

AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE CASE OF ENONTHIOSEMY IN THE
AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE**

Specialty: 5706.01 – Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology

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Nakhchivan – 2023

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INTRODUCTION

The actuality of the topic and processing rate. Enantiosemia (Greek word, enantios - opposite, opposite+sema-sign) means polarization of antonymous meanings. Thus, a word which has the same sound means the opposite meanings to each other. For example, the word "to pass away " means "to live and die"; the word " to sow" means "to mark and reject"; the word "despicable" means "despicable and short"; the word "no" is "is and is not"; The word "surprising" is used in the meanings of "bad and good". The phenomenon of enantiosemy is a process that takes place in the vocabulary of a language. The history of this process is related to the ancient times of the language.

Words formed by the phenomenon of enantiosemia have the same sound complex and are close to homonyms due to the fact that they convey different meanings. However, unlike homonyms, opposite meanings are reported here. Words formed by enantiosemia are close to antonyms due to their meaning that are opposite to each other. However, while antonyms are words with opposite meanings with different sound complex, phonetic composition, enantiosemia are words with the same phonetic composition and opposite meanings.

The phenomenon of enantiosemy in language is an interesting topic and has not been a special research topic in Azerbaijani linguistics and Turkology until now. In the field of linguistics, the systematic and special scientific study of opposite words with the same sound composition has gained great relevance. Since this important event is typical for the Azerbaijani language, it has become an object of serious research. Despite the fact that the opposite meaning of words with the same sound composition is important as a linguistic fact, it has not been studied in detail, widely and exhaustively in Azerbaijani linguistics. Professor M. Huseynova, who drew attention to this issue, rightly writes: "Enantiosemy as a lexical-semantic phenomenon has not still found its broad and comprehensive solution in Azerbaijani linguistics. The problem of examining this semantic phenomenon on the basis of proverbs and proverbs reflected in Kashgari's "Divan" is one of the aspects in Turkology that almost no one, no Turkologist has become an object of

analysis. This is one of the primary, important and main aspects that determine the relevance of the topic¹.

Let's take a brief look at the history of the topic: the phenomenon of enantiosemy has attracted the attention of researchers as a phenomenon of combining opposite meanings in the semantic structure of the same word. For the first time in 1883, professor U.Scherchl put forward theses on this issue. In general, V.N.Prokhorova, M.N.Mayakovsky, M.Y.Brodskov, L.E.Bessonovna, E.Kh.Zharkova, O.M.Sokolov, I.Pete, L.A.Bulakhovski, L.I.Klimova, K.Abel, O.G.Skvortsov, V.N. Zoller, etc. scientists have mentioned. In Azerbaijani linguistics, H. Hasanov and B.Khalilov contributed to the study of enantiosemy with their research.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the opposite meanings of the same sound words in the Azerbaijani language. The case of the research is opposite meaning words of the same sound in the vocabulary of Azerbaijani language, classics' creature and dictionary.

Research goals and objectives. The main goal of the research is the multidimensional study of enantiosemic lexical and phraseological units in the language system and their activity in speech. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been defined:

1. Clarify the concept of enantiosemy;
2. To analyze and summarize the experience of linguistic science in the study of enantiosemy;
3. To determine the criteria for separation of enantiosemy;
4. To determine the category features of enantiosemy, its linguistic status and its place in the circle of related phenomena;
5. To determine the volume and composition of the enantiosemic units of the modern Azerbaijani language;
6. To review the enantiosemic units that differ at different levels of the language, to determine their integral and differential

¹ Hüseynova, M.N. Mahmud Kaşğarının "Divani lügət-it-türk" əsərinin qrammatik xüsusiyyətləri / M.N.Hüseynova. – Bakı: ADPU, – 2022. – s.84.

properties;

7. To follow the use of enantiosemic units in literary and journalistic texts and live speech;

8. To classify the main types of enantiosemic lexical and phraseological units by studying their paradigmatic and syntagmatic features;

9. To clarify the category characteristics of enantiosemy, its linguistic status and its place in the circle of related phenomena;

10. To create a set of lexical and phraseological units capable of expressing enantiosemic meanings;

11. To determine the criteria for determining enantiosemy and quasi-enantiosemy;

12. To describe the conditions of contextual use of enantiosemic lexical and phraseological units.

The method of the research. The dissertation work was written in comparative, descriptive, and presentative methods. Descriptive method based on comparison, diachronic analysis and statistical calculation methods were used as appropriate methods in the dissertation work.

