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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR
CORRESPONDENCE IN THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE
(BASED ON J.GALSWORHY'S "THE WHITE MONKEY",
"THE SILVER SPOON", "SWAN SONG")**

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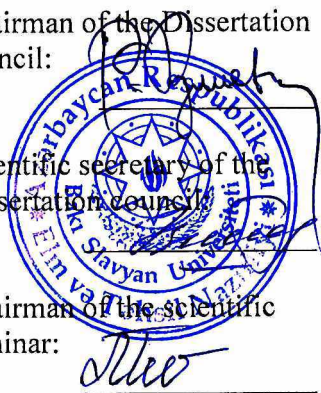
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

The relevance and level of scope of the subject. Growing interest in foreign language teaching in recent years, the conduct of research in various fields of linguistics is of great scientific, theoretical and practical importance. As we study the problems of the formation and development of the national languages of peoples, their history, culture, political and social relations with other peoples are determined. In the development of any language there is a great need for the manifestation of the spiritual world of the people, the means of artistic expression.

Phraseological combinations allow to study deeply the cognition of the people, its national culture, political, economic, social relations with other peoples, and proverbs are passed down from generation to generation, bringing with them words, expressions and sentences from very ancient times. Against the background of all this, the language is filtered not only by the people, but also by linguists.

Phraseological units are stable word combinations, and their stability feature is not always easy to give their equivalents in another language and causes many difficulties during translation. The phraseology of the English language differs from the phraseology of other languages due to its richness and variety. The main reason why phraseological units do not fully correspond with their counterparts in the target language is that they depend on the factors affecting the people's lifestyle, everyday life, worldview, imagination and rules during the years of historical development of that language can be explained by the fact.

It is known that language is a historical and social phenomenon. This aspect of the language also applies to its phraseology. Phraseological units in each language were gradually formed and enriched as a result of a necessary need, passing a certain period of development. From the point of view that phraseological combinations are a product of people's imagination, it is very difficult to determine the exact period of their creation, and for this, it takes us to the time before the formation of the compared

languages as one language, that is, earlier, to the period when the first written monuments were created.

From the point of view that phraseological units are the product of the imagination of the people, it is very difficult to determine the exact period of their formation, and this leads us to the time before the formation of compared languages as a language.

The core of the vocabulary of each language is the life, customs, culture, history, etc. of the people who speak that language, making up words that are related. Phraseological combinations are widely used in every language to convey ideas in a vivid, more figurative way. Phraseological units play a special role in conveying the image of each people about the events, objects and people around them in a more figurative way.

Phraseological units are formed and enriched by words in the main vocabulary of the language. However, certain words play an important role in the creation of phraseology.

Research suggests that in English phraseological units used with the names of people, animals and places, somatic, color combinations with color names predominate. Phraseological combinations and proverbs, which have a very ancient history, have been passed down from generation to generation, and expressions that are the product of the people's thinking have survived to the present day.

Phraseological units are not only used in oral and written literature, journalism, but also created. The terms are widely used in the scientific literature and unlike them, they are used in a limited way. As for the communicative phraseological combinations that are part of phraseological units, i.e. proverbs and sayings, they are created at the expense of the internal vocabulary, morphological and syntactic capabilities of each nation. Most of the phraseological combinations reflect the way of thinking, life, national features and traditions of each nation.

A number of works have been done on the study of phraseological combinations from different aspects in English and Azerbaijani languages, monographs, dissertations, articles have been written. However, comparative monographic studies on the study of the structural and semantic features of the English language on

specific works are insufficient, and there is a need to study the relevance of the comparative study of phraseology on the basis of the object of comparison. Lack of attention to the comparative study of the phraseological combinations that make up the unique national and spiritual values of each of the English and Azerbaijani peoples creates the need for the relevance of the dissertation.

Study of the phraseological units attracted a number of researchers' attention. And some of them paid great attention especially to this field of science. Here belongs F. Veysalli, D. Yunusov, H. Bayramov, M. Adilov, S. Jafarov, A. Gurbanov, R. Hasanov, N. Seyidaliev, M. Mirzaliyeva, Y. Seyidov, A. Hajiyeva, N. Valiyeva, A. Bulakhovski, A. Yefimov, A. Kunin, V. Jukov, V. Vinogradov, N. Amasova, V. Arkhangelsk, X. Kasares, E. Patric E. Bruver, R. Ginsburg, Y. Seidle, McMordi, U. Skate and etc.

The object and the subject of the research. The object of the study is phraseological combinations in the works of J. Galsworthy. The subject of the research is the study of structural-semantic features of phraseological combinations in English and their interpretation in Azerbaijani.

The purpose and objectives of the research. The purpose of the research is to determine the structural and semantic features of phraseological units in English and their correspondence in the Azerbaijani language. To achieve this goal, the following tasks are planned:

- studying the structural-semantic features of phraseological units;
- considering the degree of development of phraseological units in English and Azerbaijani languages;
- analysing the variability in the components of phraseological units in the research process;
- researching of biblical units used in the works of J. Galsworthy;
- giving the structural-semantic classification of phraseological units;
- determining the semantic features of phraseological units;

- giving the interpretation of peculiarities and comparative classification of processing of phraseological units in fiction;
- revealing the difficulties encountered during the translation of phraseological units into the Azerbaijani language in J.Galsworthy's works;
- determining the causes of changes in the composition of phraseological units;

Methods of the study. Language materials in the dissertation were selected taking into account the specificity of the goals and objectives of the work. Semantic and comparative comparison, traditional, descriptive, observation as well as methods of linguo-statistical analysis of language were used in the research.

The methodological basis of the dissertation work in the field of language theory contains theoretical and fundamental works of local and foreign scientists. Although phraseological units in English and Azerbaijani languages are studied from different aspects, we think that there is a need to study the structural and semantic features of phraseological units on specific works.

The main provisions put out for the defense.

