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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

TRANSPOSITION IN THE FUNCTIONAL-COGNITIVE PARADIGM

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

The relevance of the topic and degree of prior research. At the current stage of development in modern linguistics, the study of language requires investigation not only from a structural perspective but also from functional and cognitive viewpoints. This arises from the necessity to study language not merely as a formal structure, but in its interaction with human cognitive activity, thought processes, and communicative goals. Since the late 20th century, the study of linguistic phenomena within a functional-cognitive paradigm has shaped a new scientific interpretation of language in global linguistics. This paradigm has led to language being viewed not only as a structural system but also as a product of human consciousness and cognitive activity, thereby highlighting its communicative-functional nature. Broadly speaking, the functional-cognitive approach aims to explain the functions of linguistic units in speech – specifically, their capacity to adapt flexibly based on meaning, purpose, and context. In this regard, the phenomenon of transposition – the shift of linguistic units from one grammatical or semantic category to another – has become a key area of research within the anthropocentric approach. The phenomenon of transposition reflects the dynamism of the language system, as well as its semantic and functional flexibility.

Understanding language as a dynamic structure rather than a static system is one of the factors underscoring the relevance of this research topic. Investigating the mechanisms of transition (transposition) is of particular importance for exploring the living, mutable nature of language. For this reason, the functional-cognitive paradigm is currently regarded as a universal methodological framework for examining the semantic interrelationships of linguistic structural units and their potential for change within cognitive and communicative processes.

The concept of "functional transposition" was formulated by Ch.Bally[1], a representative of the Geneva School of Linguistics.

[1] Балли, Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка / Ш.Балли. – М.: Издательство иностранной литературы, – 1955. – 416 с.

Subsequently, O.Jespersen[2] addressed the issue of functional transitions between grammatical categories, while A.Sechehaye, L.Tesnière, and J.Dubois[3] systematized the structural foundations of transpositional transitions by studying the relationship between the form and functional usage of word and sentence units. H.Marchand, building upon earlier morphological research, conducted a systematic analysis of the mechanisms of transition between grammatical categories[4]. I.Plag has expanded upon Marchand's classical approach, which interpreted the transition of word forms as a phenomenon occurring within the language's internal morphological system to the level of modern morphology[5]. He demonstrated that the transition between categories involves both formal grammatical structures and meaning, thereby enabling an understanding of the formal aspects of transposition-type processes. In Russian linguistics, the phenomenon of transposition has been addressed in studies concerning the semantic transformation of grammatical forms; for instance, A.V.Bondarko applied the term "transposition" to semantic shifts occurring within the tense categories of verb forms[6]. V.G.Gak, meanwhile, expanded this concept, interpreting transposition as a systematic process of transition occurring across the morphological, lexical, and syntactic levels of language[7].

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[2] Есперсен, О. Философия грамматики / О.Есперсен. – М.: Эдиториал УРСС, – 2002. – 404 с.

[3] Сеше, А. Очерк логической структуры предложения / А.Сеше. – М.: УРСС, – 2003. – 222 с.; Теньер, Л. Основы структурного синтаксиса / Л.Теньер. – М.: Прогресс, – 1988. – 656 с.; Dubois, J. Grammaire structurale du français: nom et pronom. – Paris: Librairie Larousse, – 1969. – 187 p.

[4] Marchand, H. Studies in Syntax and Word-Formation / H.Marchand. – München: Wilhelm Fink Verlag, – 1974. – 440 p.

[5] Plag, I. Word-formation in English. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2003. – 240 p.

[6] Бондарко, А.В. К вопросу о «транспозиции» (Употребление прошедшего времени глагола в современном русском языке для обозначения абстрактного настоящего) / А.В.Бондарко. – Учёные записки Ленинградского государственного педагогического института им. А.И.Герцена, – т. 248. – 1963. – с.51-60.

[7] Гак, В.Г. Теоретическая грамматика французского языка. Синтаксис / В.Г.Гак. – М.: Высшая школа, – 1986. – 220 с.; Гак, В.Г. Транспозиция /

Although the term "transposition" is relatively new in Azerbaijani linguistics, its essence and areas of application have been studied for many years under various names. For instance, while investigating the theoretical problems of Azerbaijani syntax, K.M.Abdullayev explains the potential for syntactic units to transition into one another – that is, structural-functional transformation – as an internal regularity of the language[8]. In his research, A.M.Javadov demonstrated the sequence and flexibility of syntactic units and showed that this mechanism forms the basis of functional transformation in speech[9]. The adoption of the functional-cognitive paradigm as a methodological framework is linked to the study of language's conceptual and cognitive nature, rather than merely its formal aspects. According to F.Y.Veysalli, *"the meaning of linguistic units is not limited to lexical or grammatical categories; they also serve as vehicles for conceptual structures formed within human consciousness."*[10] In this regard, transposition is both a formal and a cognitive-culturological phenomenon; it not only reflects transitions occurring across the structural levels of language but also demonstrates the flexibility and creativity inherent in human thought processes. These facts indicate that transposition is not merely a local phenomenon specific to individual languages, but a process that reflects the general regularities of the linguistic system.

In the cognitive approach, transposition serves to generate various shades of meaning within the conceptual domain of language. For instance, G.E.Booij characterizes transposition at the morphological level as "*an economical and productive feature of the language system,*"[11] describing it as a transitional mechanism positioned between derivation and inflection, whereas A.Carstairs-

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В.Г.Гак //Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / гл. ред. В.Н.Ярцева. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, – 1990. – 688 с.

[8] Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: MTM-İnnovation, – 2016. – s.57.

[9] Cavadov, Ə.M. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində sintaktik vahidlərin sırası / Ə.M.Cavadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1977. – s.41

[10] Veysəlli, F.Y. Dilçiliyə giriş / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2017. – s.119.

[11] Booij, G.E. The Grammar of Words. An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology. – New York: Oxford Univ. Press Inc., – 2005. – p.68

McCarthy interprets it as "*a fundamental creative principle in the generation of new word forms and syntactic structures within the language itself.*"[12]

In modern linguistics, the concept of transposition is widely applied at both morphological and syntactic levels. Morphological transposition manifests primarily through conversion (i.e., a shift without affixation) and substantivization, whereas syntactic transposition involves shifts between sentence types – specifically, the use of a structure for a functional purpose other than its primary one. R.Quirk and S.Greenbaum refer to this process as *"a change in the semantic function of a sentence type."* [13]

In Azerbaijani linguistics, research in this area is largely linked to functional syntax and text theory. A.A.Abdullayev has noted the connection between transposition and the actual division of the sentence within text context[14], while L.M.Khanbutayeva has investigated the functional transformation of syntactic units in speech act theory and demonstrated that it shifts in accordance with the addresser's communicative intention in the speech act[15]. Thus, the study of transposition not only clarifies the relationships between language systems and functions but also reveals the language's cognitive dimension. Today, this concept is viewed not merely as a formal transition but also as a process of cognitive and semantic adaptation. This is significant from both theoretical and practical perspectives, as the study of language encompasses the investigation not only of structural systems, but also of cognitive models.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the phenomenon of transposition occurring within the language system under the functional-cognitive paradigm, as well as

[12] Carstairs-McCarthy, A. An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure. – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, – 2002. – p.43.