The main provisions which were put on the defensive:

1. Enantiosemy is a phenomenon adjacent to polysemy and antonymy. Thus, enantiosemic linguistic units are characterized by the presence of a single expression and two levels of content, the antonymic nature of the relationship between them;

2. Enantiosemy is related to the asymmetry of the linguistic sign, economy [the expression of two signifiers by one sign], the dualism of human thought, and other such principles;

3. The possibility and potential of the appearance of enantiosemic words and meanings during speech is infinite;

4. The resources of enantiosemy in the field of phraseology are relatively few. This is related to the specificity of the structure of phraseological units of the language;

5. Lexical and phraseological enantiosemic units can be analyzed according to several criteria: nominative and emotional-evaluative, core and peripheral, complete and incomplete, symmetric and asymmetric, regular and accidental, synchronic and diachronic,

morphematic [root, affixal], syntactic enantiosemY ;

6. The structure of lexical and phraseological enantiosemY is the same;

7. EnantiosemY of phraseological units is a more complex phenomenon than enantiosemY of lexical units. Thus, phraseological units are more specific in terms of structural and semantic features, and the special role of figurative, emotional-evaluative and pragmatic aspects in their semantics provides a number of additional opportunities for the creation of enantiosemY;

8. Taking into account the conditions of contextual use of lexical and phraseological units, it is appropriate to distinguish between free and non-free enantiosemY;

9. Lexical and phraseological units characterized by the presence of nominative enantiosemY, as a rule, require a minimal context, and emotional-evaluative enantiosemY require a wider context. Both relevant linguistic and extralinguistic contexts are used to understand the meanings of enantiosemic lexical units;

10. Enantiosemic lexical and phraseological units are found, as a rule, in dialogic speech. They have high pragmatic potential and give speech expressiveness, dynamism, tension and psychology, etc.

The scientific innovation of the research:

- the linguistic status of enantiosemY as a phenomenon adjacent to polysemY and antonymY is clarified in the work;

- types of lexical and phraseological enantiosemY are described;

- the integral and differential signs of lexical enantiosemY, the specificity of its processing in the text are determined;

- a method of efficient use of the component analysis of the semantic structure of enantiosemic lexical and phraseological units was developed;

- contributions to the development of semasiology, the style of spoken speech, the grammar of the text are indicated;

- a number of important propositions important for the theory of linguistic universals have been formulated.

Theoretical and practical importance of the research.

The study has important practical significance for researchers who choose Azerbaijani language and literature, literary criticism as a specialty, as well as those studying at the bachelor and master levels of the philology faculty of higher schools. Dissertation work can be used as teaching material in higher schools, elective subject and methodical material in courses.

Approval and application of the study. The topic of the research work was registered by the decision of the meeting of the Scientific Council on Philological Problems of the Scientific Research Coordination Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan on March 16, 2015 (protocol No.2). The obtained scientific results, the main content of the dissertation, the research concept were reflected in the articles published in scientific journals and speeches at international conferences. Thus, 24 scientific articles related to the research work of the doctoral student were published. Two articles were published abroad - in Russia and Turkey, in an international journal. Including 6 international and 4 republic level conference materials, 12 scientific articles were published in scientific journals determined by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Published articles and conference materials cover chapters and paragraphs of the dissertation.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was completed. The dissertation was completed at the "Modern Azerbaijani language" department of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

The volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately and also the total volume with signs. The dissertation consists of "Introduction", three chapters, "Conclusion" and a list of used literature. "Introduction" consists of 9 pages (21596 sign), Chapter I consists of 47 pages (86120 sign), Chapter II consists of 30 pages (50642 sign), Chapter III consists of 36 pages (69902 sign), "Conclusion" consists of 4 pages (6561sign). The total volume of the dissertation consists of 137 pages and 248907 marks.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION WORK

In the introduction part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic is justified and the degree of elaboration is discussed, the object and subject, goals and objectives, methods of the research are defined, the main propositions defended are indicated, and information is given about the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical importance, and structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation work is called "**The place of enantiosemy in the meaning groups of words in the Azerbaijani language**". The first paragraph of this chapter, called "**Homonymy and enantiosemy in the Azerbaijani language**", talks about the similarities and differences between the phenomenon of enantiosemy and homonymous words.

Diversity by the meaning - opposite meaning words with the same sound composition differ from each other in meaning, like homonyms. As with homonyms, there is no affinity between the things or events that these words denote.

Similarity by the form - words with the phenomenon of enantiosemia must be exactly the same as members of the homonymous series according to their sound complexes;

Similarity by the pronunciation - similar to homonyms, opposite words with the same sound composition should not differ from each other in pronunciation;

Similarity by the graphically identical - opposite words with the same phonetic composition should also be graphically - spelled the same as homonyms;

Opposite words with the same sound content, as components of homonymous lines, should be the same according to their roots, as well as lexical and grammatical signs.

Similar to homonyms, opposite words with the same sound composition are a phenomenon that is characteristic of all languages, not just one language.

The phenomenon of the existence of words with the same sound complex in the language with the opposite meaning is a

historical category, like the existence of homonyms.

A group of opposite-meaning verbs with the same sound composition have the feature of being processed as homonymous verbs: to pass [to make a living, to live, to make a living, to survive and to die], to pass [to direct, to direct, to make one pass by or pass a place, and for a while to live together, to be, to stay].

The opposite word "Yaman" with the same sound composition can be used as a functional homonym, which is formed as a result of the loss of meaning of ambiguous words and is determined by the text. That is, this word is defined not by its lexical meaning, but by its syntactic function. This word, which has the same spelling, form and pronunciation, is determined by its syntactic function when it comes before a noun, and becomes an adverb when it comes before a verb.

