the world from the same prism, mutual historical relations, and a single civilization.

Speaking about the use of foreign language elements in the vocabulary of the language, H.M.Shansky emphasizes that *“words and phrases can be taken as a whole, that is, sound complexes that have a certain meaning and only their individual elements (structural meaning) can be taken as real nominative units. From this point of view, it is necessary to distinguish between the lexical facts that reflect the influence of a foreign language, on the one hand, those explained by direct borrowings, and on the other hand, those that arise as a result of collation”*.¹⁶

¹⁵ Teliya, V.N. Semantics of idioms in functional parametric mapping // Phraseography in the Machine Fund of the Russian Language. – Moscow: Science, – 1990. – p.37.

¹⁶ Shansky, N.M. Lexical and phraseological calques in Russian / N.M. Shansky. – Moscow: Russian language at school, – 1955. No.3, – p.28.

In this paragraph of the dissertation, while conducting research, it is noted that in the era of globalization, there is a commonality as an international feature of phraseological units not only in European languages, but also in cognate and unrelated languages, and several samples are shown.

*If you a cricket stay on your hearth / if know your place! / stay on your own side of the fence! / This is none of your business / let not the cobbler go beyond his last / The cobbler must (should) stick to his last / let the cobbler stick to his last / The gunner to his linstocks and the steersman to the helm / let everyone herring hang by its own gill.*¹⁷

There are many samples of international features of phraseological units in modern English, and here are some of them: *Adversity is a good discipline/Adversity is a great schoolmaster – He knows best what good is that has endured evil – A nightingale (lover) that does not endure winter does not know the value of spring – Who hasn't seen the grain and he doesn't know happiness / Who hasn't seen needs, he doesn't know happiness. / If you don't know grief, you won't know joy. / Who has not tasted bitter, he doesn't know what is sweet, etc.*

The enrichment and increase of the phraseological fund of the English language and the emergence of phraseological innovations there are based on both the existing language material and the acquisition of foreign language elements. One of the most urgent problems of modern linguistics is still the process of phraseological calques, because in the XXI century, every day in the English language, lexical and phraseological clones, replicas, reproductions, that's imitations, copies, translated calques, calques of originals are based on foreign sources, in most cases, British and American reality.

Different historical stages, unraveling the tangle of etymological threads, indicate a deliberate step towards understanding the world around humanity. By finding unique metaphors and successfully exchanging images, the peoples of the world create a common wealth – a fund of international phraseological units.

¹⁷ Valiyeva, N.Ch. Large trilingual phraseological dictionary [in 2 volumes] / N.Ch.Valiyeva. – Baku: “Azernashr” publishing house, – 2010. – Vol.I, – p.438.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called **“Transnational processes: acquisitions and interaction processes in languages”**. In this chapter, the **“Process of phraseologising in English and the sources of formation of phraseological units”** is involved in the research. The phraseology of the English language is a complex conglomeration of stylistically widely used fixed word combinations, ranging from neutral common literary expressions to slang vulgarisms.

There are allomorphic and isomorphic features in the phraseology of any language, for example, by analyzing the phraseological structure of English, German, Russian, Azerbaijani, Turkish languages, one can't see the specific features, but it is obvious that they have the same meaning, for example, in English *“be hungry, belame, be blind, but never without land”* – in German *“bleibe hungriy, bleide lalun, bleibe blind, aber bleibe nich olme Heimat”* - in Russian *“будь голодным, будь дохом, будь селеным, но никада не будь без чести”*, In Azerbaijani, *“ac qal, topal qal, kor qal amma torpaqsız qalma”* etc.

Naturally, the spread of internationalization of phraseological units is primarily determined by the general cultural and historical development of mankind, the continuous interaction and mutual enrichment of languages and cultures. It is noted that phraseological units are a complex of oral speech that directly or indirectly conveys the truths of everyday life in England, events related to the country, facts of reality, and the characteristics of social relations existing at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century.