[13] Quirk, R.A University Grammar of English / R.Quirk, S.Geenbaum. – London: Longman, – 1987. – p.112.

[14] Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə, mətn və diskurs / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD, – 2011. – s.83.

[15] Xanbutayeva, L.M. Danışıq aktı nəzəriyyəsində sintaktik vahidlərin yeri / L.M.Xanbutayeva. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2018. – s.64.

the linguistic structures in which it is realized. This process encompasses transformations taking place at the structural and semantic levels of language – specifically within morphological, syntactic, lexical, and grammatical systems – representing the process in which a unit carries the function of a different category. *The subject of the research* is the systematization and generalization of results derived from a comparative-contrastive analysis of morphological and syntactic transposition cases in the Azerbaijani, English, Russian, Turkish, German, French, Italian, and Latin languages, based on the theoretical principles of the functional-cognitive paradigm.

The purpose and tasks of the research. The purpose of the research is to reveal the role of the phenomenon of transposition within the language system from a functional-cognitive perspective, to identify its manifestations at morphological and syntactic levels, as well as its interaction with cognitive processes. Achieving this objective necessitates examining not only the structural components of language, but also its semantic, functional, and conceptual nature. For this reason, the study focuses on uncovering the mechanisms that account for the semantic flexibility and functional adaptability of linguistic units. The research also aims to explain the process of shifting in meaning, function, and category within the dynamic language system through a cognitive model.

To achieve this aim, the following tasks have been carried out:

– to define the theoretical foundations of the concept of transposition and to interpret its history of emergence and formation, as well as its terminological and conceptual content, within the context of classical and modern theoretical linguistics;

– to investigate the phenomenon of morphological transposition: to explain the transitions occurring through affixation, conversion, substantivization, and other formal mechanisms, along with their functional essence;

– to analyze the functional nature of syntactic transposition and the forms of transition between sentence types and communicative structures;

– to examine the mechanisms by which transposition is realized at the cognitive level, and to analyze the shifts in the conceptual content of linguistic units, intercategorical relationships, and changes in semantic direction;

– to identify the common and distinctive features of transposition phenomena in Azerbaijani, English, and Russian, and to conduct a comparative analysis of its universal and language-specific characteristics;

– to develop a general classification model for transposition based on the functional-cognitive paradigm, apply this model to data from the Azerbaijani language, and systematize the resulting findings;

– to scientifically substantiate, based on the results, the flexibility of the language system, the developmental patterns of functional-semantic relations, and the role of transposition within the cognitively grounded structure of the language.

Research methods. The following methods were employed in conducting the research: theoretical generalization and synchronic-diachronic description, corpus-based contextual-distributional analysis, a comparative-typological approach, componential and frame-scenario analysis, pragmatic-discourse analysis, and statistical frequency observations.

The main provisions of the defense:

– within the functional-cognitive paradigm, transposition is based on a dual mechanism: complete/morphological transposition (category change via affixation and conversion) and incomplete/syntactic transposition (change of function while the form remains constant);

– in theoretical linguistics, a four-fold criterion exists to distinguish between morphological and syntactic transposition: (1) morphological marking, (2) syntactic distribution, (3) lexical-semantic invariant, and (4) pragmatic-communicative intention;

– based on data from natural languages (Azerbaijani, Russian, English, etc.), test frameworks exist for the micro-types of substantivization, adjectivization, verbalization, and adverbialization involving affixation and conversion;

– within the framework of syntactic transposition, the context-pragmatic conditions governing “effective aspect” functions – such as the shift from interrogative to declarative (negation/evaluation) content, or from declarative to imperative/exclamatory – are modeled;

– distinctions exist between the concepts of transposition, conversion, and transformation; specifically, while every instance of conversion is a form of transposition, not every instance of transposition constitutes conversion or transformation;

– transposition is the primary mechanism explaining the functional homonymy of linguistic structures; in other words, diagnostic criteria for lexical and functional homonymy exist within every language system, and this phenomenon is systematically linked to homonymy through “transition.”

Scientific novelty of the research lies in the comprehensive study of the phenomenon of transposition within the framework of the functional-cognitive paradigm in Azerbaijani linguistics, covering both morphological and syntactic levels. The study provides a theoretical basis for viewing transposition not merely as a structural transformation but as the result of cognitive processes and semantic shifts; it further identifies the functional-semantic mechanisms of transposition, the cognitive models present in the speaker's consciousness, and the typological classification of categorical transitions. This approach enables an explanation of the Azerbaijani language's functional and cognitive systems from a new perspective and significantly expands the boundaries of existing concepts regarding the language's semantic dynamism.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the research lies in systematizing the theoretical foundations of the concept of transposition within the framework of the functional-cognitive paradigm of linguistic phenomena in Azerbaijani linguistics, and in identifying the mechanisms of its realization across the semantic, morphological, and syntactic levels of the language. The theoretical propositions advanced in the study enable an explanation of the language's functional-semantic integrity and its operational mechanisms within

a cognitive context. This approach can make a significant contribution to the development of functional and cognitive perspectives in both Azerbaijani and general linguistics.

The practical significance of the research lies in the applicability of the theoretical principles and classification models identified therein to the teaching of subjects such as "General Linguistics," "Modern Azerbaijani Language," "Cognitive Linguistics," and "Culture of Speech" in higher education institutions, as well as to practical classes on grammar, syntax, and text analysis. The study's findings can contribute to the functional teaching of the language, the enhancement of translation quality, and the development of methodological teaching materials. The research findings could provide a new direction for scientific-theoretical and applied studies regarding the explanation of the language's semantic flexibility and the analysis of its communicative structure.

Approbation and application. The main provisions and findings of the research have been reflected in articles published in scientific journals in Azerbaijan and abroad. Five scientific papers and abstracts on the subject were presented at international and local scientific conferences held both in the country and abroad, and these papers were published in conference proceedings.