Some of the words with the same sound composition are the same as phraseological homonyms: to give life [to live one's last minutes, to be alive and to revive, to give life] and to come to life [to get bored, to get tired and to revive, to revive].

The differences between the case of enantiosemy and homonymous words are as follows:

1. Words with different meanings with the same sound composition are called homonyms, and the fact that one word expresses opposite meanings with the same sound complex is called enantiosemy. It is clear from the definitions that homonyms have different meanings, and words with enantiosemy have opposite meanings.

2. Homonymous words are more numerous than opposite words with the same sound composition.

3. Ways of growth and development of homonyms in the language are richer compared to opposite words with the same phonetic content.

4. Words formed by the phenomenon of enantiosemy belong to the same part of speech, and homonyms belong to different parts of speech.

5. Opposite verbs with the same phonetic composition are more numerous than homonymous verbs.

6. Unlike words with the same sound composition in the Azerbaijani language, homonyms are related to the homonymic character

of linguistic units, the degree of completeness of homonymous units, their composition, etc. it is possible to classify according to

Opposite words with the same sound composition in the Azerbaijani language play a special role in the development of the vocabulary of the language and are classified according to the ways of formation as follows:

1. The emergence, development and formation of opposite and antonymous words with the same sound composition in the language is related to the fact that the things, events and actions in the material world to which they belong are contradictory;

2. As in the case of antonyms, the first condition for opposite words with the same sound composition is to express different opposite aspects of any concept;

3. The condition of opposite aspects of any concept, which is the basis for antonyms, is also the basis for words with enantiosemia;

4. As antonyms, words with opposite meanings with the same phonetic composition consist of a part of foreign words and a part of national words;

5. One of the similarities between antonyms and opposite words with the same sound composition is that they both belong to the same part of speech;

6. Both antonyms and opposite words with the same sound composition are often found in nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, but less often in numbers and pronouns. Opposite words with the same sound composition in the Azerbaijani language can be used in three ways due to the internal capabilities of the language: 1. lexical; 2. It is morphological, 3. syntactical.

The first paragraph of the first chapter of the dissertation consists of three paragraphs. In the first section called "**Lexically formed opposite words with the same sound composition**", analyzes are carried out on examples of the meanings of verbs with the same sound composition, which have a special role in the development of the vocabulary of the modern Azerbaijani literary language. For example, The verb to order is shown in the explanatory dictionary with the opposite meanings of "to command, to rule" and, on the contrary, "to say, to tell, to suggest":

To command, to judge
Come on! They call it an Misri sword,
He lived faithfully to his motherland².

To say, to tell, to suggest

The sages have said that the road is for the old big and the water is for the young.

The verb to pass with the same phonetic composition based on the phenomenon of enantiosemy creates intra-word antonymy by expressing the meanings of "to change one's place of residence" and "to stay in one place for a certain period of time":

1. To change the place where he lives, to change his place

"[Chopo:] Because the living conditions are deteriorating, Jamesb takes his family and relatives and moves to the Aran country."³

2. To stay in one place for a certain period of time

"Dabbagh was a strange man. Half of his forty-year life was spent in prisons and exiles⁴.

The verb to blink, which enriches the vocabulary of our language due to words with opposite meanings with the same sound composition, has opposite meanings: to open and close often, to cover and open, and contrary to the first meaning: to squint, to look away.

The second clause of this paragraph is called "**Opposite words with the same sound composition formed morphologically**". It is known that in our modern language, the process of creating new words morphologically is productive⁵. Morphological word formation can be grouped as follows: Morphologically forming noun suffixes are divided into two parts:

a) Suffixes that make names from nouns;

For example, the word "last" "*axırınıcı*" which is formed by

² Vurğun, S. *Seçilmiş əsərləri / S.Vurğun. Dörd cildə, IV c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s.124*

³ *Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti / Dörd cildə, II c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006. – s.655*

⁴ *Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti / Dörd cildə, II c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006. – s.656*

⁵ *Məmmədov, N.N. Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin nəzəri əsasları / N.N.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1971. – s.65*

means of the suffix -inci, -inci, -uncu, -unci and has the same sound composition that indicates serial content, means "the last in the line of something" and "the newest, freshest, just appeared, the last" has opposite meanings:

1. Final result

The last dawn of the day turned the top of the tall trees golden, and a thin wind slowly blew and moved the leaves⁶.

2. The newest, the freshest, the latest,

The latest fashion. The latest achievement of technology. The last word of science⁷.

The words "acıca" formed with the suffix -ca, -ce, and "dual" formed with the suffix -lı-li-lu-lü can be examples of this provision.

b) Suffixes forming nouns from verbs.

For example, the verb "to turn white" formed with the suffix -ar, -er means two opposite meanings, such as "to shine, to lighten" and "to lose color, to fade":

1. Shine[mag], lighten[mag]

The forks and knives turned white after being rubbed

The dishes turned white after washing⁸.

2. To lose color, to fade

The fabric turned white as soon as it was washed⁹.

"protection" "qoruq", formed with the suffix -ik -ik -uq -ük, "darken" "qaralmaq" formed with the suffix -al, -el, etc. words can also be an example of this. The essence of the morphological process in the creation of words with opposite meanings with the same sound composition is that here, by adding suffixes to the roots, new modified words are formed.