1. The components of phraseological units are variable and are able to create new context meanings.
2. The enrichment of the phraseological units of the English language can be explained by the important role of prayers and the units taken from Bible.
3. The features of homonymy, synonymy and antonymy once again actualize the problem of phraseological semantics.
4. Phraseological units containing anthroponyms, zoonyms and toponyms are related to the characteristics of the bearers of these names and they can be seen as an intertextual element.
5. The development of somatic phraseological units in all languages can be explained by the similarity in people's way of thinking and imagination.
6. The fact that communicative phraseological combinations create different shades of meaning for different peoples depends on extralinguistic factors in their formation.

7. The lexical composition and structural-thematic features of most of the verb and non-verb phraseological combinations used in plays are also related to the individual style of the author.

8. During the comparative-typological research, facts and regularities related to variability appear in the phraseological units of both languages.

9. Certain functional features of phraseological units manifest themselves during speech communication.

10. Incomplete, difficult to understand communicative connections are identified within the context.

Scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the dissertation is related to the setting of the problem and its solution. For the first time, an attempt was made to study phraseological units in specific works in the typological aspect in concrete plays. In the research, the contextual meanings of phraseological units in the works of John Galsworthy were given, the thematic classification of phraseological units in terms of context was explained, and the structure of incomplete proverbs was completed. During the research, it was determined that the phraseological combination "take a lunar" used in J. Galsworthy's works created by him is used in different situations as the author himself wants and it does not go beyond the limits and borders of his works.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the dissertation is the systematization and generalization of the existing approach to phraseological combinations in modern linguistics. The dissertation also compares the causes of changes in the structure of phraseological units, the study of their components, their meanings not only in isolation, but also in the context. The practical significance of the dissertation can be used mainly as a foreign language, in the practice of teaching English in "Reading" classes, as well as in the development of teaching aids for intercultural communication, as well as new dictionaries.

Approbation and application of the research work. The main provisions of the dissertation were presented at scientific seminars organized by the Azerbaijan University of Languages and other universities, meetings of the department, scientific conferences

of young researchers. Scientific articles on the subject have been published in scientific works of scientific research and higher education institutions, collections of articles, international journals and other scientific publications (15 scientific articles and conference materials were published). While conducting research on the topic, reference was made to the works of authors of research in the field of phraseology. The actual language materials of the dissertation are phraseological dictionaries in English, as well as J.Galsworthy's plays. More than 140 scientific literature and articles, as well as Internet sources were creatively used in the research. The literature covers Azerbaijani, Russian and English languages.

Name of the organization in which the dissertation work is performed. The dissertation was completed at the Department of Linguocultural studies of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The structure and the volume of the dissertation, in signs, indicating the volume of each structural unit seperately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion, list of references and appendix. The introductory part of the dissertation is 6 pages – 10380 symbols, Chapter I 34 pages – 59721 symbols, Chapter II 41 pages – 70275 symbols, Chapter III 37 pages – 62155 symbols, Conclusion part 4 pages – 6491 symbols, the total volume of the work is 211033 symbols.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the **Introductory** part of the dissertation the relevance of the topic is substantiated, research, goals and objectives, research method, theoretical provisions, scientific novelty of the work, its theoretical and practical significance are defined, information about the structure of the dissertation is given.

The first chapter is entitled “**The role of phraseological combinations in the enrichment of the English language**”. This chapter has three subheadings: the history of the study of word combinations and phraseological combinations, the phraseological combinations used in the Bible in J.Galsworthy's work, the variability in the components of phraseological combinations.

The first paragraph of the chapter is devoted to the **“History of the study of word combinations and phraseological combinations”**. Phraseology as a branch of linguistics attracted the attention of scholars in the XVIII century, and since the XX century, consistent scientific research has been conducted in this field. Phraseology was first studied in lexicology. In lexicography, attention is paid to the collection of phraseological units and their inclusion in dictionaries.

The history of the study of English proverbs dates back to the early twentieth century. Seidle and Mc Mordy can be considered the first researchers of English proverbs¹.

Phraseology often studies not all fixed compounds, but more active compounds that become part of the structure of language. As in other languages, some words in Azerbaijani and English have only one meaning. For example, saç(lar) – in Azerbaijani, hair (s)- in English. There are words that have more than one meaning. A striking example of this is the English baş-head; əl – hand words can be shown.

The nominative meaning of the word head is used as the head, the human head. But bring to a head – to finish, to bring to an end; make head or tail of something – inexperienced, incompetent; The nominative meaning of the word hand is hand, then the hand of the clock, and in phraseological combinations to give a hand – to help. to hold hands (to help); to call one’s hand; in hand – on the table, etc.

Well, I shall moot it at the next Board” He said: “Qui’te!” said the manager. “Nothing like bringing things to a head, is there?” (The White Monkey, P.III, Ch.VII)².

No, sir James Foggart English Labour intends to call it’s own hand (The Silver Spoon, P.II, Ch.II)³.

Phraseological combinations or phraseologisms are considered equivalent to the word. Sometimes there are those who oppose this idea. For example, Speaking about the words and their

¹ Mordy, Mc.W.English idioms and how to use them/[Electronic resource] URL:<https://www.google.com/idioms&oq=english+idioms+mc+mordy&>

² Galsworthy, J. “A modern Comedy” / J.Galsworthy. Book 1. “The White Monkey”. L.: Fredonia Books, – 1976. – 344 p.

³ Galsworthy, J. “A modern Comedy” / J.Galsworthy. Book 2. “The Silver Spoon”. – Moscow: Progress Publishers, – 1976. – 332 p.

phraseological equivalents Y.R.Gepner says: “There is no need to use compounds if we have a single word to express our thoughts”⁴.

There are many linguists who do not agree with this opinion. Thus, in their opinion, phraseology does not mean to equate the word, nor to equate it with the word. The point is that we can use phraseology as a synonym for the word. For example, *to die - go home, go the way of nature, go to a better world, go the glory, go to one's last (long) home, go to heaven* and so on. In this case, phraseology and words are considered equivalent to each other, and there is no doubt about it. If word phraseology did not differ from one another in certain respects, of course, they would not belong to different branches of linguistics. This difference certainly exists. One of such differences, as Y.R.Gepner has shown, is emotionality and expressiveness in phraseology.

According to A.V.Kunin, the complexity of phraseological combinations depends not only on the ambiguity of the terms they contain, but also on the contradictions of the language to which they belong. Further, the author notes that one of the important problems of linguistics is to enrich the language with fixed phraseological unit⁵. He proposed to call such a section "phraseomatics". Therefore, phraseology should be studied from two aspects: 1) idioms; 2) phraseological units.