Name of the organization where the dissertation was carried out. The dissertation was carried out at the Department of General Linguistics of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The total volume of the dissertation in characters, indicating the volume of each structural section separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. The introduction comprises 7 pages (12197 characters); Chapter I, 38 pages (73096 characters); Chapter II, 42 pages (78658 characters); Chapter III, 52 pages (92954 characters); and the conclusion, 3 pages (4780 characters); the total volume of the dissertation – excluding the list of references – is 261685 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The Introduction of the dissertation substantiates the relevance and the extent to which the topic has been previously studied; defines the object, subject, aims, and objectives of the research; specifies the research methods and the propositions submitted for defense; and provides information on the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, and approbation of the work, as well as the name and structure of the organization where the research was conducted.

Chapter I, titled **"The Content and Essence of the Phenomenon of Transposition",** consists of four paragraphs. The first paragraph of this chapter, ***"Theoretical Views and Terminological Contradictions Regarding the Phenomenon of Transposition in Linguistics",*** offers a general overview of the transposition phenomenon, which has been the subject of various discussions in linguistics. In modern linguistics, the term "transposition", which literally means displacement, transfer, or transformation, is widely used. The term "transposition" refers to the transition of a word belonging to one part of speech to another, or the use of a linguistic form in a different function. In other words, transposition is the use of a linguistic form to perform the function of another linguistic form that stands in opposition to it within a paradigmatic series. When defining transposition, P. ten Hakken focuses on three key points: the change of the syntactic category during transposition, the stability of the semantic category, and the fact that no semantic features change[16].

A language becomes enriched and refined through internal processes and contact with other languages, eventually attaining the status of a literary language with established norms. During this developmental process, the language's internal structure – including its vocabulary, grammatical categories, and norms – undergoes refinement, and its elements find their precise roles within the

[16] Ten Hacken, P. Transposition and Limits of Word Formation. In book Semantics of Complex Word (L.Bauer, L.Körtvelyessy, P.Stekauer eds.). – Switzerland: Springer Cham, – 2015. – p.196.

system. This process also involves the phenomenon of transition between linguistic categories and units; every language acquires new words through various methods of word formation and becomes enriched as elements shift from one part of speech to another.

The concept of the transition of parts of speech can be viewed at the intersection of a language's morphological and lexical levels. If the focus is on the transition from one part of speech to another, the matter pertains to morphology; if it concerns the transition from one linguistic unit to another, it relates to lexicology.

The study of the potential for a linguistic sign to shift from one category to another originated with European linguists. For instance, Ch. Bally formulated the concept of "functional transposition," and the introduction of the term "transposition" into linguistics is consequently associated with his name[17]. According to Ch.Bally, although a shift to a different category occurs during transposition, the meaning remains unchanged. In explaining the essence of this linguistic phenomenon, Ch.Bally indicates that functional transposition consists of three parts:

1) the part to be transposed;

2) the marker indicating the transposition or the new category;

3) the transposed part.

According to J.R.Firth, the founder of the London School of Structural Linguistics, the study of meaning should be the primary task of linguistics. A fundamental tenet of this school is that the meaning of any linguistic unit is a function of its form, not its content[18]. J.R.Firth also maintains that the full meaning of a word is determined by its context[19]. Building on his ideas, M.A.K.Halliday presents language as a system, demonstrating that grammatical categories are selected to suit functional purposes[20]. As a proponent

[17] Балли, Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка / Ш.Балли. – М.: Издательство иностранной литературы, – 1955. – с.179-196.

[18] Rəcəbli, Ə.Ə. London struktur dilçilik məktəbi / Ə.Ə.Rəcəbli. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2016. – s.18.

[19] Firth, J.R. Papers in Linguistics 1934-1951. – London: Oxford University Press, – 1964. – p.7.

[20] Halliday, M.A.K. Categories of the Theory of Grammar // Word, – 1961. Vol. 17(3). – p.245-250.

of systemic functional linguistics, M.A.K.Halliday investigates how human thought and worldview are reflected in language. Like his predecessor J.R.Firth, he attaches importance to the role of context in language[21].

The context-based theory of meaning advocated by representatives of the London School of Linguistics, along with their emphasis on the interplay between language and society, drew researchers' attention to the study of the semantic layer of language[22]. In our view, this can be regarded as a significant contribution of the London School of Structural Linguistics to the field. Their contextual approach to language demonstrates that it does not exist in isolation from the situational context.

In the traditional structural approach, language was studied as a system of fixed forms, while function remained in the background. In contrast, proponents of the London and Prague schools of linguistics examine functionality within the realm of context. Meaning is considered a core component of language not only in the functional approach to linguistic facts but also in the cognitive approach. The study of transposition, a mechanism that demonstrates the flexibility of natural language and its interaction with cognition and communicative activity, within the functional-cognitive paradigm is of crucial importance. This approach, which prioritizes meaning-making and cognition in the study of language, differs fundamentally from the structural approach to linguistic facts and phenomena.

The term "transposition" can be explained in both broad and narrow senses. In the broad sense, transposition encompasses all instances of the use of linguistic forms – specifically, the shifting of tense. In Russian, English, and Azerbaijani, it is possible to use the present tense to convey past or future meaning. G.S.Hasanova refers

[21] Halliday, M.A.K. Language, Context and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social-semiotic Perspective / M.A.K.Halliday, R.Hasan. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 1989. – 126 p.

[22] Əliyeva, N.N. Professor Ə.Ə.Rəcəbli və Azərbaycan nəzəri dilçiliyi / N.N.Əliyeva. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2017. – s.76.

to the use of the present tense in place of the future tense as "identical transposition."[23] For example:

"Идy я вчера по улицe…" – (Yesterday, I am walking along the street ...);

"She said her husband was coming in a week";

"Dünən yanıma gəlir və deyir ki, ..." – (Yesterday, she comes up to me and says...)

In the narrow sense, the term "transposition" refers to a word shifting from one part of speech to another or functioning as a different part of speech. Theoretical sources discuss the classification of transposition in various ways:

1) complete or morphological transposition entails the transition or conversion of a word from one part of speech to another. Affixation and conversion can be considered means of expressing morphological transposition;

2) incomplete or syntactic transposition involves the part of speech remaining unchanged while its syntactic function differs. An example of this is a noun functioning as an attribute within a sentence without altering its morphological characteristics. For instance: *"Qızıl üzüyü barmağında gördüm" – (I saw the gold ring on her finger.)* The same process can occur across different communicative types of sentences: *"Arvad bir gün aynaya baxdı, özünün gözəlliyini görüb heyran qaldı, qəlbində qürur və təkəbbür hissləri baş qaldırdı. Dedi: "Bu gün dünyada mənim tayım hanı? Məndə olan bu hüsn,bu camal kimdə var?" – (One day, the woman looked in the mirror; seeing her own beauty, she was captivated, and feelings of pride and arrogance arose within her. She said: 'Where in the world is my equal today? Who else possesses such beauty and loveliness?")*[24].