In the third paragraph of the first paragraph of the first chapter of

⁶ *Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti. Dörd cildə, I c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006. – s.80*

⁷ *Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti. Dörd cildə, I c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006. – s.80*

⁸ *Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti. Dörd cildə, I c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006. – s.55*

⁹ *Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti. Dörd cildə, I c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006. – s.55*

the dissertation called "**Opposite words with the same sound composition formed syntactically**", opposite words with the same sound composition formed syntactically were investigated. Syntactic word formation process plays an important role in the development of the lexicon of the literary language of Azerbaijan.

It is interesting that complex verbs with the same sound composition, whose components are verbs, have not been found during the research. However, only the last of its components is a verb, or complex verbs with the same sound composition and opposite meanings, formed with an auxiliary verb that has lost its independence, are mentioned. This group of verbs has the following types:

The nominative part is in the form of a one-sided compound, and the compound verbs with the same sound composition that express the subject have opposite meanings: to name, to name, to open up, to give life, to shake hands, to incite, to pass judgment, to represent.

To name

The compound verb to give a name with the same sound, only the last of the components is a verb, has opposite meanings such as "perpetuate one's name through good deeds, gain fame" and "slander, slander, disgrace, discredit". Only the opposite meanings of the verb are listed in the explanatory dictionary. In fiction, only the first meaning of the opposite meanings of a compound verb is given, this fact shows that this verb is used in a limited circle, despite the fact that it belongs to our language:

1. To perpetuate one's name with one's good works, to gain fame [in this sense, it is also used in the form of "to leave one's name"]

My old sweat reached the shore,

My hero who made a name in history¹⁰.

2. Slander, shame, discredit

Among others, he gave himself the name: Gurd Jebrail.

Get the name out

One of the complex verbs with the same phonetic composition, formed by an auxiliary verb that has not lost its independence, is the verb

¹⁰ Vurğun, S. *Seçilmiş əsərləri / S.Vurğun. Dörd cildə, I c.* – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s.43

to name. This verb: in addition to the positive meaning such as to gain fame, to be famous, sometimes it is used in a negative sense and plays a key role in the creation of opposite meanings in our language. There is no example for the first meaning of this compound verb, and only one example is given in the explanatory dictionary for the second meaning:

1. To gain fame, to be famous

[Lachin's] name came out among village children¹¹.

2. Sometimes it is used in a negative sense

It is better if the hero dies when his name comes out¹².

Words with opposite meanings with the same sound composition contribute to the enrichment of the language due to borrowings from other languages. *Babi, babi*

The word *babi*, which has the same sound composition originally from the Arabic language¹³, means a person who belongs to the religious sect founded by Mirza Ali Muhammad alias "Bab" in Iran in the middle of the 19th century, and the opposite of the first meaning: irreligious, unbelieving, *kafir*. The following are examples of the opposite meanings expressed by the words *babi, babi*, which are classified as lexical-semantic borrowings:

Poor people who are right

You called it "Babi sect". In me¹⁴

The word *banda*, which is graphically identical, is of Persian origin and has two¹⁵ opposite meanings: a slave, a slave, and in the past, a speaker would say this instead of "I" as a sign of respect and humility. Examples of the second meaning of the word *banda* with the same phonetic composition, the first meaning of which is more active than the second in the modern literary language of Azerbaijan, are most often found in classical literature. *Əllamə-allama*,

¹¹ *Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti. Dörd cildə, I c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006. – s.43*

¹² *Atalar sözü. – Bakı: Öndər, – 2004. – s.22*

¹³ *Klassik Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında işlənən ərəb və fars sözləri lüğəti / İki cildə, I c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s.26*

¹⁴ *Səhhət, A. Seçilmiş əsərləri / A.Səhhət. – Bakı: Lider, – 2005. – s.122*

¹⁵ *Klassik Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında işlənən ərəb və fars sözləri lüğəti / İki cildə, I c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s.41*

The Arabic word allama, which has the same phonetic composition, is used in our language as it is in the source and expresses two opposite meanings: a very knowledgeable person who knows all knowledge and a false scientist. Let's take a look at the examples where the opposite meanings of the word allama, which creates an internal antonym, are used:

1. [person] who knows a lot, who knows every science

Here poetry is a master, a connoisseur

Prose is clearly within his grasp¹⁶.

2. *False scientist*

Sometimes there are those who say that M.F. Akhundzade made certain concessions to the tsar's administration, showing indifference¹⁷.

The second paragraph of the first chapter is called "**Antonymy and enantiosemy in the Azerbaijani language**". Here we are talking about the fact that words with the same phonetic composition express opposite meanings to each other. This process is one of the interesting events in our language and is related to the oldest periods of our language. Sometimes in linguistics this phenomenon is treated casually. In fact, this is a phenomenon according to the internal development law of our language. It is appropriate to evaluate this event as an event based on historical factors in the historical development process of our language. Determining the phenomenon of enantiosemy as one of the homonymous phenomena is one of the important issues in the history of linguistics. Opposite words with the same sound composition have similarities and differences with homonyms and antonyms.