In the process of forming phraseological units, the components of free word combinations lose their meaning and combine to form a whole meaning. It is not always possible for such units to have equivalents in different languages. That is, a phraseological combinations used in one language has no complete or partial equivalent in another language.⁶

Most of the phraseological combinations, which have no complete or partial equivalents, are units formed by national

⁴ Гепнер Ю.Р. Об основных признаках фразеологических единиц и о типах видоизменения // Проблемы фразеологии. Исследования и материалы. - М.: Л., 1964. - С. 153.

⁵ Кунин, А.В. Фразеология современного английского языка / А.В.Кунин. - Москва: Международные отношения, -1996.-452с

⁶ Mirzəliyeva, M.M. Türk dilləri frazeologiyasının nəzəri problemləri / M.M.Mirzəliyeva. - Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat, - 1996. - 42 s.

traditions, way of life and way of life. There are many examples of such units. For example, "*top dog*"; "*dirty dog*"; *outside ears, bee thing; box and cox* and so on. It is difficult to give literal translations of idioms and their full meanings do not exist in the Azerbaijani language, but in return, phraseological units corresponding to the idiomatic meaning of these expressions are used and are considered partially equivalent. For example, *the top dog – the winning side in battle; dirty dog – dirty, stupid man; outside ears – strangers; box and cox – people doing the same thing; geese – bloody* and so on.

The **second half**, called "**Phraseological Units Used in the Bible in English**", discusses the role of the Bible in enriching English phraseology. For many years, the Bible has been a rich source of examples of English linguistics. The number of expressions and combinations taken from the Bible is very large in English. Not only phraseological compounds, but also idiomatic compounds are found among such compounds. The Bible is an important literary source of phraseological units. The Bible has been the most widely read book in England for many years, and much has been said and written about it. Most of the phraseological units from the Bible into English are literally translated from ancient Greek and Hebrew. Gathering and counting them is not an easy task, because there are too many of them.

Many phraseological units have historically been derived from prayers. ("The Book of Common Prayer") For example, *for better, for worse – at any cost; from the bottom of the heart; lay violent hand on oneself – to commit suicide*. J.Galsworthy also used biblical phrases in his works in "The White Monkey", "The Silver Spoon", and "Swan Song" and enriched the language of the plays. For example, *I'm not... Solomon at six stone seven – I have a lot to be a wise Solomon (I can't be as wise as Solomon, Solomon was the Tsar known in the Bible for his wisdom)*. The Holy Ghost – Holy Spirit! e.g. *I'm not... Solomon at six stone seven*⁷. (*I can't be as wise as Solomon*)

⁷ Galsworthy, J. "A modern Comedy" / J.Galsworthy. Book 1. "The White Monkey". L.: Fredonia Books, – 1976. – 344 p.

*Sir James foskisson moved in his chair and pupils of his light-blue eyes became as pin-points. He nodded almost precisely as if he had seen the holy Ghost!*⁸

Observing the research on the phraseological units of the Azerbaijani language, it can be concluded that only in some legends, combinations have been used as a source in the enrichment of phraseology. In this sense, başına iş gəlmək, başı daşa dəymək – have a problem or to have an accident and so on.

e.g. Xan çıxdı balkona və bir papiros yandırıb başladı var gəl etməyə. Dəxi ona aşkar oldu ki, Novruzəlinin başına bir iş gəldi ki, bu qədər yubandı.⁹

Considering into account above saying facts, we can easily note that by omitting or completing one of the components of these phraseological units, it serves to either reinforce the meaning or to describe it figuratively. So we can stress here that some combinations taken from legends played an important role in the enrichment of the phraseology of the Azerbaijani language.

The **third** paragraph of the chapter, called “**Variability in the Components of Phraseological Compounds in Galsworthy’s Works**”, discusses the fact that phraseological units, in addition to serving the richness and diversity of language, can also express basic concepts in many cases. Phraseological combinations have a single lexical meaning and grammatical function, but because they are close to the word, they can be related to different parts of speech, such as words. Phraseological variance arises as a result of lexical-grammatical changes of a phraseological unit to express the same meaning in the language e.g. to be in a stew, be on a stump – to be in a desperate situation; all kinds of, all sorts of – any, all possible; act the fool, play the fool – to think about others to be fool and others can be considered lexically and grammatically a phraseological variant.

Although phraseological variability and synonymy are similar, they are completely different from each other. Thus, some linguists

⁸ Galsworthy, J. “A modern Comedy” / J.Galsworthy. Book 2. “The Silver Spoon”. – Moscow: Progress Publishers, – 1976. – 332 p.

⁹ Məmmədquluzadə, C.M. Əsərləri, Dörd Cilddə / C.M.Məmmədquluzadə. – Bakı: “Öndər Nəşriyyatı”.–2004. 663 s.

call expressions that have fixed meanings, lexical and grammatical changes a phraseological variant.

However, N.Seyidaliev considers phraseological units formed as a result of substitution of synonymous words not as variants, but as phraseological synonyms, and gives an example of phraseological synonymy of many phraseological units containing synonyms¹⁰. For example: to open a business – to open a game; to gather one's mind – to come to one's senses – to concentrate one's mind, and so on. The author gives the following examples of phraseological variants: ayağına düşmək – to beg someone; boğaza yığmaq – to make somebody feel bored, etc.

It should also be noted that in phraseological variants, phraseology has the same meaning and one or more of its components must overlap. In phraseological synonyms, the main quality is that the lexical structure is completely different, but the meaning is the same or close.

The following features of phraseological variants distinguish them from phraseological synonyms.

- 1) phraseological variants should replace each other in all styles of language;
- 2) it is important to have a common component for phraseological variants;
- 3) phraseological variants must have the same meaning;
- 4) when replacing phraseological variants should not harm the content of the text;
- 5) phraseological variants actually arise during the deformation of the phraseological unit.
- 6) Observations give ways to say that the emergence of phraseological variants creates a basis for the enrichment of new phraseological combinations.