These interrogative sentences were used not to elicit a response from the interlocutor, but rather to convey information to the other

[23] Həsənova, G.S. Feil zamanlarının müqayisəli tipologiyası / G.S.Həsənova. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2014. – s.112.

[24] Babayev, A.M. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti / A.M. Babayev. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 2015. – s.110.

party. Such sentences can be classified as instances of a transition from an interrogative sentence to a declarative one.

Various terms and concepts are employed in theoretical sources to define transposition as a linguistic phenomenon. Notable among these are "transition," "transposition of speech units," "transition between parts of speech," "categorical transition," "morphological transition," "syntactic transition," "synchronic and diachronic transitivity," "functional transposition," "explicit and implicit transposition," "transilation," "grammatical homonymy," "transformation," "contamination," "conversion," and others[25].

Despite the multitude of terms and concepts used to describe transitions between linguistic units – whether at the level of parts of speech or at the syntactic level – "transposition" can be accepted as the most successful term within the fields of linguistics and translation.

In the second paragraph of Chapter I, titled ***"The Phenomenon of Transition and Transposition in Linguistics",*** a general overview of the phenomena of "transition" and "transitional nature" is provided, and the role of transposition in this process is examined.

In linguistics, we observe that the word "*transition"* is often used not as an independent term, but as a component of complex grammatical terms, for example, "transition of parts of speech," "transition from one part of speech to another," "transition between parts of speech," and so forth. Furthermore, in linguistics, the term "*transition"* encompasses the following cases:

1) the transformation of the lexical and semantic characteristics of words within the same part of speech;

2) the conversion of proper nouns into common nouns;

3) the transition of a word into a sentence, or of a sentence into a word or phrase;

4) specific changes occurring in sounds during the process of historical development;

[25] Məlikli, K.İ. Dilçilikdə keçid hadisəsinin terminoloji variasiyaları və onların nəzəri əsasları // – Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti, "Elmi xəbərlər" humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2026. № 3, – s.187-193.

5) the alternation of positions and the transition of sentence elements into one another during speech.

The factors conditioning the phenomenon of transition in language include the following:

1) the multifaceted nature of linguistic units;

2) the insufficiency of existing constructions within the language system to express a thought;

3) the prioritization of the principle of economy in the use of linguistic means;

4) the necessity of distinguishing between connections and relationships that carry meaning[26].

In linguistics, the concept of "transition" is most often understood as a transition without affixes. On the other hand, all instances of transposition are sometimes subsumed under the term "transition." In our view, transposition is a broader concept that encompasses both affixal and non-affixal transitions.

The third paragraph of Chapter I, titled ***"The Essence of Syntactic Transposition",*** explains the nature of the concepts used to describe transposition: "primary function," "secondary function," as well as "function in the actual aspect" and "function in the potential aspect."

Understanding the essence of the phenomenon of transposition is intrinsically linked to the concept of function. Linguists typically employ the terms "primary function" and "secondary function" when describing transposition[27]. O.S.Akhmanova defines "secondary function" in syntax as the syntactic characteristics acquired by a given syntactic unit through its combination with specific groups of linguistic elements and within a communicative situation[28].

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[26] Сергеевна, В.Т. Транспозиция и трансонимизация в русском языке XIX – начала XXI века в речевой деятельности и лингвистических исследованиях: / дис. кандидата филологически наук./ – Донецк, 2018. – с.15.

[27] Richards, J.C. Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics / J.C.Richard, R.Schmidt. – 3rd Edition. – London: Longman, – 2002. – 595 p.; Никитин, М.В. Основы лингвистической теории значения / М.В.Никитин. – М.: Высшая школа, – 1988. – 168 с.

[28] Ахманова, О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов / О.С.Ахманова. – М.: Высшая школа, – 1966. – с.506.

Contrary to O.S.Akhmanova's interpretation, A.V.Bondarko considers it appropriate to view the "secondary function" in relation to the "function in the potential aspect." Consequently, three main functions can be distinguished regarding structures that have undergone transposition:

1) First, one can identify the primary function of specific structural-communicative sentence types; for example: *"Am I that transparent?" she laughed and hid her face with a napkin."*[29]In this instance, the sentence's main function is that of a question;

2) Another function is the secondary function – specifically, the "function in the potential aspect" of a given structural-communicative sentence type. The implicit function of negation in interrogative sentences serves as an example of this. For instance, if a guest visiting our home wishes to leave, we might use the question *"Hara gedirsiniz?" – ("Where are you going?")* to discourage them from departing. Although syntactically an interrogative sentence, it is semantically a negative sentence; the semantic meaning understood from the context is *"Getməyin" – ("Don't go.")* Here, a transposition occurs shifting from an interrogative sentence to a declarative sentence expressing negation and thus, this function of interrogative sentences can be termed a secondary function;

3) The final function, known as the "effective function," is realized in speech. In this instance, the literal meaning of a linguistic unit is superseded by the pragmatic meaning it conveys when used metaphorically within a specific context. For example, if the interrogative sentence *"O qız varlıdırmı?" – ("Is that girl rich?")* is used to obtain information, it retains its literal meaning; however, in a specific context, it can acquire a pragmatic meaning and function as a rhetorical negative statement. If we know that the girl's financial situation is poor, the question becomes rhetorical; that is, although the sentence is structurally interrogative carrying the intonation of a question semantically, we can infer the implicit negative statement *"O qız varlı deyil" – ("That girl is not rich")* from the given context.

[29] Hosseini, K. And the Mountains Echoed. – London: Bloomsbury Publishing, – 2013. – p.232.

The third paragraph of this chapter distinguishes between the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary types of speech acts and notes the existence of syntactic transitions between the communicative types of sentences.

The fourth paragraph of Chapter I, titled ***"A Functional-Cognitive Approach to the Phenomenon of Transposition",*** presents the distinction between formalism and functionalism and offers an analysis of transposition within the functional-cognitive paradigm. This section provides a general overview of the various layers of transposition from a cognitive perspective. The functional-cognitive paradigm demonstrates that language is not merely a formal system but a means of representing cognition. Within this framework, the meaning of a linguistic unit is seen as more significant than its form; syntactic constructions are examined through the lens of cognitive schemas and conceptualizations[30]. The phenomenon of transposition can be interpreted as a reflection of cognitive dynamics, categorization processes, and the redirection of attention.