The problem of determining the status and role of enantiosemy at the lexical level of the language requires a special approach, which allows to identify common and differential features that bring it together with similar phenomena and at the same time differentiate it. In modern science, the enantiosemic relations of phraseological units are still not sufficiently studied.

In linguistic studies, enantiosemy is considered from different angles. Enantiosemy has its own characteristics in common with the

¹⁶ Rza, R. *Seçilmiş əsərləri / R.Rza. Beş cilddə, II c. – Bakı: Öndər, – 2005. – s.138*

¹⁷ Rza, R. *Seçilmiş əsərləri / R.Rza. Beş cilddə, V c. – Bakı: Öndər, – 2005. – s.134*

phenomena of polysemy, homonymy and antonymy. Revealing the common and distinctive features of enantiosemy and related phenomena is an important task in determining its linguistic status.

When studying the structure and conditions of operation of polysemantic words, homonyms and antonyms, their linguistic nature can be evaluated from a functional, semantic and formal point of view, which helps to separate and distinguish them.

The second chapter of the dissertation work is called **"Morphological-grammatical features of enantiosemy in the Azerbaijani language"**. This chapter consists of three paragraphs. In the first paragraph, called "Morphological-grammatical characteristics of opposite-meaning nouns with the same sound composition", the morphological-grammatical characteristics of opposite-meaning words with the same sound composition are examined. Also, in linguistics literature, the issue of enantiosemy as a separate language phenomenon is studied. The phenomenon of enantiosemy in opposite-meaning nouns with the same sound composition manifests itself in three directions: 1. structural types of opposite-meaning nouns with the same sound composition; 2. simple nouns with opposite meanings with the same sound composition; 3. nouns with opposite meanings having the same sound composition.

In the second paragraph, called **"Morphological-grammatical features of opposite meaning adjectives with the same sound composition"**, the phenomenon of enantiosemy in adjectives denoting sign and quality is investigated. Here, opposite meaning adjectives with the same sound composition are classified according to lexical meaning groups:

1. The adjective with the same sound and the opposite meaning, which expresses a sign and quality felt by means of taste and lamisa, includes the adjective bitter. In the explanatory dictionary, two meanings of this adjective are noted: slightly bitter, a little more bitter and the opposite of the first meaning: very bitter. Examples of the opposite meanings of the adjective are found neither in the explanatory dictionary nor in the fiction.

2. Adjectives with the same sound composition that indicate characteristics and qualities related to the external appearance of humans

and animals include: agbaniz, mahabat, narma-nazik adjectives.

3.Examples of opposite meaning adjectives with the same sound complex denoting character, inner quality, psychological characteristic and sign are: humane, headstrong, debtor, allama, khiny, kubar, sofi and virtual.

4.The lexical meaning groups of opposite-meaning adjectives with the same phonetic content, denoting common signs and qualities, are easy [bad and good], vaz [poor quality, coarse silk woven from thread and quality silk], yaman [good and bad], zor [heavy, difficult and on the contrary, good] adjectives belong. Among the adjectives with the same sound composition and opposite meanings included in this group, there is no example of the opposite meanings of the others, except for the adjective yaman.

The third paragraph is called "**Morphological-grammatical signs of numbers with opposite meanings, pronouns and auxiliary parts of speech with the same sound composition**". Due to the small numbers in the literary language of modern Azerbaijan, it cannot actively participate in the creativity of enantiosemy. In the Azerbaijani language, a word with the first number and unit number of quantity numbers is used in word creation. Here, the word "hug" is used before the word "hug" to indicate an indefinite quantitative content, creating an opposite word with the same sound composition.

The pronoun, like the number, takes a passive part in the creation of enantiosemy. Any word with the same sound composition that has the opposite meaning is defined as a pronoun, comes before nouns and has the property of defining them. This designating pronoun has two opposite meanings: an individual of a society taken separately, each of the things that make it up, and in many cases a group:

1. A separate individual of a society, each of the things that make it up

In Tabriz, I ate comfortably and had my fill,
I would put the believers to every rebuke,

I would peel every fool, raw in lamb skin¹⁸.

Every old plane tree has its own value.

Every lover's heart has a desire¹⁹.

2. In many cases, on the contrary, the group reports

Khadija was a pampered grown-up girl who was used to doing whatever she wanted²⁰.

A necklace that burns every street,

Each building is an ornate pearl.²¹

Be patient, hope is better than anything,

Every hard work creates hope.²²

Morphological-grammatical features of auxiliary speech parts with the same sound composition are also an interesting case of enantiosemy. In this paragraph, along with the main parts of speech, the morphological-grammatical characteristics of words with auxiliary parts of speech are clarified.