¹⁰ Seyidaliev N.F. Azərbaycan dastan və nağıl dilinin frazeologiyası / N.F.Seyidaliev. – Bakı: Çıraq, – 2006. – 272 s.

The main provisions derived from this chapter are highlighted in the following articles and conference materials published by the author¹¹.

The **second chapter, “Semantic features of phraseological combinations”** is divided into four paragraphs. In the first half of the phraseological units in English, called homonymy, synonymy and antonymy, the syntactic relations between the lexical composition and components of phraseological combinations, their meanings and the word equivalence of these combinations are compared. In English, we come across such phraseological units that act as homonyms in the form of free word combinations. For example, in “The White Monkey”, the combination of to “*chew the cud*” is used in the sense of “*thinking*” as a phraseological unit; as a free word combination, it means “*to rot*”. Let's base our opinion with examples: He sat there polishing the nail of one forefinger against the back of the other, and chewing the cud of life¹².

The fixed combination “take a lunar” used in the works of John Galsworthy has been used as a homonym. The writer used this combination in his works in different meanings, adding different shades of meaning to it.

“Mr. Butterfield, sir! H'm! The young man had been very spry. Covered by “Gradman’s bluff and greasy greeting the “took a lunar” as his Uncle Poger used to call it¹³.

¹¹ Hasanquliyeva, E.A. Variation in the components of phraseological units in the English and Azerbaijani languages // World Science: Problems and Innovations. XXXIX International Scientific Conference, Russian Federation, – Penza: – 2020. – p. 158-161. Фразеологические сочетания Библиейского происхождения в английском языке (на материале Дж. Голсуорси “The White Monkey”, “The Silver Spoon” и “Swan Song”) // Наука и Бизнес: Пути Развития, – Москва: – 2012. с. 66-69. Frazeoloji birləşmələrdə ləksik, qrammatik, ləksik-qrammatik variasiyalar. Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XIV Respublika Konfransı // – Bakı: – 2011. s. 110-113.

¹² Galsworthy, J. “A modern Comedy” / J.Galsworthy. Book 1. “The White Monkey”. L.: Fredonia Books, – 1976. – 344 p.

¹³ Galsworthy, J. “A modern Comedy” / J.Galsworthy. Book 1. “The White Monkey”. L.: Fredonia Books, – 1976. – 344 p.

H'm! What was she wanting now? Should he ask? And, as if attending to the crumbs on his lapel he took "a lunar". That face of hers, whose eyes for a moment were off guard was dark with some deep – he couldn't tell! Secret!¹⁴.

Bent on "taking this lunar" – as "Old Forsyte" would call it – at his own position, he walked away from the House that same day, after dealing with an accumulated correspondence¹⁵.

Apparently, their meanings are not so close. The author uses this combination (homonym) in the first and third sentences in the meaning of "to lie, or to pretend" and in the second and fourth sentence it means "to look up".

If we look closely at all the works of the author, we can conclude that he created this combination and used it in different senses. Although synonymous phraseological units have the same meaning, but there are semantic and stylistic differences between them. Therefore, they cannot replace each other in every context. There is no such difference between lexical and structural variants of phraseological units, and it is possible to replace them in each context. So, fixed compounds that replace each other are called phraseological synonyms.

There are three types of phraseological synonyms in the theoretical literature: ideographic, stylistic and stylistic-ideographic¹⁶.

Ideographic synonyms differ in their shades of meaning. For example, "like anything" and "like billy-o"; both phraseological units mean "terribly, bully." However, there is a slight semantic difference between them. "*Like anything*" means "to be able to do something like crazy", "*like billy-o*" means "to do something in a crazy way".

Stylistic synonyms have the same meaning, but they differ in style. However, these phraseological units differ from each other in

¹⁴ Galsworthy, J. "A modern Comedy" / J.Galsworthy. Book 3. "The Swan Song". – Moscow: Progress Publishers, – 1976. – 372 p.

¹⁵ Galsworthy, J. "A modern Comedy" / J.Galsworthy. Book 2. "The Silver Spoon". – Moscow: Progress Publishers, – 1976. – 332 p.

¹⁶ Kunin, A.V. Phraseology of modern English / AV Kunin. - Moscow: Международные отношения, - 1996. - 452 с.

terms of style and functionality. Thus, some of them are rough expressions used in ordinary speech, some in fiction, and some in everyday life. For example: *to go to the West (in the military)*, *to go the way of nature*, *to go the way of all flesh*, *to go out of this world*, *to go home (hence)*, *to go beyond the veil*, *to go to a better world*, *to go to the glory*, *to go to heaven*, *to go to one's account*, *to go one's last long rest* and so on.

Stylistic-ideographic synonyms, on the other hand, have both semantic and stylistic differences. As noted, phraseological synonyms are included in the composition of synonyms and their analogy is formed. For example, the phraseological unit "*to play the fool*" has an analogy in the form "*to play (act) the (giddy) goat*".

I don't know. Why you've asked me to come Fleur. It's playing the goat for no earthly reason¹⁷.

Antonymous phraseological units. An antonym is usually a unit of language with the opposite meaning. Phraseological antonyms are such units that they belong to the same grammatical class¹⁸.

Examples of phraseological antonyms in modern English are the following. Antonyms such as *start – end: bring to a head, put a stop – finish, gather way – start, go put – end, rule the roast – start, go over the top – step by step, lose one's head – keep one's head, falling love – be out of love* and so on.

The **second paragraph** of the chapter deals with the **“Phraseological combinations of anthroponyms, zoonyms and toponyms in the works of J.Galsworthy”** and their etymology. Thus, in both English and Azerbaijani languages, there are many phraseological combinations with the names of animals. This is more prevalent in English. Galsworthy used such fixed combinations more often in his works.

1. Phraseological units with human names: *I'm a Dutchman if (or unless I'm a Dutchman) – damn that (then); the sword of*

¹⁷ Galsworthy, J. “A modern Comedy” / J.Galsworthy. Book 1. “The White Monkey”. L.: Fredonia Books, – 1976. – 344 p.

¹⁸ Кунин, А.В. Фразеология современного английского языка / А.В.Кунин. – Москва: Международные отношения, – 1996. – 452 с.