The phraseologization process of words and word combinations in modern English constitutes 20 (twenty) percent of the total number of phraseological units that are connected to some historical truth and formed under its influence. For example,

Eternal City - Roman city; “The Empire City” - New York City; “The City of magnificent Distances” - the city of great avenues - the city of Washington; “The City of Angels” - city of Los Angeles;

“The Golden city” – the city of Chicago; “The city of seven Hills” – the city of Rome; “The city of the Saints” - the city of Montreal.

Also, in this chapter, the issue of the existence of formal and functional-semantic unity in the phraseology of the English language, which is directly related to the religious and mythological representations of the English people, has been discussed, and it would be appropriate to show some of them as examples. For example, *God's truth, my God, by God, God bless you, honest to God, God defend me, by god fortune, the seek one's fortune, to read smb's fortune, etc. can be shown.*

It should be noted that phraseological units with the component "fortune" reflect universal ideas, views, understandings, concepts, ideas, therefore, rare exceptions coincide.

Also, in this chapter, a research was conducted on the phraseologization process of borrowings in the English language. Here, it is noted that despite the increase in the share of direct phraseological borrowings compared to the previous periods of the development of the modern English language, phraseological calques play their dominant role in the enrichment of the vocabulary.

"The calque and the phraseological corpus prepared on its basis are not compared, but the calque and its prototype are examined, which is unacceptable".¹⁸

Going through the phraseologizing process, stable repetitive phrases that manifest themselves in the phraseological system of the language receiving the lexical units acquire the degree of phraseological borrowings through calque in a new language material.

The last paragraph of the dissertation entitled ***"Phraseological problems of translation"*** deals with the phraseological problems of translation. As it is known, translation is a kind of spiritual and cultural wealth and professional activity of a person.

Interpreting skills are constantly being improved, and since this translation is closely related to the cultural life, customs and habits, the history of nations in this world, people get to know each other and learn about the culture of other nations.

¹⁸ Efremov, L.P. Fundamentals of the theory of lexical calque / L.P.Efremov. – Alma-Ata: Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special. education of Kaz.SSR. Kaz.State.Univ. them. S.M.Kirov, – 1974. – p.11.

Naturally, when we say “phraseological problems of translation”, we mean phraseological words, phraseological phrases, proverbs, sayings, winged words, etc. all types of phraseological units are meant by the mentioned forms and methods.

During translation, “transcription and transliteration, equivalent, analogue, descriptive translation, antonymic translation, translation of calques or borrowings, substitution, combined (combined) translation” are translation forms and methods used to convey the meaning of expressions. We also touched on the issue of equivalence during translation. We have discussed each of these methods separately in the dissertation and shown samples. In all the samples, the transfer of only referential meanings of the language unit is discussed, but if the transfer of pragmatic meanings is discussed, the broad context plays a decisive role in the selection of equivalents. It is true that the object of translation is not a separate language unit, but the text as a whole. The correct selection of translation options depends on the wider context or extra-linguistic situation.

The research carried out in this way was concluded on the basis of the provisions put forward in the initial stage of the work, and we came to the following **conclusions**:

1. The appearance of a large number of the same name in different periods of history and in different corners of the planet and the subsequent rethinking of the metaphorical meaning constitutes the centuries of human history. In the formation of the values of centuries of human culture, the dialogue of generations, history and modernity, unity and communities finds its embodiment in the understanding of each other and themselves in infinite spiritual, time and space dimensions.

At the present time, the beginning of the 21st century, the communication of the world’s leading languages is characterized by the dynamic penetration of new language units of English origin into the vocabulary of other languages.

The phraseology of the English language is very rich: it is colorful in terms of form and semantics; it consists of a large number of phraseological units that differ in their imagery and stylistic diversity.