Adverbs with opposite meanings with the same sound composition:

Da - de-particle

The reinforcing habit "da and da" with the same sound composition, which serves to strengthen the meaning of the words or phrases within the sentence, or the sentence as a whole, can be used both as a conjunction and as an adverb and has two opposite meanings: certainty, or the certainty of what is being talked about. means that it will happen, that it should happen, and sometimes it expresses the speaker's feeling of doubt or disbelief towards the issue being discussed. The opposite meanings expressed by this habit are as follows:

1. Probability means that what is being talked about will definitely

¹⁸ Sabir, M.Ə. *Hophopnamə / M.Ə. Sabir. İki cildə, I c.* – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2004. – s.77

¹⁹ Vurğun, S. *Seçilmiş əsərləri / S.Vurğun. Dörd cildə, II c.* – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s.177

²⁰ *Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti. Dörd cildə, II c.* – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – s. 365

²¹ Araz, M. *Seçilmiş əsərləri / M.Araz. İki cildə, II c.* – Bakı: Lider, – 2004. – s.117

²² Vurğun, S. *Seçilmiş əsərləri / S.Vurğun. Dörd cildə, IV c.* – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s.173

happen

He has a lot of passion for engineering, and he will.

The earths and the heavens... it is too great,

What can I say, the mind is a burden²³.

That kind of sharp skill is neither born nor proven.

2. Sometimes it expresses the speaker's feeling of doubt or mistrust of the issue being talked about:

Even if you don't wait for me for a moment,

I will wait for you all my life!

Even if you don't call me one way,

I will call you all my life.

What a strange particle²⁴

The verb *ne ajab* with the same phonetic composition is used as a question verb, surprise, surprise, question and the opposite of the first meaning: it is not surprising, there is nothing surprising. Let's look at the opposite meanings mentioned in the explanatory dictionary:

1. Expresses surprise, amazement, question

What is the bitterness of the land being cleaned?²⁵

- Aha, we saw you, Molla Eyvaz uncle, what's wrong with you?²⁶

2. It is not surprising, there is nothing surprising, do not be surprised by it

Wow, man, you're delusional. Otherwise, this community would have sunk and broken. May God give you life.

No particle

The same sound-complex word *no*, which is used as a habit of negation and causes the formation of a negative meaning in a sentence, has opposite meanings that create an intra-word antonym: to indicate a negative answer to a question or to express disagreement with something, and on the contrary, to give a positive tone to the meaning of the

²³ *Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti. Dörd cildə, I c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006. – s.505*

²⁴ *Cavad, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri / Ə.Cavad. Beş cildə, I c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s.35*

²⁵ *Şaiq, A. Seçilmiş əsərləri / A.Şaiq. Üç cildə, II c. – Bakı: Avrasiya Press, – 2005. – s.104*

²⁶ *Səhhət, A. Seçilmiş əsərləri / A.Səhhət. – Bakı: Lider, – 2005. – s.185*

preceding word.

The third chapter of the dissertation work is called "**Stylish possibilities of enantiosemy in the Azerbaijani language**". This chapter consists of three paragraphs and three paragraphs. In this chapter, the stylistic possibilities of the phenomenon of enantiosemy are analyzed and studied on the basis of artistic examples brought from Azerbaijani literature. The role and stylistic possibilities of enantiosemy in the accurate, emotional expression of thought, creating contrast, revealing the character of the object, revealing the salient aspects of the object, and increasing the impact of expressions are investigated. It turns out that the presence of enantiosemy in the artistic language increases the effect of the idea, creates a clear and impressive picture in the artistic works. It is because of these possibilities that enantonyms occupy a special place in literary translation.

In the first paragraph, called "**Service to the effectiveness of speech**", the aesthetic essence of enantiosemy in literary texts is discussed, as it has a content characteristic as a specific form element of speech, especially artistic language. Conciseness, expressiveness and emotionality of the speech are manifested as the effectiveness of the speech. Words with the phenomenon of enantiosemy, together with the phenomenon of meaning expansion, reveal the power of expressing more meaning with fewer words and determine the conciseness of the speech. For example: Oh, it's fine, come, My condition is bad, come!

Thanks to the phenomenon of enantiosemy, the words "aman" and "yaman" used in the first verse of Bayati served to express a more effective, figurative and lively idea in a concise text. If the word "Aman" means "grace, opportunity" in one sense, it means "taste, cry" in the text that was mentioned as a result of enantiosemy. Just as the word "Yaman" means "good, excellent" with a positive meaning, it also enantiosemyically means "bad, fatal" and managed to express the tragic sadness and situation in the text in a concise but more effective way.

The second paragraph, called "**Service to the clarity of speech**", talks about the clarity created by the phenomenon of enantiosemy in speech. Thus, enantiosemy with its stylistic possibilities leads to an easier and clearer understanding of the speech. In particular, the reason that

enantonyms are contextual results also serves as an important source for a clear understanding of the idea. Manifestational elements such as pace and diction of speech allow enantiosemy to be understood in context. That is, whether the word expresses a positive or negative content as its complete opposite is determined within the mentioned elements of speech, and this serves to make the idea understandable. Especially in satirical poetry, enantiosemy becomes an important tool for clarity of speech:

No, such a double-tongued, evil-faced scumbag,
Not a bit ashamed!²⁷

In the context of this text, the word "Yaman" means "bad, evil" in the presence of special speech elements.

"Don't make your white days black, God, it's safe! This color is bad"²⁸, "Days are passing, bad is passing"²⁹, "Eh, the waves were bad yesterday"³⁰ with the completely new meaning of the word "yaman" within the contextual possibilities of the text, meaning "beterdir" [as in reduplication-*E.N.*] we meet. Based on statistical and contextual, comparative analyses, we can say that more negative content of enantonyms such as "Yaman" was used in satirical works with critical content. In the first volume of Sabir, the word "Yaman" is used 35 times.