Damocles; (every) Tom, Dick and Harry – every passer-by; to float from St.Paul's to Peter – to die, to go to another world, to fail.

2. Phraseological units express the imagination, way of life, attitude to events of each nation and enriches the spoken language. In this sense, the phraseological combinations of animal, bird, and insect names with zoonyms also increase the shades of meaning in the language of each language and the works in that language. In English, such phraseological combinations were created in certain historical periods, in certain situations, some of which are still unknown, as a product of the imagination of the people.

For example: *cat burglar – night thief; Kilkenny cats – fight to the death; ball dog – the winning side; dirty dog – stupid person; act (play) the (giddy) goat – behave like a fool; a fine (pretty) kettle of fish.*

3. It is clear that the speech and the way of thinking of each nation has its own characteristics. Therefore, it is easier to identify national variants of phraseological units than other phraseological combinations. From this point of view, this does not apply to phraseological combinations with the names of places. In order to understand the phraseological combinations used with place names, it is necessary to know at least that country, city, etc. even recognizing can not help, because these words lose their previous meanings in the form of fixed combinations.

For example: *fiddle while Rome is burning – to have fun during the national mourning period (myth. The Roman emperor Nero used to look at the burning city of Rome and burn it in disbelief); in Queer Street – in a difficult situation; Queer Street – the street of the poor or financial difficulties.*

The third paragraph, called “**Somatic phraseological units in English**”. According to A.Hajiyeva *the origin of phraseological units allows us to compare, systematize and analyze two English and Azerbaijani somatic phraseological units to determine the lexical-semantic features, richness of form and content, usability, semantic and grammatical structure. Equivalence and difference of meaning, general and specific aspects of phraseology.*¹⁹

¹⁹ Hacıyeva, Ə.H. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində somatik frazeologizmlərin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri / Ə.H.Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2004. – 192 s.

Taking into account the above, we can show the examples used in J.Galsworthy's works e.g. *talk the hind – leg off a donkey – to speak, to annoy; to put one's foot in one's mouth – to make a gross mistake; keep one's eyes on smb. – to keep an eye on someone; have an eye on something – to observe something; cool one's heels – waiting in vain; keep one's head; look down one's nose; to have one's tongue in one's cheek – to speak hypocritically; to commit to heart – to perpetuate; to put one's nose out of joint; have one foot in the grave – one foot in the grave; bring to a head* and so on.

The history of most of the phraseological combinations in modern English goes back to ancient times. For centuries, people have created short, meaningful somatic phraseological units that reflect their desires and aspirations. They are connected with the life, way of life, customs and habits of the people. Such phraseological units reflect different areas of the past life and history of both the English and the Azerbaijani people.

*I don't see how I can avoid putting my foot into my mouth. Without, do you?*²⁰. – I do not understand how I made such a mistake. I could not do it.

*Güz alması kibi al yamağım yırtmışım çoq
Gələnlə gedəndən sorduğum çoq.*²¹

I tore my patch as much as an apple of my eye
I ask a lot of people when they come and go.

In the context of the **fourth** paragraph entitled “**Difficulties created by phraseological combinations in interpretation in the Azerbaijani language in the works of J.Galsworthy**”, a number of phraseological units contain ethnographic components, words reflecting historical symbols of the people's way of life, differentiation of phraseological units. In this case, in particular, the translation of fixed compounds from one language to another is not only a literal translation from one language to another, but also by transliteration or the exact equivalent. That is, the translation must maintain the stability, imagery and features of the expression. It

²⁰ Galsworthy, J. “A modern Comedy” / J.Galsworthy. Book 1. “The White Monkey”. L.: Fredonia Books, – 1976. – 344 p.

²¹ Araslı, H. *Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud* / H.Araslı.– Bakı: Öndər Nəşriyyatı – 1962. – 375 s.

should be noted that the literal translation is mainly used in the translation of winged words.

For example: *My hat! My Holy Ghost! My aunt! – Divine! My God! The Holy Spirit; be born with a silver spoon in the mouth; that cat won't jump; take a lunar-to lie etc.*

e.g. *She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth. She thinks she can do what she likes*²².

O, göydən zənbillə düşüb. Düşünür ki, istədiyi hər şeyi edə bilər.

*The main provisions derived from this chapter are highlighted in the following articles and conference materials published by the author*²³.

The **third** chapter "**Structural-semantic features of phraseological units**" consists of three paragraphs.

The first paragraph, entitled structural-thematic classification of phraseological units, states that one of the most ancient and traditional principles for classifying phraseological units is based on their true meanings. This principle is called thematic feature and is widely used mainly in the Western linguistic literature, and they (Western linguists) grouped idioms according to their true meanings according to this principle²⁴.

As it is known, the sources of idioms can be related to various spheres of human activity, life and natural phenomena.

²² Galsworthy, J. "A modern Comedy" / J.Galsworthy. Book 2. "The Silver Spoon". – Moscow: Progress Publishers, – 1976. – 332 p.

²³ Hasanquliyeva, E.A. Nəzəri dilçilikdə ingilis dilində işlənən frazeoloji birləşmələrin söz birləşmələrinə ekvivalentliyi məsələsi və onların Azərbaycan dilində qarşılığı //Türk dillərinin və ədəbiyyatının tədqiqi və tədrisinin aktual problemləri, Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfrans,–2021.– Sumqayıt: – s.247-250.İngilis dilində işlənən somatik frazeoloji birləşmələrə nəzəri dilçilikdə münasibət // The XVIII International Scientific Symposium "The past and future of the Turkic World", – Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan: – 2021 – s.81-84. İngilis dilində frazeoloji birləşmələrin bədii ədəbiyyatda işlənməsi və tərcümə zamanı onların Azərbaycan dilində yaratdığı çətinliklər // BSU Elmi əsərləri Dil və ədəbiyyat. – Bakı: – 2019. – s. 215-220. C.Qolsuorsinin əsərlərindəki frazeoloji sinonimlərin Azərbaycan dilinə tərcüməsinin ədəbi aspektləri // "Tərcümə Çoxdilliyin və Mədəni Mübadilənin əsası kimi", – Bakı : –2021–s.169-173.