In cognitive linguistics, transposition is the general term for the mechanisms of transformation and reorganization that occur at the formal, semantic, and conceptual levels of the language system. Through these mechanisms, a linguistic unit shifts from its original (genetic) grammatical function to a new functional position, resulting in changes to both its categorical affiliation and its conceptual designation. As Ch.Bally, who emphasized the dual nature of the linguistic sign, noted that there exists a dialectical tension between the sign's discrete linear structure and its semantic wholeness; transposition can be understood precisely as the dynamic outcome of this tension: while a displacement or functional shift occurs at the formal level, a redistribution of nuances, focus, and conceptual emphasis is observed at the level of meaning[31].

[30] Ченки, А. Что такое когнитивная метафора?: [Электронный ресурс] – 2019. – 4р. URL: https://research.vu.nl/en/publications/chto-takoe-kognitivnaja-metafora/

[31] Балли, Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка / Ш.Балли. – М.: Издательство иностранной литературы, – 1955. – с.112.

According to the cognitive approach, the language user (addresser) employs metaphorical and metonymic conceptual mechanisms during the process of transposition. While traditional linguistics regards metaphor and metonymy merely as devices for artistic depiction or stylistic figures that enrich speech, the cognitive approach views them as ways in which humans perceive, classify, and comprehend the world[32]. Metonymic shifts equate a specific part of an event with the event as a whole (e.g., "*to drive"* → "*a drive"*), whereas metaphorical shifts establish an associative link between conceptual domains (e.g., "*to climb"* → "*a climb"* where the action is perceived as both a process and a result).

A.Cienki equates conceptual metaphor with cognitive metaphor, noting the vital role metaphor plays in cognitive processes and human activity[33]. A.Y.Mammadov posits that metaphors are linked to cultural, political-ideological, and psychological contexts and evoke varying impressions in the listener. The author, who asserts that all words possess a metaphorical nature, maintains that the resulting impressions are interpreted in accordance with the text recipient's background knowledge and cultural frame[34]. G.Lakoff also notes the frequent use of metaphors in everyday life. Metaphorical expressions, in turn, arise from conceptual metaphors[35].

In transposition, the metonymy mechanism is formed on conceptual proximity relations such as object-activity, means-activity, space-activity, goal-activity, time-activity, etc. The lexical unit is then within the same conceptual field, but acquires a new grammatical function. Conversion, one of the primary means of morphological transposition, can also be considered as a metonymic

[32] Lakoff, G. Metaphors we live by / G.Lakoff, M.Johnson. – USA: The University of Chicago, – 1980. – p. 22.

[33] Ченки, А. Семантика в когнитивной лингвистике // В кн.: Фундаменталъные направления современной американской лингвистики / А.Ченки. – М.: МГУ, – 1997. – с.346.

[34] Məmmədov, A.Y. Diskurs təhlilinin koqnitiv perspektivləri / A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Y.Məmmədov. – Bakı: 2010. – s. 45.

[35] Lakoff, G. The contemporary theory of metaphor. Metaphor and Thought. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 1993. – p. 206.

mechanism. Thus, among various metonymic mappings, the metonymy of "part for whole" can be used to analyze noun-verb conversion. For instance, in English conversion cases like "*hammer" – "to hammer", "comb" – "to comb," and "fish" – "to fish"* a functional shift occurs within the same conceptual domain; specifically, the category of noun transitions to the category of verb. Moreover, this transition is re-conceptualized metonymically in terms of an activity[36].

S.Lin and V.Gao note that English conversion patterns are frequently based on Idealized Cognitive Models (ICMs) and explain transposition as the actualization of these models at the lexical level[37]. This constitutes one of the key mechanisms ensuring the language's cognitive flexibility and conceptual multilayeredness.

Transposition is a process deeply rooted not only in the formal system of language but also in human cognitive structures. It redefines the boundaries of concepts, facilitates the expansion of meanings, and ensures linguistic adaptability. Therefore, in cognitive linguistics, transposition is interpreted not merely as a grammatical or lexical phenomenon, but as a fundamental cognitive phenomenon reflecting the flexibility of human thought and the conceptual universality of language.

Categorization or re-categorization can be cited among the cognitive mechanisms of transposition. This involves the semantic reorientation of a unit – reflecting a shift in the conceptual schema – under a new syntactic category. Transposition allows for the distinction of a different aspect within a concept; for instance, it enables one to distinguish the result of an action rather than the action itself[38].

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[36] Məlikli, K.İ. Transpozisiya və koqnitiv mexanizmlərin tədqiqi: turizm diskursu materialları əsasında // – Bakı: AMEA M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2026. №6, – s.144.

[37] Lin, S., Gao, W. A Cognitive Linguistic Analysis of Verb-to-Noun Conversion in English // Journal of Literature and Art Studies, – 2022. Vol.12 (3), – p.261-265.

[38] Соболева, П.А. О понятии парадигмы в формообразовании и словообразовании /П.А.Соболева// Лингвистика и поэтика. – М.: Наука, – 1979. – 139 с.

The productivity and constraints of transposition are also measured by cognitive-functional factors. Productivity is assessed based on the high frequency of a given transition (e.g., verb → noun, noun → verb) within a language corpus, its usage across various discourse types (scientific, literary, journalistic, etc.), and its stylistic range and inventory of meanings. Constraints relate, on the one hand, to typological-structural factors and, on the other, to semantic compatibility and interpretation; if structural incompatibility or high ambiguity arises, the transposition either becomes context-dependent or loses the potential to become normalized[39]. This dynamic is also observable in the diachrony of the language: some transitions emerge and fade as short-lived stylistic trends, while others enter the system through long-term processes of lexicalization and grammaticalization. Literary tradition plays an accelerating role in this process.

Chapter II of the dissertation, titled **"Morphological Transposition in the Functional-Cognitive Paradigm",** consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph titled ***"Affixation as a Means of Expressing Complete Transposition"*** examines the role of affixation in word formation, the classification of affixes, and the similarities and differences between derivation and inflection.

In linguistics, word-forming suffixes are referred to as derivational suffixes, and the process of creating new words with their aid is known as derivational morphology[40]. G.Yule also terms the morphemes that facilitate the creation of new words in a language "derivational morphemes." He notes that while these morphemes are numerous, their scope of application is limited. According to G.Yule, who observes that all derivational suffixes participate in

[39] Руберт, И.Б. Переход от синкретизма к дискретности как тенденция общеязыковых и внутритекстовых эволюционных аналитических процессов / И.Б.Руберт // Теория языка и практика преподавания. – Архангельск: Издательство Архангельского университета, – 2001. – с.152; Соболева, П.А. Лексикализация множественного числа и словообразование / П.А.Соболева. – Москва: Наука, – 1979. – с.56-62.

