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A B S T R A C T

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

LINGUISTIC EVOLUTION OF PRIMARY LEXICAL-SEMANTIC WORD GROUPS

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance and development degree of the topic. Lexical-semantic word groups are such an important area of the language that with their presence it becomes possible to revive a clear, complete, logical, emotional and figurative expression of thought. Therefore, the study and analysis of the processes of genetic formation are of particular interest in terms of revealing their informative and emotional-expressive nature in modern language.

Lexical-semantic word groups have formed in their own unique way in all languages of the world. In this aspect, they have a universal character in terms of functionality. The universal nature of those word groups has already pushed the descriptive method into the background in their study and analysis, directing specialists' attention toward resolving the genetic problems of the issue. If the descriptive method provides a complete picture of the structure, system, and functional nature of lexical-semantic word groups, their genetic character presents the researcher with an entirely new perspective. This table *primarily* stems from the fact that the problem of determining the linguistic conditions for the formation of lexical-semantic word groups arises. *Second,* the need arises to advance new ideas and considerations regarding the potential of linguistic derivations in the formation of a language's vocabulary. *Third,* it is established that lexical-semantic word groups possess a general linguistic, universal character. *Fourth,* there is a need to express an attitude towards the existence of common elements and their causes in lexical-semantic word groups in languages with different systems, especially in relation to the homonymy stage of the language.

It is not easy to solve all these issues at once. But these are interrelated linguistic phenomena, which were formed from time to time not in one language, but in individual languages, providing enrichment of the lexical-semantic potential. Lexical-semantic word groups reflect both genetic and typological features. Also, the figurative qualities of language have been generalized in their evolution and development over time. The relevance of the

dissertation topic lies in the study of the problem within the framework of the interrelationship between its genetic and typological features. In research conducted in this direction, the evolutionary processes of lexical-semantic word groups attract particular attention. At the initial stage of language development, it is impossible to talk about the richness of lexical-semantic word groups, but at a later stage, the need arose to form new linguistic units to express new concepts. Thus, the limitation observed in the suffix-free stage of language has disappeared and acquired a new quality during the formation of suffixes. Thus, as a result of changes in the environment of genetics and typology of the language, the process of evolution of lexical-semantic word groups began.

In the dissertation, these issues are examined and analyzed within a diachronic and synchronic framework, against the backdrop of the unity of genetic and typological features. The relevance of the study is also related to the examination of the research materials in these two directions, reflecting both the conditions of their formation in a single language and the linguistic picture of the evolutionary process of the universal character of these elements in languages of different systems.

The network of research conducted on lexical-semantic word groups is quite extensive. Numerous studies have been conducted in this area in world linguistics, including Turkology and especially Azerbaijani linguistics. It cannot be said that these studies are a repetition or addition to one another. Since lexical-semantic word groups constitute a broad field that plays a significant role in enriching the vocabulary of any language, the problems of their study and analysis are also built on different theoretical foundations. Since lexical-semantic word groups form a leading paradigm within the lexical layer of a language, explanations and information about them are provided in all textbooks and teaching materials on lexicon and lexicology. Lexical-semantic word groups are considered both as a general language problem and as a language-specific issue in research conducted in this field. Many studies have been conducted in this field, and interesting ideas and considerations have been put

forward regarding the structure, origin, formation, evolution of homonyms, and their similarities and differences with other related categories in terms of the requirements of modern linguistics[1]. A number of studies have been conducted on lexical-semantic word groups in Azerbaijani linguistics, and their main content has been systematically presented in separate monographs and textbooks[2].

[1]Виноградов, В.В. Об омонимии и смежных явлениях: [Электронный ресурс]. URL: studifile.net/preview/3962920/page: 65, 18.05.2015/; Газикова, Л.Р. Омономия в ингушском языке // – Тамбов: Филологические науки, – 2019. № 1, – с. 89-91; Королькова, А.С. К вопросу выделении и определении типов омонимов: [Электронный ресурс] / А.С.Королькова, Н.Г.Наумова // Наука, Инновации (НПК-2018). Всерос. ежегод науч-практ-конф; Сборник статей Вятского гос. университета, – Киров, – 2017. URL: = russkiyonline.com/tsvetik-/metodicheskaya-podderzhka/russkaya-literatura/505/; Тузжу, К. Природа возникновения омонимов в Кыргызском и турецком языках // – Москва: Актуальные проблемы гуманитарных и естественных наук. Область наук языкознание и литературоведение, – 2017. – с. 102-105; Крылова, И.А. Функциональные омонимы в толковом словаре общего типа (на материале “словаря русского языка XXI века” под редакцией Г.Н.Скляревской) // – Санкт-Петербург: Journal of Applied Linguistic and Lexicography, – 2020. № 2, – с.165-178; Харченко, С.Ю. Орфографическая норма и грамматическая омонимия // – Волгоград: Вестник ВолГУ. Серия 2. Языкознание, – 2019. Т. 18, № 4, – с. 248-257; Качурин, Д.В. Проблема разграничения омонимии и полисемии применительно к практике составления толковых словарей: / дисс. … кандидата филологических наук / – Москва, 2014. – с. 17-54; Лесбекова, Л.Ж. Омонимия в русском языке / Л.Ж.Лесбекова, С.Е.Калдыкозова, Ж.А.Рискельдиева // Научные труды ЮКГУ им. Ауэзова, – Шымкент: ЮКГУ им. М.Ауэзова, – 2017. № 4, – с. 144-149.