²⁴ W.Mc.Mordi. English idioms and how to use them/[Electronic resource] URL:https://www.google.com/idioms&oq=english+idioms+mc+mordi&gs_lcrp.

N.N Amosova approaches the classification of phraseological units from a contextual point of view. She defines phraseological units as units with a permanent context. A permanent context is defined as a specific and unchanging combination of a certain lexical element, a context characterized by the semantic connection between them²⁵.

Studies show that another classification is based on structural-semantic principles. The stability of phraseological units is also taken into account here.

On the basis of this classification, phraseological combinations can be classified as follows.

1. Nominative phraseological units – are represented by word combinations: *cut and run, draw the line*, etc.

Nominative phraseological units also belong to groups of words that contain only one full word: *at large (free, untied); in hand; in the soup; in the altogether (naked, completely open); on the rocks (in a difficult situation)* and so on.

The first group also includes comparative phraseological units and predicative expressions (*as large as life; (as) red as a turkey-cock; see how the cat jumps – how things work; (as) good as ever – better; too clever by half – more clever; (as) many as – more; as dead as a duck – lifeless (without a trace of life)*), etc. Verb groups that become nominative units are also included. For example, *take a line = the line had taken*.

For one person who took a line, a hundred followed on, like sheep! You never advanced it – you never give it ernever! Don't tell me you did! Michael had taken his line. No lies!²⁶

2. In the English and Azerbaijani languages, some of the phraseological units express a grammatically complete idea and look like a sentence. Researchers call such constructions different. For example: Huseyn Bayramov shows them as phraseological sentences, N.N.Amosova as units with predicative structure, and A.V.Kunin as predicative phraseologies. It should be noted that most

²⁵ Амосова, Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии / Н.Н.Амосова. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1963. – 321 с.

²⁶ Galsworthy, J. “A modern Comedy” / J.Galsworthy. Book 1. “The White Monkey”. L.: Fredonia Books, – 1976. – 344 p.

of these authors used proverbs and parables among such units. Therefore, the approaches of H.Bayramov and A.Kunin are more expedient. This can be explained by the fact that some of these constructions, called metaphorical intonation, are used as equivalent to a sentence with the addition of question words and exclamation marks in relation to the content.

Such phrases can usually be divided into three groups.

- 1) Phraseological sentences;
- 2) Phraseological question sentences;
- 3) Phraseological exclamation sentences.

1. What distinguishes phraseological sentences from other sentences is that, although the meaning of the ideas expressed in such sentences belongs to this or that person, the word denoting that person does not act as an independent sentence within the phraseological sentence or can express itself as impersonal sentences.

2. Phraseological question sentences are usually expressed in two ways; rhetorical question sentences used to get answers. The phraseological question sentence type used to get the answer is non-rhetorical; A phraseological question sentence of a rhetorical nature is called a rhetorical phraseological question sentence²⁷.

3. Phraseological exclamation sentences with nominative-communicative character include groups of exclamation words. *My aunt (my hat) – such and such things, look at the work; that's the spirit; By heaven! - You are God; Good God – Divine; The Holy Ghost – the Holy Spirit; Great Scott – Have mercy!; My hat – Merciful God, my God, my Lord !; No jolly fear! - Have mercy, my God!; My gum! – My God!, Divine, my God.*

Communicative phraseological units include proverbs and expressions. As it is known, proverbs and sayings reflect the way of thinking, life, national features and customs of each nation. It should be noted that most of the phraseological combinations are the product of the common language and were created by the people. Therefore, their traces go to folklore, folk expressions, and dialects.

²⁷ Bayramov, H.A. Azərbaycan dili frazeologiyasının əsasları / H.A.Bayramov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1978. – s. 176.

When talking about the structural-semantic features of phraseological units, it should be noted that the predicative connection of phraseological units containing verbs should be taken into account.

J.Galsworthy used a number of incomplete communicative phraseological units in his plays that readers can't easily understand its meaning but and very frequently it is not understandable.

e.g. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush- Soğan olsun nağd olsu.

J.Galsworthy used this incomplete communicative phraseological unit like this.

“Our future oughtn't to be so bound up in the town” “It will be, whatever's done.” “A bird in the hand, such a big bird, Michael”²⁸

So, some of the proverbs and saying in the both English and Azerbaijanian languages have been changed in meaning and structure and brought to the level of speech and language units. And those that have this feature can be considered one of the factors of enrichment of the phraseological system of the language. At the same time they have a metaphorical meaning and they characterized with the figurative meaning.

The next paragraph is called “**The structural features of verb and non-verb phraseological units**”. The structural features of verb and non-verb phraseological combinations are determined by the ability of verb and non-verb phraseological combinations to perform the same syntactic function as words in a sub-chapter, and to the extent that they can be taken as a whole as a linguistic unit.

Taking into account the above, the structural features of the verb phraseological units can be classified as follows.

1) V + N (verb + noun): go fut (phut) – to be in trouble; play fair – to follow the rules; ring true – sound right; mark time – to count on the spot; take refuge – to save one's life.

2) V + Art + N (verb + article + noun): drop a brick - to make a mistake; put a construction - to collide; act (play) - to act like a fool; draw the line - to stand in front of something; rule the roast - to

²⁸ Galsworthy, J. “A modern Comedy” / J.Galsworthy. Book 3. “The Swan Song”. – Moscow: Progress Publishers,– 1976–372 p.

instruct; boss the show - to play the lead role; take (the) a lunar - to strike oneself into ignorance, to lie, to raise one's eyebrows, and so on.

3) V + (one's) + N + Prep. (verb + one's (indefinite pronoun) + noun + word): fling one's cap over - to act foolishly; put one's foot into - make a mistake; open one's heart to - to open the feelings of the heart.

4) V + (one's) + N + Prep. + N (verb + one's) + noun + word + noun): throw one's cap over the windmill - to act foolishly; cut one's coat according to the cloth; put one's foot into (one's) mouth - to make a mistake.

5) V + Prep. (one's) + N (verb + word + one's) + noun: handle to one's name (upon) get on one's legs; stick in one's gizzard.

6) V + art + one's + N + and + N (verb + art + + one's + noun + and + noun): quarrel with one's bread and butter - to go against one's own good.