Linguistic analysis of national and international features of phraseological units in modern English allows us to come to the following conclusions:

1. The development of the modern English language through intercultural dialogue under the influence of the globalization process led to its status as the global language of mankind. The influence of the mass media on the development of the modern English language is very great.

2. Analyzing the problem of lexicalization of the grammatical structure, we came to the conclusion that a phraseological unit can be in the form of a word, word combination and sentence. Emotional components of meaning demonstrate such a feature of derived lexemes as idiomaticity of semantics. This refers to the lexical idiomaticity of the semantics of the motivated word, because the system of word formation as a whole is characterized by irregularity, and therefore it is difficult to determine systematic increases of semantics in certain motivated words. The issue of distinguishing between lexical and word-creating idiomatic remains on the agenda and is a problem of great interest.

3. In cognitive linguistics, the emotional load of phraseological units is determined by the complex interaction of denotative, motivational and evaluative components. Moreover, both the macro-components themselves and the interpretation of their components are based on the characteristics of culture. In the analysis of phraseological units of the English language, a number of parameters are taken into account: the character of the meaning of the phraseological unit determined by its type, the type of motivation based on the creation of metaphor, denotative meaning, and its place in the system of linguological coordinates. The emotional component appears as a result of the interaction of all the structural components of its meaning, as well as the influence of the characteristics of the phraseological unit type.

As in lexemes, the corpus of phraseological units in terms of emotionality is divided into two unequal parts - expression of emotions, that is, phraseology of emotions, and emotional phraseology. The phraseology of emotions is characterized by the

predominance of units of a procedural nature, and the process, as a rule, shows active action or influence. Emotive phraseological units are characterized by the predominance of procedural semantic units. The interpretation and interpretation of the emotive component strongly depends on the type of rethinking that characterizes a certain phraseological unit or group of phraseological units. Some types of rethinking are, by their very nature, necessarily emotionally charged.

The problem of studying the phraseological concept as a mental entity, which is formed in the process of gathering socio-cultural experience, is capable of representing human knowledge about the reality in the environment, is a matter of relevance today. Its components, which create an idea about the structure, significant and figurative content of the phraseological concept, are of great interest for research.

Thus, on the basis of the reviewed material, it can be concluded that the phraseological concept in the language reflects the cultural life of the people and is a way to get to know the environment and, in general, the world, to gather knowledge about it.

4. Some scientists question the existence of phraseological concepts and believe that this concept is quite fictitious, fictitious, weakly related to empirical reality. However, in reality, it is not correct to agree with such an opinion, because it has been scientifically proven that concepts are created in the human mind during cognitive activity, knowledge and ideas about the environment are preserved in the form of phraseological units. In the language, these concepts are embodied in different types of phraseological meanings and grammatical forms.

5. Daily and historical knowledge of phraseological concepts in modern English; information of cultural norms and values; realizes folk knowledge about weather, art, and natural phenomena.

The study of phraseological concepts becomes a promising field of modern linguistics and allows a new look at the problems related to the mentality and culture of different peoples.

6. Bright, unique phraseology of the modern English language has a strong influence on the development of modern phraseology of many languages of the world and, in turn, has experienced the

influence of foreign languages at all stages of its development. In general, the innovative processes taking place in the formation of the phraseology of the new century reflect the desire of the peoples to enter the language systems of new phraseological units of English origin, which promote mutual understanding and the concept of unity, and gain international status. Knowing their meanings determines the correct use of these units in modern English, preserving the ecology of the mother tongue culture and cross-linguistic tolerance.

7. Extralinguistic factors such as historical, political, cultural, language relations have always been a source of mutual enrichment of the vocabulary of related and non-related languages. If in the past mostly borrowed words were taken, in modern times, as a result of direct contact between languages, many newly acquired phraseological units have been created that fill the reserve of the phraseological fund of the English language. Of course, most of the directly acquired phraseological units come out of the vocabulary of the host language, but phraseological units that have taken root in the new linguistic space and started to live in the language in the form of Englishism often do not resort to the help of their translated camouflages and the subsequent stages of their development. This phenomenon is a novelty in the assimilation of direct phraseological borrowings; it informs about multilingualism, active internationalization of language means and the growing role of the global English language.