[2] Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Leksika: Dərslik / S.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1970. – s. 24-31; Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Leksika / S.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.20-40; Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Azərbaycan dilinin üslubiyyat / Ə.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, – 1962. – s. 120-151; Həsənov, H.Ə. Azərbaycan dilinin omonimlər lüğəti / H.Ə.Həsənov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. –168 s; Əfəndiyeva, T. Azərbaycan dilinin leksik üslubiyyatı / T.Əfəndiyeva. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2011. – s. 72-75; Həsənov, H.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikası / H.Ə.Həsənov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2005. – s. 96; Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası / B.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – s. 163-198. Məmmədli N.B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində feillərin leksik sinonimliyi.–Bakı:Maarif,–1991, S.–112

When writing the research work, the works of a number of authors such as V.V.Vinogradov, L.R.Gazikova, A.S.Korolkova, K.Tuzju, I.A.Krylova, S.Y.Kharchenko, L.J.Lesbekova, A.M.Sherbak, I.B.Golub, C.F.Hockett, D.E.Rosenthal, S.A.Jafarov, A.M.Demirchizade, H.A.Hasanov, B.A.Khalilov, T.A.Efendiyeva, M.I.Yusifov, N.B.Mammadli were referred to and their research was used.

Object and subject of the study. The object of the study is the lexical-semantic groups of words of genetic and typological nature belonging to the Azerbaijani language – homonyms, synonyms and antonyms. The subject of the study is the linguistic features of the initial lexical-semantic groups of words.

Goals and objectives of the study. The aim of the research is to determine the genetic and typological nature of lexical-semantic word groups, to examine their role in word formation and derivation in the context of their evolutionary development, and to identify their possible universal features across languages of different systems. To investigate the evolutionary features of tonal and figurative homonyms as a component of lexical-semantic word groups, and to determine their monosyllabic and tonal characteristics.

– To investigate the evolutionary features of tonal and figurative homonyms as a component of lexical-semantic word groups, and to determine their monosyllabic and tonal characteristics;

– To reveal the problem of universality in homonyms;

– To uncover the grammatical and derivational functions of homonyms;

– To trace the evolutionary process of synonyms and to examine the structural-semantic features of both primary monosyllabic and derived synonyms;

– Analyzing synonyms with the same root, similar roots, and different roots;

– To determine the role of borrowings in the process of enriching synonym potential;

– To trace antonyms and their evolutionary processes;

– To identify the evolutionary characteristics of original, multi-

rooted, and internal antonyms;

– To trace the ways in which antonymic potential is enriched through borrowings.

Study methods. In accordance with the nature and requirements of the topic, the study employs comparative-typological and contrastive methods. With the aim of forming a clear understanding of certain linguistic elements, structural analysis has also been included in accordance with the requirements of reconstruction.

The main provisions for defense.

The following propositions are put forward for defense in relation to the overall content of the dissertation:

- The fact that lexical-semantic word groups constitute the basis of the lexical potential of the Azerbaijani language;
- The inclusion of homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, and their respective variants within the structure of lexical-semantic word groups;
- Lexical-semantic word groups, in terms of their structural composition, possess both genealogical and typological characteristics;
- Lexical-semantic word groups are genetic in origin and source, and typological in development and evolution;
- Genetic types of lexical-semantic word groups also have a universal character;
- Lexical-semantic word groups are formed on the basis of each individual language, and in the context of the integration of linguistic information, their transfer leads to the enrichment of the lexical potential.

Scientific novelty of the study. The scientific novelty of the study is based on the principles of research on the background of genetic-typological factors. As mentioned, in the studies conducted so far on lexical-semantic word groups, certain ideas have been put forward about the formation and evolution of these word groups, and their characteristic features have been summarized. In all textbooks, including secondary school textbooks, the descriptive approach has

been the leading method in the analysis of lexical-semantic word groups. This is due to the fact that in the existing textbooks the issue is approached from the point of view of modernity, and the tendency to synchronous analysis prevails in the research work. As a result, the study of these word groups in terms of the unity of genetic and typological factors, as well as the investigation of their characteristic features as universal, shared, and homogeneous properties in languages of different systems, has remained largely unexplored. In this research, for the first time, the approach to the subject is based not only on diachronic and synchronic features, but also on the evolutionary process related to genetic and typological structure.

The study reveals that lexical-semantic word groups possess their own structural-systematic coherence and integrity. It has been shown that their structural sequence is the same in homonyms, different in synonyms, and determined by the word pattern of one character opposite to the other in antonyms.

In the study, the evolutionary process of lexical-semantic word groups has been traced, which are genetic in origin and formation, and typological in their refinement and development. Here, the universal nature of these word groups, which were formed according to a monosyllabic model in the initial informational stage of the language, has been identified, and their formation and manifestation features in the later stages, when the expressive capacities of the language developed, have been revealed.

Theoretical and practical significance of the study. The study work is of significant theoretical and practical importance in terms of proposing new ideas and considerations in the study of lexical-semantic word groups. Thus, the scientific findings obtained can be used in research conducted in the field of historical lexicology of the Azerbaijani language, as well as in studies of the modern lexical system of the language. It can also be used in the teaching of special courses and elective subjects for doctoral candidates, PhD students, as well as undergraduate and master's students, in the preparation of improved versions of homonym, synonym, and antonym dictionaries, and in addressing various etymological problems through the mutual

reconstruction of cross-linguistic examples.

Approbation and application of the study. The propositions related to the overall content of the dissertation have been published in foreign and local journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out. The dissertation was completed at the Azerbaijani Language department of Ganja State University.

The total volume of the structural units of the dissertation with a mark with the recording of the volume separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. The introduction consists of 6 pages, Chapter I - 39 pages, Chapter II - 38 pages, Chapter III - 33 pages, the conclusion - pages, and literature - 16 pages. The dissertation work consists of a total of 138 pages, 224 176 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE STUDY

In the **"Introduction"** part of the dissertation, information is provided on the relevance and degree of development of the topic, the object and subject of the study, its aims and objectives, study methods, main theses submitted for defense, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the study, approbation and application of the dissertation, the institution where the study was carried out, as well as the volume of the structural sections separately and the total volume in terms of characters.