7) V + Prep + art + N (verb + word + art + noun): tgo on a bat (bust) - to walk; to be on the go - to be active; bring to a head; be in a stew - to sit on a needle.

8) V + one's + N (verb + one's + noun): call one's hand - to reveal one's intention; cool (kick) one's heels - waiting in vain; know one's mind - to know what to do; keep one's head.

9) V + (one's) + N + V + N (verb + (one's) + noun + verb + noun): teach one's grandmother to suck eggs.

10) V + Prep + N (verb + noun + noun): go out of curl; go through hell - to endure the torment of hell; fall in love; fall out of love; go the seed - to fall down; shut up shop - to go bankrupt, to put an end.

11) V + (smb) + art + N - verb (smb) someone) + art + noun): read smb a lesson - send a note to someone; give smb. a turn - to serve someone.

12) V + and V (verb and verb): cut and run - to be saved; wear and tear - to spoil.

Non-verbal phraseological combinations have different meanings, most of them are formed by combining two, some by three and more words on the basis of different syntactic relations. These phrasal verbs can be divided into several types according to grammatical features. Such non-verbal phraseological compounds can be grouped as follows:

It should be noted that sometimes there are phraseological combinations that are formed as equivalent to word combinations: *That's the spirit! My hat – Divine!; Hear, hear! – true, and so on.*

Thus, it is not possible to build the speech only on the basis of lexical units. People speak and while speaking people express their emotions and it is obvious that the main core of the phraseological units is the verb and the whole unit is built around it.

“Causes of changes in the structure of phraseological units” In the **third** paragraph of the chapter, it is noted that the following changes in the composition of phraseological units in the speech process can be seen easily.

1. Phonetic modification of phraseological units reveals this phraseological variant.

2. Lexical change of phraseological compounds.

3. Grammatical variability of the components of a phraseological compound.

4. Phraseological combination increases the expressiveness of the sentence or text used, as well as manages the sentence as a whole²⁹.

It should be noted that these variations enrich the phraseological system in terms of synonymy or variant. For example: in both Azerbaijani and English languages, as mentioned earlier, there are cases of addition of other words in addition to the inversion of components, and these phraseological combinations do not create synonymy or variant. Therefore, it is necessary to associate such variability with the category of external, not internal, dynamism. Our research on J.Galsworthy's works showed that it is also possible to find syntactic and morphological variations of phraseological combinations.

e.g. *to know one's own mind-a mind of one's own – nə etdiyini bilmək; to play with the fire – the fire one playing with – odla oynamaq; to pipe to somebody's tune-the tune to somebody's pipe – kiminsə çaldığı ilə oynamaq və s.*

*One sees more and more, Mont, that the really dangerous people... Are the big business men... They know minds of their own; and if we don't look out they'll wreck the country*³⁰.

²⁹ Vəliyeva, N.Ç. Frazeeoloji birləşmələrin müqayisəli-linqvistik təhlili / N.Ç.Vəliyeva. – Bakı: Ünsiyyət, – 2001. – 218 s.

*But – Goodness! She had see the fire she was playing with realized what torment he was in*³¹.

Thus, some of the proverbs and sayings in both English and Azerbaijani languages have been changed in meaning and structure to become a speech and language unit, and those with this feature can be considered one of the sources of enrichment of the phraseological system of the language. At the same time, they have a metaphorical meaning and bear the character of imagery.

*The main provisions derived from this chapter are highlighted in the following articles and conference materials published by the author*³².

The main provisions of the research are summarized in the **“Conclusion”** part of the dissertation as follows:

1. Phraseological units have a number of properties: stability, semantic integrity of meaning and ability to be restored in speech. The connection of phraseological combinations with verbs in their composition with predicativeness can be considered as their primary structural-semantic features. By participating in phraseological

³⁰ Galsworthy, J. “A modern Comedy” / J.Galsworthy. Book 2. “The Silver Spoon”. – Moscow: Progress Publishers, – 1976. – 332 p.

³¹ Galsworthy, J. “A modern Comedy” / J.Galsworthy. Book 1. “The White Monkey”. L.: Fredonia Books, – 1976. – 344 p.

³² Hasanquliyeva, E.A. Feili frazeoloji birləşmələrin leksik tərkibi və quruluşu // Ankara 3rd International Conference of Sciences, – Ankara: – 2018. – s. 12-15. İngilis dilinin tədqiqi zamanı kommunikativ frazeoloji birləşmələrdə baş verən linqvokulturoloji amillərin rolu // Xarici Dillərin Tədrisinin aktual problemləri, Respublika Elmi-Praktik Konfransı, – Bakı: – 2018. – s. 127-128. Frazeoloji birləşmələrin strukturunda baş verən dəyişkənliklərin səbəbləri // Filologiya məsələləri, – Bakı: “Elm və Təhsil”, – 2017/18. – s. 106-112. İngilis dilində frazeoloji birləşmələrin struktur-tematik təsnifi və onların Azərbaycan dilində qarşılığı // Fililogoya məsələləri, “Elm və Təhsil”, – Bakı: – 2019. – s. 106-111. İngilis dilində frazeoloji vahidlərin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri // Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi, – Bakı: ADU, Elmi Xəbərlər, – 2005. s. 111-113. C.Qolsuorsinin “The White Monkey”, “The Silver Spoon” əsərlərində nominativ və kommunikativ frazeoloji vahidlərin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri // Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, 6-cı buraxılış, – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2010. – s. 25-31. İngilis dilində nominativ-kommunikativ frazeoloji birləşmələrin linqvistik aspektləri // Xarici Dillərin Tədrisinin Aktual Problemləri, – Bakı: – 2021–s.117-118.

combination, verbs enrich the lexical-semantic word groups to which they belong with broader content, emotional, expressive units. In other words, the verb component takes a dominant position in the phraseological combination and their place is fixed. The greater the number of constituent elements of phraseological combinations, the stronger is the realization of all formal relations in the composition of the combination.

2. Phraseological combinations of biblical origin in English are rich in different interpretations and connotative expressions, along with original source citation. The biblical factor is decisive in the creation of Bibleisms. Semantic, stylistic and functional features of phraseological units taken from the Bible suggest that their transformation into a phraseological system was readily adopted or taken from its plot.