[40] Katalin, B.B. The Structure of English. – Budapest, – 2016. – p.9.

morphological transposition, these suffixes bring about a complete shift from one part of speech to another[41].

Linguists divide the morphology of modern English into two components: inflection and word formation. Word formation, in turn, is subdivided into derivation, compounding, and other word-building methods. Researchers who classify conversion alongside affixation as a traditional derivational process analyze it in the same manner as other derivational phenomena, basing their approach on semantic criteria. For instance, according to D.Corbin, "*instances of conversion integrate into the paradigms of morphological operations associated with word-formation rules; therefore, like affixation, conversion is classified as a derivational phenomenon."*[42] S.Manova, asserting that conversion operates in parallel with affixation from a morphosemantic perspective, emphasizes the importance of interpreting conversion as a derivational process because it produces regular changes characteristic of derivation[43].

Linguists also distinguish between derivation and inflection based on the potential for transposition to other parts of speech, separating inflection from derivation because the former creates various word forms within a single category[44]. It should be added that derivation does not always result in a shift to a new part of speech. For example: "gül" (noun) – "güllük" (noun); "red" (adjective) – "reddish" (adjective), etc. Italian also possesses derivational suffixes that do not alter the grammatical category: "albero" (tree) – "albertino" (small tree), "ragazzo" (boy) – "ragazzaccio" (bad boy), etc.[45]

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[41] Yule, G. The Study of Language. – 4th Edition. – New York: Cambridge University Press, – 2010. – 320 p.

[42] Corbin, D. Morphologie dérivationnelle et structuration du lexique. – Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, – Vol.I. – 1987. – p.241.

[43] Manova, S. Understanding morphological rules with special emphasis on conversion and subtraction in Bulgarian, Russian and Serbo-Croatian. – Dortrecht: Springer Netherlands, – 2011. –p.59.

[44] Booij, G.E. Inflection and Derivation // – Oxford: Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics, 2nd edition, – vol.5, – 2006. – p.656.

[45] Booij, G.E. The Grammar of Words. An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology. – New York: Oxford Univ. Press Inc., – 2005. – p.60.

In the second paragraph of Chapter II, titled ***"Conversion as a suffixless transition and its position within the phenomenon of transposition",*** the nature of conversion as a type of transposition and the conflicting interpretations found in linguistic literature are examined.

When discussing methods of word formation, A.A.Akhundov includes the addition of suffixes, the attachment of a word to a root, the assignment of a new meaning to a word, and the transition of a word from one part of speech to another. He notes that conversion, a type of derivational process, plays a leading role in languages where derivational suffixes are scarce or non-existent[46]. The author also points out that conversion is not limited merely to instances where parts of speech function as different sentence members, noting that such usage constitutes one specific type of conversion. He distinguishes four levels of conversion – syntactic, morpho-syntactic, semantic-syntactic, and semantic – as well as types such as substantivization, adjectivization, pronominalization, verbalization, adverbialization, and so on[47].

Conversion is a process of word formation in which an original lexeme without undergoing any change in form is assigned to a different word class and acquires new grammatical categories[48].

D. Crystal notes that the simplest method of creating a new word is to use an existing word in a different function within a sentence, effectively transforming it into another word. He describes how this process allows for the conversion of verbs into nouns and adjectives into verbs. He demonstrates that, during this linguistic phenomenon known as conversion, any part of speech can alter its grammatical categories and undergo functional transformation. D. Crystal refers to W. Shakespeare as the "conversion expert" of his era[49]. It is worth noting that W.Shakespeare employed conversion with great skill; he is credited with creating nearly 1700 new word

[46] Axundov, A.A. Ümumi dilçilik / A.A. Axundov. – Bakı: Şərq – Qərb, – 2006. – s.159.
[47] Ibid., p.159-163.
[48] Katamba, F. Morphology. – London: MacMillan, – 1993. – p.54.
[49] Cristal, D. The Story of English in 100 Words. – London: Profile Books LTD., – 2011. – p.13.

forms using this technique. While many of these words were his own "inventions," others arose from existing words acquiring new meanings. Examples such as "*He elbowed his way through the crowd"* and "*Darkness blanketed the town"* illustrate this. Furthermore, W.Shakespeare's wordplay remains a source of vitality in modern English. Many of these words have become so deeply embedded in everyday speech that language learners often perceive them as words that have always existed in the language.

Linguists who regard conversion as the denotation of the syntactic transposition of a word also term it "zero-derivation," arguing that conversion involves purely grammatical matters and is a component of affixation, yet bears no relation to word-formation. Although the terms "conversion" and "zero-derivation" are used interchangeably in linguistics, B.Ketnaroshka notes that they rest on distinct theoretical foundations; she views conversion as a morphological or syntactic phenomenon, whereas she considers zero-derivation a process of word creation[50]. R.Lieber writes that *conversion, as a form of implicit transposition, is unrelated to morphological or grammatical phenomena but rather manifests as the outcome of word-formation involving pragmatic nuances*, describing it as "*a relisting process."*[51] In other words, a word (or words) already existing in the language re-enters the lexicon as part of a different lexical category through conversion. In this sense, conversion differs from zero-derivation because it requires no affixation. Subsequently, alongside the terms "conversion" and "zero-derivation," concepts such as "functional shift," "functional movement," "semantic transition," and "zero suffix" have also been employed. Although various terminological options are used, in our view, the term "conversion" carries a more comprehensive meaning among them[52].

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[50] Cetnarowska, B. The Syntax, Semantics and Derivation of Base Nominalization in English. / B. Cetnarowska. – Katowice: Uniwersytet Slaski, – 1993. – p.14-19.

[51] Lieber, R. Morphology and Lexical Semantics. – Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press, – 2004. – 196 p.

[52] Neef, M. On some Alleged Constraints on Conversion. Approaches to Conversion /Zero-Derivation / ed. L.Bauer and S.Valera. – Münster: Waxman, - 2005. – p. 103-130.