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled **"The evolution of homonyms and processes of delay".** The provisions of this chapter are interpreted in the following sub-chapters:

The first subsection of the first chapter is titled **"The formation of tonal homonyms".** In the Azerbaijani language, the formation of tonal homonyms can be attributed to the first stage of the initial homonymization process. At this stage, since no specific features had yet developed to distinguish the grammatical and

derivational properties of words, they were differentiated only through tonal variation. Tonality distinguished the initial homonyms according to their grammatical and derivational properties. Thus, in the initial stage of homonymy, tonality was characterized by a dual syncretism in relation to homonyms. First, it involved the incorporation of distinct meanings into a single root model, and second, it consisted of the differentiation of those meanings, unified within one root, according to nominal and verbal grammatical categories.

Traces of syncretism inherent in tonal homonyms, formed as a product of the initial information stage, can be observed in the following examples used in modern language: *al* (red-faced) -*al* (to buy-verb); *aş* (meal-noun) - *aş* (to fall down-verb); *at* (animal-noun) - *at* (to throw -verb); *az* (minority – indefinite numeral) - *az* (to deviate-verb), *yaz* (season-noun) -*yaz* (to write-verb).

It is also shown in this sub-section that the initial foundation of homonyms, formed as a component of lexical-semantic word groups, was based on differentiation through tonality. Homonyms are based on the same structural model, as they are the primary means of expression of both word-making and grammatical functions in the language. The initial structural model, being of a grammatical and derivational nature, was distinguished from one another solely through tonality. Nominal formation was expressed with low tonality (at, it, tut, yay, köç), while verbal formation was expressed with high tonality (a/t, i/t, tu/t, ya/y, kö/ç). The issue of tonal differentiation of homonyms was elaborated in detail by A.M.Shcherbak[3]. Since homonyms function as informational units with an initial grammatical and derivational role within the same model, they have even been referred to in some studies as defects, anomalies, or pathological features of language. T.Efendiyeva notes that these ideas are put forward and endorsed by prominent linguists such as V. V.Vinogradov, E.M.Galkina-Fedoruk, N. M.Shansky, A.V.Kalinin,

[3] Щербак, А.М. Сравнительная фонетика тюркских языков / А.М. Щербак. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1970. – с. 110-120.

A.N.Gvozdev, and A.A.Reformatsky[4]. However, the idea that primary homonyms exist in all languages is unequivocally accepted in research in this field. However, the issue of their homogeneous and universal character is, for the most part, overlooked. Yet, as a component of primary monosyllabic elements, homonyms possess cross-linguistic universality[5]. For example, the root of the Greek-derived word *glossa*, which denotes the concepts of "language" and "word," consists of the inflected cluster *gl*. In Russian, there is a corresponding equivalent *gol* in the word *golos* ("sound"). In Arabic, this equivalent appears as *qul* ("say, speak"); in Persian, as *qu* and *quy*; in Old Turkic sources, as *qu-* and *kü-* ("sound"); and in the modern language, as *küy* ("sound")[6]. The differentiation of homonyms by tone has also preserved its original traditions in modern Chinese[7].

The second subsection of the first chapter is entitled **"The formation of figurative homonyms."**

The emergence of figurative homonyms is attributed to a process subsequent to tonal homonyms, in connection with the formation of abstract thinking.

Studies indicate that figurative homonyms derive from

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[4] Əfəndiyeva, T. Azərbaycan dilinin leksik üslubiyyatı / T.Əfəndiyeva. – Bakı: Elm, – 2011. – s.71-75.

[5] Хоккет, Ч.Ф. Проблема языковых универсалий // Новое в лингвистике, – Москва: Прогресс, – вып. 5, – 1970. – с. 45-76; Успенский, Б.А. Проблема универсалий в языкознание // Новое в лингвистике, – Москва: Прогресс, – вып. 5, – 1970. – с. 5-30.

[6] Yusifov, M. Linqvistik tipologiya / M.Yusifov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – s. 90-99.

[7] Горелов, В.И. Лексикология китайского язяка / В.И.Горелов. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1984. – с. 115; Хаматова, А.А. Лексическая омонимия в современном китайском языке: / Автореферат дисс. … кандидата филологических наук/ – Москва, 1977. – с. 4-14; Хаматова, А.А. Омонимия в современном китайском языке / А.А.Хаматова. – Москва: АСТ, Восток-Запад, – 2006. – с. 15.

polysemous words[8] which, in fact, should be regarded as a product of abstract thinking. Figurative homonyms are genetically monosyllabic in nature. The monosyllabic structure of words acts as a traditional embodiment of their genetic nature. In the Azerbaijani language, examples of this type of homonyms, as shown below, have a general linguistic character and are used extensively: *ac* (needy) – *ac* (greedy) – *ac* (hungry, in need of food), *al* (deceit, lie) – *al* (red); *boş* (emptiness) – *boş* (waste) – *boş* (idle, unemployed); *göy* (sky) – *göy* (color) – *göy* (vegetable) – *göy* (stingy); *ötmək* (to sing) – *ötmək* (to pass by); *bitmək* (to finish) –*bitmək* (to grow). Figurative homonyms undergo an evolutionary process, acquiring a typologically new derivative form in accordance with their genetic basis. Such homonyms develop their own traditions within both the name and the verb parts of speech. Their derivation is observed in the transition from monosyllabic to disyllabic. Examples of these that belong to the noun parts of speech are *acı* (pity) – *acı* (taste) – *acı* (difficult); *bölük* (bunch) – *bölük* (divided); *dolu* (whole, complete) – *dolu* (precipitation), and examples belonging to the verb part of speech include *bitirmək* (to complete) – *bitirmək* (to finish); *qabarmaq* (to swell up) – *qabarmaq* (to get angry), *sarımaq* (to wander) – *sarımaq* (to tease).