8. As a whole, the formation of phraseology of the new century is manifested in the internationalization of language systems, which promotes the enrichment of European and world languages, as well as the mutual understanding and unity of peoples.

Acquisition determines the knowledge of the original meanings of phraseological units, their correct processing in modern English, preserving the ecology of language culture and interlinguistic tolerance.

If once the main source of borrowings was the literary style of the language, that is, the language of journalism, translated fiction, the scientific style of the language, phraseological units from the

English language are actively used in our spoken mother tongue during modern globalization.

Most of the phraseological units taken according to the orthography and orthography of the English language are not transliterated in the language. However, most of the phraseological units of English origin are later transliterated and combined into words according to the law of generalization and univerbation. Let's also take into account that univerbative words are language units used in colloquial and collective-professional speech, which are mainly formed as a result of the formation of compressive words.

9. Both lexical and phraseological layers of the language include the flow of borrowed words. The English language is the source of such a flow, which has become a global hurricane. Previously, words were mainly learned, but now dozens of new phraseological units are found in the native language every day. Many of them are, of course, "washed through the filter" of the language later, but the newly rooted units do not use their life in the language as usual, beginning in the form of Englishisms, with the help of translated camouflage and in the later stages of development. This phenomenon is a novelty in the assimilation of phraseological units, speaks of multilingualism, active internationalization of language tools and the growing role of global English. This linguistic phenomenon characterizes both written and spoken English equally. Thus, in the spoken speech of the modern mother tongue, the highest approval and evaluation are expressions taken from the English language.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following published works of the author:

1. Bashirova, N.R. Specific features of the phraseological system of the modern English language // – Baku: AUL, Language and literature, – 2019. Vol. IX, №4, – p.32-39.
2. Bashirova, N.R. Phraseological derivation in the colloquial speech of Modern English // – Baku: BSU, Language and literature. International Scientific-theoretical Journal, – 2020. № 2(114), – p.99-101.

3. Bashirova, N.R. Spheres of using the phraseological units in Modern English // Vcheni Notes of the Taurida National University named after V.I. Series: Philology. Social Communication, Part 1, Public Domain "Helvetica", – 2020. Vol. 31(70), №3, – p.76-80.
4. Bashirova, N.R. Peculiarities of the international phraseological units in Modern English // – Baku: ANAS Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli. Issues of philology, – 2021. №2, – p.171-178.
5. Bashirova, N.R. Variation of the phraseological units in Modern English // – Baku: AUL, Scientific news, – 2021. №3, – p.17-23.
6. Bashirova, N.R. National origin of the phraseological units in Modern English // Scientific practice: modern and classical research methods: Collection of scientific papers "ΛΟΓΟΣ" with Proceedings of the I International Scientific and Practical Conference, – Boston-Vinnitsia: Primedia eLaunch & European Scientific Platform, – February 26, – 2021, Vol. 2, – p.47-50.
7. Bashirova, N.R. The process of phraseologization in Modern English // Materials of the III Republican Scientific Conference on "Basics of humanitarian and social sciences". – Baku: – April 30, – 2021, – p.29-31.
8. Bashirova, N.R. The peculiarities of linguocognitive conceptology // Materials of the IV International Scientific Research Conference – Baku: – June 6, – 2021, – p.67-70.
9. Bashirova, N.R. The Features of Phraseological Concepts in Modern English // XV International Scientific Research Conference. – Baku: – October 8, – 2023, – p.81-83.

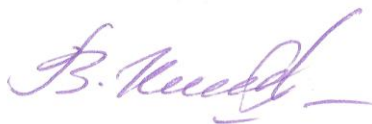
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