The issue of homonymy regarding words formed through conversion remains a subject of debate. While some linguists classify words resulting from conversion as homonyms, others do not regard the words involved in conversion as lexical-grammatical homonyms[53]. A.I.Smirnitsky notes that instances of conversion characteristic of Old English did not create homonymy, whereas in Modern English, this linguistic phenomenon is linked to homonymy. The author explains a crucial condition for homonymy as follows: "*In conversion pairs, the nominative case of the noun and the infinitive form of the verb share the same pronunciation."* [54]According to the author, "*homonymy brings together certain words that sound alike through the process of conversion."* [55]

Regarding the issue of the directionality of conversion, while some linguists base their work on a bidirectional analysis, the majority prefer a unidirectional approach. L.Bauer and S.Valera propose examining the directionality between the elements involved in conversion from both synchronic and diachronic perspectives[56]. Conversely, R.Lieber posits that conversion is not a directional process. For instance, although most linguists note that the verb "*to bottle"* is derived from the noun "*a bottle",* R.Lieber, contrary to this view, argues based on her relisting theory that the new form of the word "*bottle"* belongs to a new verbal category and is thus reused within the language's lexicon. She thereby asserts that there is no directionality between the words involved in a conversion pair; rather, they are merely linked lexically[57].

It can be stated that linguistic units undergo the same stages during both conversion and affixation. The initial linguistic unit acquires a new functional essence – either without formal

[53] Orucova, S.A. Dildə konversiya hadisəsi / S.A.Orucova. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2018. – s. 14-15.

[54] Смирницкий, А. И. По поводу конверсии в английском языке // Русский язык в школе. – 1954. № 3, – с. 16.

[55] Ibid., p.20.

[56] Bauer, L. Approaches to Conversion/Zero-Derivation / L.Bauer, S.Valera. – Münster: Waxman, – 2005. – p. 10-12.

[57] Lieber, R. Introducing Morphology. – New York: Cambridge University Press, – 2009. – p.49-51.

modification or through a formal change – undergoes cognitive reinterpretation, and ultimately results in the emergence of a transposed linguistic unit.

Paragraph 3 of Chapter II, titled "***Substantivization as One of the Main Types of Conversion",*** discusses complete, partial, and incidental substantivization, as well as genuine substantivization, quasi-substantivization, and metasubstantivization. "*Substantivization is the phenomenon wherein a feature or quality inherent to a material entity or matter comes to represent that material entity or matter within the language."*[58] Substantivization, the process by which parts of speech other than nouns are transformed into nouns through transposition, is studied both as a method of word formation and as a process that enriches the category of nouns. In the context of word formation, substantivization manifests as a non-morphological phenomenon, whereas substantivization that serves to enrich the noun category is examined as a purely morphological phenomenon. The functions of substantivization can be grouped as follows:

1) the transition of a linguistic unit into the lexical-grammatical category of a noun to serve as a synonym for a noun, based on the principle of economy of expression. For example: *"...like the young girl of before...";*

2) the nominalization of a linguistic unit used in a specific context to avoid repetition. For example: *"She coughed, one burst"*[59]*;*

3) the substantivization of a linguistic unit to condense another person's idea during a speech act. For example: *"There are no ifs, no ands, or buts about it: the monthly fees are increasing day by day";*

4) the description of a linguistic unit itself as a metalinguistic entity. For example: *'Found it,' she said. 'Of course, you know what 'it' means".*

Substantivization is, in itself, a transitional process. While some linguists interpret this linguistic phenomenon as the complete

[58] Kazımov, Q.Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Morfologiya / Q.Ş.Kazımov. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2010. – s.112.

[59] Miller, S. The World Below. – London: Bloomsbury Publishing, – 2002. – p.110.

transition of a word belonging to another part of speech into a noun, we believe that substantivization is temporary in nature. The word resulting from this transition does not become a noun in the absolute sense; rather, it acquires certain features typical of nouns. In substantivization – a component of transposition – a linguistic unit is not definitively transformed into another. The change involved is superficial; the word retains its internal content while undergoing specific functional modifications. Consequently, substantivization, as an intermediate stage of transition, does not constitute a complete shift into the noun category.

Chapter III of the research, titled **"Syntactic Transposition Phenomena in the Functional-Cognitive Paradigm",** consists of two paragraphs. The first paragraph ***"Syntactic Transposition in the Context of Communicative Sentence Types",*** examines the classification of sentences based on purpose and intonation, as well as the varying approaches to these classifications. This section illustrates, through concrete examples, the occurrence of syntactic transitions between different sentence types. Syntactic transposition is the shifting of a linguistic unit from its primary syntactic function to another, while either preserving or altering its semantic characteristics and grammatical properties.

Declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences constitute the primary groups of sentences, each serving distinct functions within the act of communication. Among these types, categorized by communicative purpose and intonation, the declarative sentence holds a leading position, distinguishing itself from the others. The primary reason for this is that, within the act of communication, a transition from a declarative sentence to other sentence types can occur solely through intonation, without the need for specific grammatical markers. In other words, the declarative sentence serves as the starting point for such syntactic transposition. Noting this, A.M.Javadov writes that the declarative sentence, which becomes dynamic and active during the process of communication, gives rise to the other sentence types defined by purpose and

intonation[60]. A.A.Rivlina, whose analysis of communicative sentence types centers on the listener's (addressee's) reaction, proposes classifying utterances not by their meaning, but by the response they elicit from the other party[61].

The second paragraph of Chapter III of the study, titled ***"Transitions between communicative types of sentences and their functional-cognitive characteristics",*** consists of five points. This section discusses nine types of syntactic transposition. These include the transition from a declarative sentence to an exclamatory sentence (e.g., *"Amma kiçik oğlum əlimə keçsə, onun atasına od vuracağam!"* –("But if I get my hands on my youngest son, I'll set his father on fire!"))[62], from a declarative to an interrogative sentence (e.g., *"He has left?" she looked at him in disbelief*)[63], to imperative sentences (e.g., *"Ölüm, yalnız ölüm fitvası!?"* – ("Death, nothing but the call for death!?"))[64], from an interrogative to an exclamatory sentence (e.g., *"Ay aman, bu nə oldu belə?!"* – ("Oh my, what on earth has happened?!")), from an interrogative to a declarative sentence (e.g., *"Onun anasına cavab qaytarmağı düzdürmü?"* – ("Is it right to talk back to his mother?")), to an affirmative sentence (e.g., *"How can you say that? Wouldn't she weep for you? Wouldn't her child?"*)[65], to a negative sentence (e.g., *"Bəlkə sizə borcum var?"* – ("Do I owe you something?")), to emotional sentences (e.g., *"You are a little depressed, too," said madame, whose quick eyes had never been so intent on the accounts, but they had had a ray or two for him. "Oh, the men, the men!"*)[66], and finally, the transition to a word-sentence (e.g., *Almaz: Hər iş öz qaydası ilə gedir. Hacı Əhməd: Şükür Allaha,*

[60] Cavadov, Ə.M. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində sintaktik vahidlərin sırası / Ə.M.Cavadov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1977. – s.45.
[61] Ривлина, А.А. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка / А.А.Ривлина. – Благовещенск : Изд-во БГПУ, – 2009. – с.168.
[62] Haqverdiyev, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cilddə] / Ə. Haqverdiyev. – Bakı: Lider, – c.2. – 2005. – s.89.
[63] Miller, S. The World Below. – London: Bloomsbury Publishing, – 2002. – p.156.
[64] Abdulla, K. Sehrbazlar dərəsi / K.Abdulla. – Bakı: Qanun, – 2018. – s.107.
[65] Dickens, C. A tale of two cities: [in 34 vol.]. – United Kingdom: Chapman & Hall, – vol. 21. – 1868. –p.361.
[66] Ibid., p.204.