This sub-chapter is divided into several sections: "**Homonyms belonging to the parts of speech of nouns**". Such homonyms are divided into two groups: a*) Monosyllabic homonyms belonging to nominal parts of speech.* In the Azerbaijani language, the existence of internal semantic relationships is observed in the following monosyllabic homonyms belonging to the nominal parts of speech: *Ac* (hungry) – *ac* (needy) – *ac* (greedy); *al* (deceit) –*al* (red); *bel*

[8] Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Leksika / S.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 20-21; Həsənov, H. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikası / H.Həsənov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1988. – s. 45; Həsənov, H. Azərbaycan dilinin omonimlər lüğəti / H.Həsənov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 13; Розенталь, Д.Э. Современный русский язык. Разграничение омонимии и многозначности: [Электронный ресурс] / Д.Э.Розенталь, И.Б.Голуб, М.А.Теленкова. – Москва: Айрис-Пресс, – 2002: URL: gramma ru/RUS.

(human back) – *bel* (work tool); *bic* (born cunning) – bic (shoots growing around a tree) – *bic* (cunning); *qaş* (eyebrow) – *qaş* (horizon); *şiş* (pointed) – *şiş* (swollen wound) – *şiş* (skewer, tool). These examples of monosyllabic structures belonging to nominal parts of speech have become semantically independent through the process of motivation. As a result, in some of them the internal relations are clearly manifested on the surface, while in others these relations have undergone a certain degree of restriction. In homonyms that preserve internal semantic relations, these connections manifest themselves through certain features. These include relations expressed through psychological and emotional states, similarity, quality, external form, colour, and other forms of resemblance. For example, there is a psychological-moral quality of mood among the homonyms *ac* (hungry*)* – *ac* (needy) – *ac* (greedy), and signs of similarity are observed in homonyms such *qaş* (eyelash) – *qaş* (horizon) – *şiş* (sharp) – *şiş* (tool). In these qualities and signs, the internal conceptual coherence of the homonyms shown is evident. *b) Derivative homonyms belonging to nominal parts of speech;* In derivative homonyms belonging to nominal parts of speech, internal semantic relations are also evident. In derivative homonyms, the presence of word-formation suffixes plays a special role in preserving these internal semantic connections. In these meanings, one is dominant in character, while the other expresses a figurative sense. The following examples can be given in this regard: *acı* (taste) – *acı* (trouble) – *acı* (pity); *baxış* (to look at) – *baxış* (view, thought); *bişmiş* (prepared) – *bişmiş* (cooked) – *bişmiş* (solidified, passed the test); *boylu* (tall, high) – *boylu* (pregnant); *bölük* (bundle) – *bölük* (divided); *çalası* (yogurt yeast) – *çalası* (troublemaker), etc.

“Verbal homonyms (belonging to the verbal part of speech)”. Verb homonyms can be divided into two groups: a*) monosyllabic homonyms belonging to the verbal part of speech; b) derivative homonyms belonging to the verb part of speech.*

Monosyllabic homonyms belonging to the verbal part of speech. As in monosyllabic homonyms belonging to nominal parts of speech, motivation also plays a dominant role in monosyllables

belonging to the verb part of speech. One of the homonym rows has a dominant meaning, while the other is metaphorical. The following examples of this type of homonyms can be given: *Bit*(mək) (to finish) – *bit*(mək) (to grow); *soy*(maq) (to peel) –*soy*(maq) (to rob); *süz*(mək) (to fly) -*süz*(mək) (to skim); *üzmək* (to pull up) – *üzmək* (to swim); *uç*(maq) (to fly in the sky) –*uçmaq* (to fall down, to collapse). *b) Derivative homonyms belonging to the verb part of speech.* In this category of homonyms, one of the meanings is metaphorical. However, the semantic relationships between them are maintained based on certain characteristics. The following examples can be given: *bitirmək* - 1.to finish; 2.to grow, *bişirmək* - 1.to cook; 2. To deceive, *bulandırmaq* - 1. to pollute; 2. to make trouble, *qabarmaq*- 1.to swell up; 2.to get angry; *sarımaq* - 1.to wander, 2.to tease; *uçurmaq* - 1. to let fly; 2. to collapse.

The third subsection of the first chapter is entitled **"Homonymic Variants"**. This subsection is further divided into three sub-subsections: **"Homonyms formed on the noun–noun correlation" (***artıq*-a lot, food residue, *al*-deceit, red color**), "Homonyms formed on the verb–verb correlation"** *(üzmək* – to pull up, to swim**), "Homonyms formed on the noun–verb correlation" (***böy(ür)*-surroundings, to shout).

Homonymic variants, in fact, consist of non-cognate homonyms. During the stage of monosyllabism, homonyms developed so rapidly that information was mostly expressed through linguistic units of this type. The emergence of homonymous words at this stage had a significant impact on the potential of these linguistic tools. The root words formed as a result of this impact formed the basis of many other words. Homonyms that have no semantic connection with each other are actually composed of homonym units of this type. The linguistic units that occupy the main place in terms of syncretism in the composition of homonyms are also composed of monosyllables with different roots, called by conventional names, such as homonym variants. Since these types of homonyms do not derive from the same root, they are not identified with tonal and metaphorical homonyms. Since the main characteristic of such

homonyms is their different roots, correlativity is not considered a characteristic feature of them, although homonyms of this type exhibit both belonging to the same part of speech and correlativity. For example, qır (to break) – qır (tar) words are fully syncretic, and there is neither primary nor figurative meaning between them.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"The evolutionary process of synonyms"**. The content of this chapter is explained in the following sub-chapters:

The first subchapter of the second chapter is called "Originally monosyllabic synonyms". This sub-chapter includes the following: **"Synonyms expressing the concepts of cutting and breaking", "Synonyms expressing the concepts of burning and heat", "Synonyms expressing the concepts of sound and noise"**.