The first paragraph of the second paragraph, called "**Service to the imagery of speech**", talks about the image of enantiosemy in Azerbaijani literature. In speech, emotionality, expressiveness and expressiveness are interrelated phenomena and give the speech qualities such as exuberance and fervor, allowing for a more effective and vivid understanding of the idea. Examples of interesting language facts are shown in the works of our genius poets Imadaddin Nasimi, Qatran Tabrizi, Muhammad Fuzuli and other classics. For example:

*He majestic king of the world is the living sun,
There is no idea that a meeting is not a battlefield
No here means "there is".*

²⁷ Sabir, M.Ə. *Hophopnamə / M.Ə. Sabir. I c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2004. – s.51*

²⁸ Sabir, M.Ə. *Hophopnamə / M.Ə. Sabir. I c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2004. – s.54*

²⁹ Araz, M. *Seçilmiş əsərləri / M.Araz. İki cildə, I c. – Bakı: Lider, – 2004. – s.15*

³⁰ Araz, M. *Seçilmiş əsərləri / M.Araz. İki cildə, I c. – Bakı: Lider, – 2004. – s.79*

Or:

*While there is a guard from a rose garden,
No, guard, it is not easy for us to pick flowers now³¹
The word "no" here means "no, not, denial".*

If we look at the translation of Nizami Ganjavi's ghazals, we can find the phenomenon of enantiosemy:

*Well done, I'd like a charmer like that,
Candles burn at night, I want gems like you!³²
Here the word "well done" is used in a good sense.*

*Well done, what a bad thing you did.
In this sentence, the word "well done" is used in the sense of "bad, sarcastic, open".*

In this example, the word "Yaman" is used in a bad sense:

*If not to reveal a secret about it,
I would like to hear a bad story from you³³.*

The third paragraph of chapter III of the dissertation is called "**Service to satire, humor, comic**". One of the main advantages of enantiosemy is its service in the creation of satirical content, subtle humor and comedy. Their expressive possibilities are widely used both in conversation and in literary and artistic texts. In them, the content of the speech acquires a special idiomatic originality. For this reason, the phenomenon of enantiosemy is widely used in satirical works:

*Pah atonnan, nə yaman yatdı bu oğlan, ölüb ə³⁴!
Ay bərəkallah, nə gözəl canlarıq³⁵!*

The first point of this paragraph, called "**The role of puns in the creation of [opposite meaning]**", explores the characteristics of pun creation. Enantiosemy is of exceptional importance in pun creation, word play. This method is widely used in literary works, especially in the dialogues of drama and epic works. They are characterized by a colorful

³¹ *Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti. Dörd cildə, II c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006. – s.54*

³² *Azərbaycan dilinin omonimlər lüğəti. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.21*

³³ *Azərbaycan dilinin omonimlər lüğəti. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.154*

³⁴ *Sabir, M.Ə. Hophopnamə / M.Ə. Sabir. I c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2004. – s.105*

³⁵ *Sabir, M.Ə. Hophopnamə / M.Ə. Sabir. I c. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2004. – s.249*

style. One of the most common methods of humor and satire used in fiction and journalism is puns. But when translating the word *jinās*, we face a number of difficult tasks. It should be remembered that the main task is not only to convey the general meaning, but also to preserve the humorous effect.

The second paragraph, called "**Role in the creation of antithesis**", talks about the role of perceiving the existence of the phenomenon of enantiosemia with its contrasts and the role of opposing the opposite concepts of enantiosemia, such as antonyms, in the expression of the content. Enantiosemia as a means of perfect artistic expression are very active in the creation of antithesis, artistic contrast.

The results of the research are summarized in the "**Result**" of the study:

- Enantiosemia is an independent category of lexical semantics, together with homonymy, antonymy, synonymy, because no lexical-semantic category has the full features inherent to enantiosemia;

Enantiosemia are classified according to different criteria. From this point of view, enantiosemia is lexical and phraseological, nominative and emotional-evaluative, core and peripheral, synchronic and diachronic, usual and casual, one style and different style, etc. types are discussed;

- Verbs that protect the purity of our language with their national originality prevail among words with the same sound composition formed by lexical means;

- The existence of words with opposite meanings with the same sound composition in our dialects and dialects and the fact that these words have a special role in the development of the vocabulary of our language shows that the casual approach to the phenomenon of enantiosemia in linguistics is wrong;

- Morphologically formed opposite words with the same sound composition are preferred compared to lexically formed opposite words with the same sound composition;

- In our language, syntactically, the process of creating words with opposite meanings with the same sound composition plays a special role in enriching the vocabulary. Among the words included in this group, complex verbs with opposite meanings with the same

sound composition constitute a majority in terms of quantity. This shows that the phenomenon of enantiosemy has ancient and deep historical roots;

- Opposite words with the same sound composition in the Azerbaijani language are also created at the expense of words borrowed from other languages, and the vocabulary of our language develops at the expense of borrowed words that create intra-vocal opposites;