3. Similarity in the semantics of phraseological combinations is related to conditions common to all peoples of the world. The only difference is that they are created independently of each other in the same form and content and relate to certain situations. Complete or partial equivalence between phraseological units of different languages is the complete or partial overlap of their meanings.

4. In English, toponym, anthroponym, and zoonym phraseological units were created as a product of people's imagination in certain historical periods, in known or unknown situations. In order to understand phraseological units with such a character, only knowing the people and the country cannot help, because those units have lost their previous meanings.

5. Synonymy is attributed by some linguists to the semantic content of phraseological units, considering all language units that have the same meaning and can be used interchangeably as variants. Various syntactic models of grammatical synonyms, which differ in terms of both structure and content, unique phraseological combinations contain the way of thinking, life, and national characteristics of each nation, the apparent change of such inverted combinations leads to lexical-grammatical variation in them and phraseological variants or is observed by the proximity of meaning.

6. Somatic phraseological combinations do not act as an independent subject within a phraseological sentence, even if the

thought contained in the sentence belongs to one or another person. Somatic phraseological units, which serve to enrich the vocabulary of both the English and Azerbaijani peoples, are observed with a certain similarity in both languages.

7. The structural principle of classifying phraseological units is based on their ability to perform the same syntactic function as words. If phraseological units are taken as a whole as a linguistic unit, the syntactic connection between their constituent parts is maintained to a certain extent. If the words inserted between the components do not change the meaning, but rather strengthen their meaning, then this is possible.

8. One of the ways of creation of phraseological combinations is the individual creativity of the author, and a certain number of phraseological combinations are created in artistic works. This suggests that no author thinks in advance about creating any phraseological unit.

9. Phraseological combinations can be grouped according to the structural-semantic principle as follows:

- 1) nominative phraseological combinations;
- 2) nominative-communicative phraseological combinations;
- 3) phraseological combinations that are neither nominal nor communicative.
- 4) communicative phraseological combinations.

Nominative phraseological units, acting as word combinations, can be included in a group of words containing only single-meaning words and combine both comparative and predicative expressions. Groups of verbs that turn into nominative-communicative compounds can be included.

Phraseological combinations that are neither nominative nor communicative in nature express surprise, agreement or displeasure, connecting groups of exclamatory words.

Communicative phraseological combinations include proverbs and sayings whose traces go back to folklore and folk sayings. No matter how interesting the judgments in such combinations seem, they strengthen the semantic content of events and circumstances.

10. In the language of artistic works, literary language norms and "free expressions" characteristic of oral speech are combined. In the universal colloquial language, it is literally needed, and the author uses more emotional, rich, popular colloquial expressions – "phraseological combinations" in his works, which demonstrate the figurativeness of the language of the work.

11. Although communicative phraseological combinations have been studied in different periods of linguistics, their relevance to this field has not been studied for many years. In fact, we agree with the opinion that their inclusion in the composition of phraseological units is the lexical-semantic basis.

At the same time, communicative combinations that include events, objects, and even persons have a generalizing character both in terms of function and content. Complementary combinations are not included in the semantic category, distinguished by their internal necessity.

12. Like the language itself, its change is colorful. Linguists have an individual approach to the problem of variability in phraseological combinations. Changes that occur are non-linguistic, communicative, social, etc. once again confirms the relationship with the factors.

13. Phraseological units in the Azerbaijani language have very rich lexical-semantic features. While using these features in his works, J.Galsworthy used ready-made phraseological units available in English, and gave more priority to the lexical-semantic possibilities of the phraseological units he created. Most of the difficulties encountered in the process of translation are related to this.

The following theses and articles and conference materials on the topic of the dissertation were published:

1. İngilis dilində frazeoloji vahidlərin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri // Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi, – Bakı: ADU, Elmi Xəbərlər, – 2005. s. 111-113.
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4. Фразеологические сочетание Библейского происхождение в английском языке (на материале Дж. Голсуорси “The White Monkey”, “The Silver Spoon” и “Swan Song”) // Наука и Бизнес: Пути Развития, – Москва: – 2012. с. 66-69.
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6. Feili frazeoloji birləşmələrin leksik tərkibi və quruluşu // Ankara 3rd International Conference of Sciences, – Ankara: – 2018. – s. 12-15.
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8. İngilis dilində frazeoloji birləşmələrin bədii ədəbiyyatda işlənməsi və tərcümə zamanı onların Azərbaycan dilində yaratdığı çətinliklər // BSU Elmi əsərləri Dil və ədəbiyyat. – Bakı: – 2019. – s. 215-220.
9. İngilis dilində frazeoloji birləşmələrin struktur-tematik təsnifi və onların Azərbaycan dilində qarşılığı // Filologiya məsələləri, “Elm və Təhsil”, – Bakı: – 2019. – s. 106-111.
10. Variation in the components of phraseological units in the English and Azerbaijani languages // World Science: Problems

and Innovations. XXXIX International Scientific Conference, Russian Federation, – Penza: – 2020. – p. 158-16

11. Nəzəri dilçilikdə ingilis dilində işlənən frazeoloji birləşmələrin söz birləşmələrinə ekvivalentliyi məsəlsi və onların Azərbaycan diində qarşılığ //Türk dillərinin və ədəbiyyatının tədqiqi və tədrisinin aktual problemləri, Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfrans,– Sumqayıt: – 2021– s.247-250.
12. İngilis dilində işlənən somatik frazeoloji birləşmələrə nəzəri dilçilikdə münasibət // The XVIII International Scientific Symposium “The past and future of the Turkic World”, – Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan: –2021 – s.81-84
13. İngilis dilində nominativ-kommunikativ frazeoloji birləşmələrin linqvistik aspektləri // Xarici Dillərin Tədrisinin Aktual Problemləri, –Bakı:– 2021–s.117-118.
14. C.Qolsuorsinin əsərlərindəki frazeoloji sinonimlərin Azərbaycan dilinə tərcüməsinin ədəbi aspektləri // “Tərcümə Çoxdilliyin və Mədəni Mübadilənin əsası kimi”, – Bakı: –2021 – s. 169-173.

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