This sub-section shows that if homonyms were formed during the period when the vocabulary of the language was limited, then synonyms took place already during the period of enrichment of the expressive possibilities of the language. This has created the basis for the formation of not just one, but several words with different structures for similar objects and events. The process of forming synonyms took place in the creative thinking of people thanks to the transformation of imitations related to the phenomena of the surrounding world into word processing. When the perception of relative concepts is the main factor in the derivation of synonyms, words have emerged that express different shades of any work or action. This also led to the enrichment of the lexical potential of the language, the expansion of its semantic environment. Thus, a rich model of expressing similar concepts in the language began to form. Research on the formation of synonyms discusses various methods of their creation[9]. Although it has been shown that one of the main

[9] Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Azərbaycan dilinin üslubiyyatı / Ə.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, – 1962. – s. 120-121; Əfəndiyeva, T. Azərbaycan dilinin leksik üslubiyyatı / T.Əfəndiyeva. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2011. – s. 41; Həsənov, H. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikası / H.Həsənov. – Gəncə Poliqrafiya ASC, – 2006. – s. 11; Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası / B.Xəlilov. –

reasons for the formation of synonyms is related to stylistic need, in many cases it is not correct to consider stylistic need as the justification here. Because the basis for the occurrence of synonyms is the perception of relative concepts regarding the phenomena of the surrounding world. The fact that primary or original synonyms formed in a monosyllabic structure mean relative concepts can be seen from the following examples: the *concept of cutting and breaking: kəs, böl, biç, dəl, deş, eş, yar, cır, qır, yon; those related to the concept of burning and heat: yan* (to burn), *köz* (to glow), *qız* (to heat), *göy* (to turn green), *al* (to light), *yax* (to be smeared), *qal* (to pile up); those related to *the concept of sound and noise*: *səs, küy, (to shout*); *dil* (to speak), *dan* (to talk), *din* (to utter), etc.

Monosyllabic synonyms also have universal properties in other languages. For example, the root *kəs* has equivalents such as *кос-* (косить- to cut), *кос* (косарь-mower) in Russian, in French *kas* (kastet-to break), in Arabic *qis-* (fate-porsion), *təqsim* (division), the root *del* which forms the basis of meanings such as *cutting, dividing,* and *piercing,* is reflected in Russian words such as *делить* (to divide, separate), *переделл* (to devide again), *раздел* (to divide), in Arabic *dəl-* dallak (hairdresser), in English from *del- delimit* (border division), *delta* (a landform divided by water), *delve* (to be excavated, to be pierced).

A portion of monosyllabic synonyms related to the concept of burning preserve semantic independence, while others fail to maintain their semantic autonomy. The following examples can be

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Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – s.177-187; Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / S.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1970. – s.29-37; Həsənov, H. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikası / H.Həsənov. – Bakı: Maarif, – – s.64; Seyidəliyev, N. Azərbaycan dilinin sinonimlər lüğəti / N.Seyidəliyev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 5; Крысин, Л.П. Современный русский язык / Л.П.Крысин. – Москва: Академия, – 2007. – с. 76; Брагина, А.А. Функции синонимов в современном русском языке: / Автореф. дис. канд.филол.наук/ – Москва, 1979. – с. 3; Головин, Б.Н. Очерки по стилистике русского языка / Б.Н.Головин. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1983. – с. 118.

given of those that preserve semantic independence: The root *al-* expresses the concept of burning in the sense of flaring up and catching fire, as reflected in the derivative *alovlanmaq* ("to blaze, to burst into flame"). The root *yax-* expresses the figurative concept of burning and, in the expression *yanıb-yaxılmaq,* conveys the sense of being consumed by burning and withering. The root *tüt-* expresses the meaning of burning as smoldering or producing smoke. This meaning is reflected in the word *tütün (tobacco) as well as in the* expression *tütünü tütmək.*

The second subsection of the second chapter is entitled **"Derived synonyms."** This sub-section includes **"Cognate derived synonyms", "Closely related root synonyms",** and **"Non-cognate synonyms"**. Derived synonyms have been formed on the basis of the evolutionary development of genetic synonyms within a typological framework. The formation of derived synonyms occurs in accordance with the richness of the lexical-semantic potential of the language. The language in which the potential of relative concepts is rich, the growth of derivative synonyms is stronger and more vibrant. There are three main directions of the emergence of derivative synonyms in the Azerbaijani language. They consist of cognate, closely related root, and non-cognate synonyms. *In cognate synonyms,* although the root is identical, different affixes are attached to them; therefore, near-synonymous words are formed from the same root: *gör: görkəm-görünüş, yağ-yağmur-yağış, yan-yanıl-yanlış, büt-bütün-bütöv.*

Closely related root synonyms are formed on the basis of synonyms that are close in meaning. Due to their genetic nature, closely related root synonyms are semantically compatible and are formed on a monosyllabic foundation. *cərgə-sıra: cərgəli-sıralı; səs-küy: səsli-küylü; külək-yel: küləkli-yelli; yağ-piy: yağlı-piyli; böyür-bəyir: böyürtü-bəyirti, çığ-bağ: çığır-bağır; par-iş: parıltı-işıltı; yırt-sök: yırtıq-sökük* və s.

Non-cognate synonyms consist of words that do not share the same root but are formed with the participation of the same suffixes. *biçim-yaraşıq: biçimli-yaraşıqlı; dağıntı-tökü̈ntü̈: dağıntılı-*

töküntülü; ağız-kəsər: ağızlı-kəsərli; şələ-yük: şələli-yüklü; ay-don: aylıq-donluq; düzən-çöl: düzənlik-çöllük və s.