- Words with the same sound composition as the noun in the Azerbaijani language play a special role in enriching the vocabulary and can change in all grammatical categories of the noun;

- Opposite words with the same sound composition, which are adjectives according to the part of speech, actively participate in the enrichment of the vocabulary of the language. Adjectives with opposite meanings with the same sound content can change according to degrees;

- In the modern literary language of Azerbaijan, there are very few words with opposite meanings that have the same sound composition, which are numbered according to the part of speech. Therefore, when giving information about such words that are numbers, all the features of the number are not mentioned;

- In the explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language, only one word, which is a pronoun according to the part of speech, has been identified from words with opposite meanings with the same sound complex. This is related to the passive participation of the pronoun in word creation;

- Enantiosemy is a linguistic phenomenon characteristic of auxiliary parts of speech. The case of enantiosemy is strong only in words with adverbs, modal words and exclamatory words, not all auxiliary parts of speech;

- Enantiosemy acts as one of the tools that ensure the effectiveness, fluency, and imagery of speech and plays an important role in the formation of perfect, cultured speech;

- Enantiosemy acts as one of the important sources in the satirical and humorous expression of thought. The phenomenon of enantiosemy also plays an important role in the creation of puns and

antithesis, etc.

The main provisions of the dissertation work are reflected in the following articles and theses:

1. Explanation of enantiosemia in the Azerbaijani language in the modern education system / Materials of the international scientific conference "Education priorities in Azerbaijan: Modern approaches". - Nakhchivan, - 2015, - p. 73-74.

2. Enantiosemia in the works of Bakhtiyar Vahabzade / Materials of the republican scientific conference on "Man and Time" dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the People's Poet of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University Bakhtiyar Vahabzade. - Baku: ADPU, - 2015. - p. 45-48.

3. A look at the phenomenon of enantiosemia in the Azerbaijani language / Materials of the 20th republican scientific conference of doctoral students and young researchers dedicated to the "Year of Multiculturalism" in Azerbaijan. - Baku: Azerbaijan State Oil and Industry University, - 2016, 2 volumes, - p. 93-94.

4. The case of enantiosemia in the Azerbaijani language // - Baku: Scientific news of ASU, - 2016, No. 2, - p. 53-55.

5. The case of enantiosemia in the Azerbaijani language. (based on examples from classical literature). The process of Enantiosemiya in Azerbaijan Language (With the examples in the classical literature) / 13. International Turkish World Social Sciences Congress. – Istanbul: – 2016, – p. 1021-1024.

6. The phenomenon of enantiosemia formed lexically // – Baku: News of the Pedagogical University, –2017, c. 65, No. 4, – p. 106-111.

7. The process of enantiosemia in Nizami Ganjavi and Gatrani Tabrizi's creative works. (The phenomenon of enantiosemia in the works of Nizami Ganjavi and Gatrani Tabrizi.) // – Russia, г. Нижневартовск, – 2018, Accepted for publication in journal «Буллетень науки и практики», №8, – с. 356-360.

8. The lexical-semantic nature of the phenomenon of enantiosemia // - Baku: "Scientific work" monthly international scientific journal on humanities, - 2019, No. 5 (6), - p. 4-7.

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speech in its occurrence // – Baku: News of the Pedagogical University, – 2019, volume 67, No. 3, – p. 116-121.

10. Syntactically formed enantiosemya phenomenon // – Baku: Philology issues, – 2019, No. 15, – p. 216-220.

11. Ways of formation of enantiosemy in the modern literary language of Azerbaijan / Materials of the international scientific conference "Actual problems of modern linguistics" dedicated to the 90th anniversary of Afad Gurbanov, - Baku, Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, - 2019, - p. 71-72.

12. Antonyms in the case of enantiosemya in the Azerbaijani language // – Baku: Language and literature. International scientific-theoretical magazine of BSU, - 2020, 1(113) - p. 125-127.

13. The phenomenon of enantiosemy in the Azerbaijani language-as a grammatical polarization of words // – Baku: Linguistic problems. International scientific journal, volume 1, number 3, – 2020, – p. 134-142.

14. Stylistic possibilities of enantiosemy in the Azerbaijani language // – Baku: Linguistic problems. International scientific journal, - Baku, - 2021, volume 1, No. 3, - p. 145-153.

15. The phenomenon of enantiosemya in auxiliary parts of speech // – Baku: Materials of the 5th International "Innovative technologies in science and education" conference - 2022, - p.325.

16. Puns in the artistic style of Azerbaijan as linguistic units characterized by enantiosemy/- NewYork: Latin America 3rd International conference onscientific researches, –2022, – p. 370-377.

The defense of the dissertation will be held on ___ december 2023 at _____ at the meeting of the FD 2.39 Dissertation council of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Nakhchivan State University.

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AZ7012, Nakhchivan State University

Dissertation is accessible at the Scientific Library of Nakhchivan State University.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and abstract are available on the official website of the Nakhchivan State University.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on ___ november 2023.

Signed for print: 16.10.2023
Paper format: 60×84^{1/16}
Volume: 44466 characters
Circulation: 20