şükür Allaha! [67]– (Almaz: Everything is proceeding according to plan. Haji Ahmad: Thank God, thank God!)).

During syntactic transposition, a linguistic unit passes through certain stages; consequently, the initial linguistic unit alters its primary function based on the communicative purpose and context. In the subsequent stage, the linguistic unit undergoes cognitive reinterpretation, resulting in the emergence of a linguistic unit with a new semantic and functional status. In this process, the phenomenon of transposition manifests itself as an external result.

The following scientific ***conclusions*** have been drawn from the analysis of theoretical sources and linguistic material:

1. At the current stage of theoretical development in linguistics the phenomenon of transposition stands as a key object of study within the functional-cognitive paradigm, reflecting the language's systemic-functional integrity and its cognitively oriented dynamism. Language is not merely a system of formal categories; it is simultaneously a product of human consciousness, acts of thought, and communicative intentions. Transposition serves as a primary marker of the processes of flexibility and adaptation occurring within both the semantic and formal dimensions of language.

2. Linguistic structural units do not function as a static, fixed system; rather, they can acquire a flexible functional nature depending on context, purpose, and cognitive conditions. Applying the functional-cognitive paradigm reveals the interplay not only between the purely grammatical aspects of language but also between its conceptual and communicative levels. Transposition is a universal phenomenon that ensures a dialectical unity between formal stability and functional variability within the language system.

3. Transposition constitutes a functional-semantic shift of linguistic units from one category to another. This transition entails the units acquiring a new functional-semantic essence without completely losing their formal structure. From a functional-cognitive perspective, transposition demonstrates both the structural flexibility

[67] Cabbarlı, C. Əsərləri: [4 cilddə] / C.Cabbarlı. – Bakı: Şərq – Qərb, – c.3. – 2005. – s.88.

of language and the linguistic expression of conceptual associations within human consciousness.

4. Transposition exists in two primary forms: morphological (complete) and syntactic (incomplete). Morphological transposition occurs through affixation and conversion, whereby a change in category is expressed through formal marking. In syntactic transposition, the form remains constant, but the functional purpose changes. Both mechanisms operate in parallel within the language's semantic system, ensuring its flexibility.

5. Formal mechanisms such as affixation, conversion, substantivization, adjectivization, and verbalization serve as the primary markers of morphological transposition. The fact that conversion can occur without formal markers highlights the importance of the cognitive context. These mechanisms demonstrate the language's productivity and its capacity to generate new nominative units.

6. A classification model based on four criteria – morphological marking, syntactic distribution, lexical-semantic invariant, and pragmatic-communicative intent – has been developed to identify instances of morphological and syntactic transposition. This model provides the theoretical foundation for understanding the flexibility mechanism within the language's functional-semantic system. At the syntactic level, transposition is observed through shifts between sentence types and communicative functions. Instances such as an interrogative sentence conveying declarative content, or a declarative sentence being used in a context with an imperative function, represent pragmatic manifestations of transposition.

7. The boundaries and interrelationships of the phenomena of transposition, conversion, and transformation have been established: every instance of conversion is a transposition, but not every transposition is conversion or transformation.

8. From a cognitive perspective, transposition encompasses transformations of conceptual meaning, the reorganization of inter-categorical relationships, and the reorientation of meaning. Conceptual models within human consciousness, which are reflected

in the formal levels of language, form the cognitive basis of transposition.

9. Transposition incorporates both universal and language-specific (national) characteristics. At the universal level, transposition is characterized by semantic flexibility and contextual adaptability, whereas at the language-specific level, the phenomenon is distinguished by the distinctiveness of morphological means.

10. The phenomenon of transposition transcends the boundaries of formal transformations within the language's structural system, shaping the manifestation of human cognitive and communicative activity in units across various linguistic levels. As a universal mechanism ensuring the semantic-functional flexibility of language, transposition sustains not only the grammatical system but also the dynamism of its conceptual content.

11. Transposition facilitates the actualization of linguistic semantic potential; by imbuing linguistic units with new shades of meaning, it enhances their communicative value and lays the groundwork for the progression of natural language, as well as the expansion of its adaptive and variational capabilities.

12. The functional-cognitive explanation of the transposition phenomenon establishes a conceptual basis for transitioning from a static structural model of language to a dynamic, cognitively oriented one. This approach enables the interpretation of linguistic forms not merely in morphological-syntactic terms but in close integration with the logical-psychological mechanisms of human thought; thus, it shapes a new methodological framework for the development of linguistics – one centered on the synthesis of system-functional relationships and cognitive mechanisms.

13. The theoretical-methodological framework, the developed classification model, and the analysis of empirical data presented in the study establish a new scientific perspective on the functional-semantic integrity of language, its flexible structural relationships, and the study of its conceptual system. These results are significant from both general linguistic and language-specific standpoints, as linguistic phenomena are evaluated not merely in terms of grammatical and structural variability, but as reflections of human

cognitive-communicative intent. The systematic, multi-level, and scientifically grounded conceptual study of the phenomenon of transposition – conducted within a functional-cognitive paradigm – offers both scientific novelty and practical value for future research by providing a methodological platform for a cognitively oriented interpretation of the functional system of natural language.

The content of the dissertation is reflected in the following abstracts and articles:

1. Derivasiya morfoloji transpozisiyanın ifadə vasitəsi kimi // "Davamlı inkişaf strategiyası: qlobal trendlər, milli təcrübələr və yeni hədəflər" I Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, – Mingəçevir: – 10-11 dekabr, – 2021, – s.389-391.
2. Müasir dilçilikdə keçid hadisəsi və transpozisiya // – Bakı: BQU, "Elmi əsərlər", – 2023. № 2 (54), – s.182-187.
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