The third sub-chapter of the second chapter is called **"Enrichment of synonym potential through borrowings".** Synonyms, like homonyms, are among the lexical-semantic units common to all languages. In certain cases, it is not possible to express the concept of relativity related to human life, social life, and the environment surrounding a person with synonyms that arise within a language itself. Therefore, synonyms obtained through interlingual integration are also used to express certain nuances. Such borrowings are not obligatory in the recipient language; however, they influence the emergence in thought of relative concepts that reflect synonymy through the borrowed word. Thus, the evolution of relative concepts takes place not only in words but also in human cognition through their perception. In the Azerbaijani language, such synonyms are expressed both through calquing (loan translation) and through other types of borrowings. In synonyms formed through calque, only the formal structural component of another language is transferred. The meaning of the word is expressed within a mold adapted to the Azerbaijani language, based on the semantic potential of this language For example, in Russian, the words *водоем* and *водохранилище* correspond to the calque *sututar,* which forms a synonymic relation with the Azerbaijani word. Or the Russian word *самосвал* is expressed in Azerbaijani as *"self-unloading"* and *"unloading"*, and the word *самообслужи-вание* is expressed in Azerbaijani as *"selfcare"* and *"self-service"*. The series of borrowed synonyms in the Azerbaijani language is also enriched by examples from Arabic, Persian, and European languages: those belonging to the Arabic language: *dünya-aləm-kainat-cahan; aman-macal-möhlət-imkan; amil-səbəb-vasitə*; those belonging to Arabic and Persian: *sadə* (Ar) - *asan* (P), *bəsit* (Ar); *sərsəri* (Ar) - *avara* (P) - *dərbədər* (P); *abidə* (Ar) - *heykəl* (Ar) - *nişangah* (P); those belonging to Azerbaijani and Arabic: *uca* (Az), *hündür* (Az), *yüksək* (Az), *ali* (Ar); *kömək* (Az); *imdad* (Ar); *anlaq* (Az)- *idrak* (Ar) - *ağıl* (Ar) - *zəka* (Ar) -*fərasət* (Ar); the presence of words from European

languages in the synonymous composition: *nüfuz* (Ar) - *etibar* (Ar) - *avtoritet* (Ger.)- *prestij* (Fr.) - *reputasiya* (Lat-Fr.), *şan* (Az) - *şöhrət* (Ar); *işlək* (Az) - *aktiv* (Lat.), *fəal* (Ar) - *aktual* (Lat.), etc. In any language, the richness of native synonyms reflects the prestige of that language, while the presence of borrowings indicates the enrichment of its lexical-semantic potential.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Evolutionary processes of antonyms".** The provisions related to this chapter are explained in the following sub-chapters:

The first half of the third chapter is called **"Original antonyms".** This subsection includes "Principles of the formation of primary antonyms," "Cognate genetic antonyms," and "Non-cognate genetic antonyms." True antonyms consist of monosyllabic units of a genetic nature, like homonyms and synonyms. The formation of original antonyms is related to the perception and comprehension in human thought of oppositions and contradictions existing in nature and in the surrounding environment. As with homonyms and synonyms, the antonym paradigm is formed in the mutual unity of words that express opposites and contradictions. The principle of their opposition is also particularly taken into account in the ideas and considerations regarding the definition of antonyms[10]. In the Azerbaijani language, the genetic tradition of original antonyms can be observed in monosyllabic elements such as *az-çox, al-ver, get-gəl, düş-çıx, en-qalx; tez-gec, ol-qal, üz-düz*. As with homonyms and synonyms, monosyllabic antonyms also have universality across languages of different systems. It is often difficult to restore monosyllabic typological changes because they deviate from their original structure. However, by restoring the lost traces, it is possible

[10] Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / S.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1970. – s. 38; Həsənov, H. Azərbaycan dilinin antonimlər lüğəti / H.Həsənov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 5; Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası / B.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – s.187-198; Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Azərbaycan dilinin üslubiyyatı / Ə.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, – 1962. – s. 134-135; Əfəndiyeva, T. Azərbaycan dilinin üslubiyyatı / T.Əfəndiyeva. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2011. – s. 85-86.

to identify universal elements. For example, in the Azerbaijani language, the monosyllables *bol* (whole, complete) and *böl* (to divide, to make partial) are antonyms. A similar type of antonymy can be observed in Russian, where the monosyllabic element *bol-* in *большой* (large, whole) and the monosyllabic element *mol-* in *молоть* (to grind, to mill) and *мельчать* (to become smaller) express related oppositional meanings. Similarly, in English, the element *multi-* (many, much) can be compared in its monosyllabic form *mul-* with the Azerbaijani equivalent *bol* in terms of plurality, while the word *mill* (to grind, to break into small parts) can be compared with *böl* (Azerbaijani) and *мел-* (Russian) in terms of the meaning of fragmentation.

Primary antonyms consist of cognate and non-cognate genetic monosyllables. Cognate genetic antonyms are composed of structures formed in the shape of monosyllables. Some of the same-root genetic antonyms were formed as a product of the initial homonymic stage. Such antonyms were characterized by expressing the concept of reflection on the same root model. Since the root models of this part of the antonyms were mixed with the corresponding derivatives during the formation stage, it has become difficult to restore them. At the same time, it is possible to identify traces of some antonyms formed as homonyms from the same root. For example, the root *al-* in the word *alçaq* conveys the following meanings. From the root *al-*, words such as *alçalmaq, alçaltmaq, alçaldılmaq,* and *alçaqdan* have also been formed, expressing the meaning of lowliness or lowering.The root *al-*, even as an independent linguistic unit with homonymous variants, has been recorded in the ancient Turkic lexicon with the meanings of *"low," "lowness,"* and *"lower"* parts. It has also been established that, during the stage of monosyllabism, other antonymous words were formed through the addition of appropriate prefix-like elements to the same root. For example, from the root *iz-*, the word *izləmək* (to watch) has been derived, conveying meanings such as "to find what is evident," "to observe," and "to follow or pursue." When the consonant *g* is added to the beginning of the root *iz-*, the root *giz-* is

formed; from this root, derivatives such as *gizli, gizlin, gizlətmək,* and *gizlənmək* are created, carrying the meaning "to conceal what is apparent".

In cognate antonyms, a single root functions, as in modal homonyms, to express opposite meanings. For example, in the word *alp* formed from the root *al-*, the meaning of greatness is expressed, while in *alçaq*, it conveys smallness or lowness; similarly, from the root *din-*, the word *dinmək* means "to speak," whereas *dinc* means "to be calm," thus expressing antonymy.In homonymous antonyms, one root is formed as in modal homonyms, expressing antonymy. In *ir-ger* monosyllables, neither side can maintain independence of meaning. However, in the words *irəli,* formed from the root *ir-*, and *geri*, formed from the root *ger-*, their original antonymic conceptual opposition is preserved. The same principle can be used to restore the concepts of genetic opposition of the roots *ir-khir*. For example, when the element *-i* is added to the homonymous root *ir-*, the word *iri* is formed, which makes the original meaning of that root clear. From the word *iri* itself, derivatives such as *irilik, iriləşmə,* and *irilənmə* are formed. When the suffix *-da* is added to the root *xır-*, the word *xırda* is formed. Thus, on the basis of these roots, antonymic derivatives such as *iri-xırda* and *irili-xırdalı* are formed. Of course, it cannot be denied that in the language of ancient written monuments, the word *irəli* did not have the variant *ilqərü/ilgərü*. For example, the use of the variant *ilqərü/ilgərü* of the word. For example, this can be observed in the first and second lines of the southern side of the "Kül Tigin" inscription, which belongs to the Gokturk language. In the study, when discussing the root *ir-* of the word irəli, its original variant is not rejected. This root undergoes certain changes during the development of the language due to the principle of simplification inherent in speech. It should be noted that the word *xırda*, used in the study, is formed through an imitative process. The formation of similarly structured words in languages of different systems on the basis of imitation is a possible phenomenon. Therefore, the structural and semantic correspondence between the Azerbaijani word *xırda* and the Persian word *xord* can be considered

a possible phenomenon. For example, there is a similarity between the root *qor-* of the Russian word *горетъ* and the Azerbaijani root *qor-*, which means *to burn* or *fire*.

Non-cognate antonyms are characterized by the formation of words with opposite meanings based on different roots. *dün* (night) – *gün* (day), *er* (early) – *gec, en* (downhill) – *yox* (uphill), etc.

The second subchapter of the third chapter is called **"Derivative antonyms".** This subsection is divided into "Cognate derived antonyms," "Non-cognate derived antonyms," and "Internal antonyms." Derived antonyms consist of developed forms formed on the basis of cognate and non-cognate words. In the formation of cognate antonyms, affixes that carry an oppositional meaning function are involved: *yağ: yağlı-yağsız; çiçək: çiçəkli-çiçəksiz , qonaq: qonaqlı- qonaqsız, məhsul: məhsullu- məhsulsuz, kömək: köməkli-köməksiz.* In cognate antonyms, a single root functions, as in modal homonyms, to express opposite meanings. In their derived variants, the same affixes are attached: *uzunluq-qısalıq, dağlı- aranlı, dərəli-təpəli, uşaqlı-böyüklü, qarılı-qocalı, quzeyli-güneyli, erkəkli-dişili, irəlili-gerili, yazdırmaq-pozdurmaq*.

Internal antonyms emerged as a result of the evolution of concepts specific to words expressing opposition and contradiction, thanks to the placement of two opposite poles within the same word. In linguistics, one can find certain information about the semantic diversification of such antonyms, which is called by the term enantiosemy[11]. However, there is almost no concrete idea about the

[11] Новиков, Л.А. Антонимия в русском языке (Семантический анализ противоположности в лексике) / Л.А.Новиков. – Москва: Изд. МГУ, – 1973. – с. 87-89; Суперанская, А.В. Общая теория имени собственного / А.В.Суперанская. – Москва: Наука, – 1973. – с.304; Уфимцева, А.А. Слово в лексико-семантической системе языка / А.А.Уфимцева. – Москва: Наука, – 1968. – с.191-192; Шмелев, В.Д. Проблемы семантического анализа лексики (На материале русского языка) / В.Д.Шмелев. – Москва: Наука, – 1973. – с. 131; Будагова, З.И. О глагольной энантиосемии в азербайджанском языке // – Баку: Изд. АН Азерб. ССР, сер. лит., языка и искусств, – 1977. № 4, – с. 56-57; Алекперов, А.К. Лексическая семантика простых глаголов в современном

derivational reasons for such antonyms. It can be assumed that internal antonymy, due to its syncretic characteristics, coincides with the period of the emergence of primary homonyms. To a period when opposites had not yet undergone a complete differentiation process in human thought. Therefore, separate words were not created to express oppositions; instead, they emerged within the unity of a single word model. After the opposites were fully imitated and understood in human thought, those concepts were expressed in separate, specific words. The initial source of enantiosemy in the Azerbaijani language is observed in antonyms with the same root, and in later times its traditions were reflected in separate words and expressions. In the Azerbaijani language, manifestations of internal antonymy can be observed in expressions such as *su bağlamaq* (to water), *su almaq* (to add water to the pot – to add water); *yükü aşırmaq* (loading – to overturn / knock down), *bitkini becərmək* (to grow plant – to waste), *lampanı yandırmaq* (to burn – to ruin).

The third subchapter of the third chapter is called **"Borrowings in Antonyms".** This sub-chapter is also divided into "Antonyms of Arabic and Persian origin" and "Antonyms of Russian and European origin". Like synonymous borrowings, antonym borrowings are acquired and used due to the occurrence of interlingual integration due to the broader, more comprehensive expression of the set of opposites. As a result of the integration of the Azerbaijani language with Arabic, Persian and European languages, the following antonyms are acquired and used: *Arabic-origin: əvvəl-axır, alim-cahil, batin-zahir, cəfa-səfa, daxili-xarici, fayda-zərər, qalib-məğlub,, sual-cavab, idxal-ixrac, sülh-müharibə, etc.; Persian-origin: zəmin-asiman* (yer-göy), *dost-düşmən, saz-nasaz, mərd-namərd, dürüst-nadürüst, yar-əğyar, viran-abad,* etc. Antonyms of Arabic and Persian origin can also form opposite pairs with Azerbaijani words: *saf* (Ar)- *çürük* (Az); *kasıb* (Ar)-*varlı* (Az); *işıq*

азербайджанском языке / А.К.Алекперов. – Баку: Элм, – 1983. – с. 104-105; Hacıyeva, Ə. Binar səciyyəli frazeoloji enantiosemiya // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. № 19, – s. 3-10.

(Az)- *zülmət* (ə), *sevinc* (Az)- *kədər* Ar); *təmiz* (Az)- *murdar* (P); *təzə* (Az)- *köhnə* (P), *doğma* (Az)- *yad* (P); *ucuz* (Az)- *baha* (P), etc. In the Azerbaijani language, antonyms of words belonging to European languages are also used: *analiz-sintez* (Gr.), *dinamik- statik* (Gr.); *obyekt-subyekt* (Lat.), *aktiv-passiv* (Lat.); *real* (Lat.)- *fantastik* (Gr.), *nihilist* (Lat.) - *kosmopolit* (Gr.); *start* (Eng.) - *final* (Lat.), etc.

In the Azerbaijani language, of course, the ability to use appropriate words in connection with the awareness of opposites is not limited. However, the elements borrowed from other languages are, *firstly*, units adopted and assimilated from Arabic and Persian as a result of intensified language contact in the past, and *secondly*, terminological units used as a result of scientific and cultural integration with European languages. In both cases, the words acquired serve to enrich the lexical-semantic potential of the native language.

In the "Conclusion" section of the dissertation, the scientific findings obtained are summarized as follows:

1. Lexico-semantic word groups are grouped within a common paradigm according to their lexical composition and semantic environment. Homonyms express different meanings within a single word model, synonyms convey similar meanings within separate word models, and antonyms whether cognate or non-cognate express opposite and contradictory meanings, all belong to a unified paradigm.

2. The source and foundation of each of the intra-paradigm elements that make up lexical-semantic word groups is genealogical, and its development and improvement are typological.

3. Since the information intensity during the formation of homonyms exceeded the process of word model formation, the existing information was compressed into a single word mold, thereby creating syncretic roots. Primary homonyms also performed a derivational and grammatical function. The derivative function is defined by the accommodation of two different meanings within a single word model in homonyms, while the grammatical function is determined by their possession of distinguishing features belonging

to the noun and verb parts of speech.

4. In homonyms formed at the initial stage, the distinguishing feature according to parts of speech was tonal in nature. Based on tonality, homonyms expressed meanings related to objects and actions, corresponding to nouns and verbs.

5. The second stage in the development, formation, and evolution of homonyms is their growth through metaphor. As the level of development of human thinking increases, the occurrence of word processing also begins to increase. Although figurative homonyms are a product of a later stage than tonal homonyms, the monosyllabic structure played a key role in their formation.

6. The formation of synonyms, which are a component of lexical-semantic word groups, represents a stage of abstract thinking during which the process of understanding the relativity existing between sets in nature and the environment surrounding humans has begun. Through the imitation and comprehension of the relations between objects and events in human thought, synonymic words that are structurally different but express relative semantic closeness have emerged.

7. Synonyms have formed unique means of expression in accordance with the potential capabilities of the language to which they belong. Due to the rich lexical-semantic possibilities of the Azerbaijani language, a huge potential for synonymous words has emerged in this language. This has created richness in the language in both logical and emotional styles of expression and has also provided a basis for their use as a means of imagery.

8. During the period of de-affixation, the strengthening and enrichment of the affixal potential of the Azerbaijani language led to significant advances in word-formation possibilities. The evolution of synonyms was also an important stage in the process of strengthening the vocabulary of the language. The evolution of synonyms took place in three main directions. The first direction consists of the formation of cognate synonyms. In this direction, different affixes are used within the structure of the derived synonyms: *gör-görkəm-görünüş*; in the second direction, corresponding synonyms are formed from closely related

roots. The use of the same suffixes is observed in the formation of such synonyms: *yağışlı-yağmurlu, səsli-küylü*; in the third direction, new derivatives are formed from synonyms with different roots, indicating relative proximity, using the same suffixes: *ağız-kəsər, ağızlı-kəsərli.*

9. Antonyms are also a component of the lexical-semantic word groups of the Azerbaijani language. Genealogical and typological factors also play an important role in the formation of this word group. The genealogical nature of antonyms is embodied in their monosyllabic potential, and the typological characteristic is embodied in their derivative variants.

10. Although the origin of antonyms has a monosyllabic basis, during the stages of typological development of the language, they underwent an evolutionary process in accordance with the laws of thought and continued their traditions in modified forms. However, the elements in the monosyllabic stage have not lost their quality. Thus, as products of the stage without affixation, they retain within themselves relations of universality with other languages.

11. In the initial stage of antonyms, opposites and contradictions were understood within the same object, work, and event. Therefore, antonyms have also been formed, which express two opposite or contradictory concepts within a single word. For example, the word *az* independently expresses the notion of smallness or lowness, while in derivative forms such as *azı* and *azman* it also conveys the notion of greatness or largeness. Or the element *al-* expresses the meaning of lowness in the word *alçaq*, while in words such as *alp* and *alın* it is understood in the sense of height or upwardness.

12. Original or monosyllabic antonyms of a genetic nature have continued their traditions in the corresponding derivational formations in the process of language formation. In the Azerbaijani language, suffixation, characterized by its intensity, has had a strong influence on the process of forming new antonyms. As a result, both cognate antonyms (*qorxulu–qorxusuz, dadlı–dadsız*) and non-cognate antonyms (*azlıq–çoxluq, aclıq–toxluq*) have been formed.

The following articles and theses have been published in connection with the general content of the dissertation:

1. Azərbaycan dilində əsli monasillabik sinonimlər // – Naxçıvan: "Naxçıvan" Universiteti. Elmi Əsərlər, – 2020. № 1(16), – s.131-136.

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