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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**SEMANTICS OF QUANTITATIVE ELEMENTS OF
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN AZERBAIJANI AND
ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

Speciality: 5714.01 – Comparative-historical and
comparative-typological linguistics

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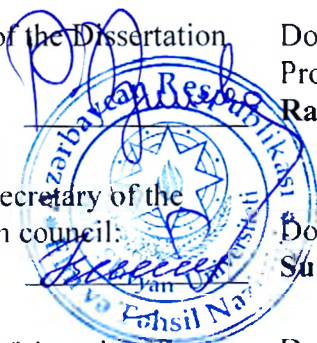
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GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF THE THESIS

The urgency of the theme and extend of its research. At the present time interest in the study of phraseological units in Western, Russian and Azerbaijani linguistics has increased considerably. Despite the fact that phraseological units are researched in different aspects in English and Azerbaijani languages, there is no common opinion among linguists on their essence. This, above all, is due to the complexity of phraseological units. In the light of the ongoing changes in political and cultural life in modern society, the understanding of personality, cultural identity and self-identity in different communities, modern linguistics in the modern globalization period, finally, pays great attention to the comparative analysis of languages. The results obtained from such studies allow each nation to enrich and develop their imagination about the specifics of its national path within the framework of the general course of civilization, to determine the value of its culture, the peculiarity of its language. Contrastive linguistics, which presents similarities and differences in languages and cultures of different peoples with evidence, plays a special role in this issue.

The thesis *"Semantics of quantitative elements of phraseological units in Azerbaijani and English languages"* is dedicated to the discovery of the quantitative features in phraseological units in two different languages, in other words, the cultural-typological specificity of numbers, which reflect the concept of number in them. From the point of view of reflecting the ethnocultural and mental features of the concept of numerology, the study is conducted not only by linguists, but also by specialists in Psychology, Ethnology, History, Philosophy and many other fields. The conclusion of the studies is that the numbers are polyphonic semiotic signs due to the fact that the symbols have additional, symbolic or symbolic meanings in cultural system. Phraseological units reflect the process of long-term cultural development of the people in their sense, identify national-cultural stereotypes, etalons and archetypes and transmit them from generation to generation. From this point of view, the study of numerical component of phraseological units is characteristic and actuality in terms of

clarification of cultural-typological features reflected by the number concept in English and Azerbaijani thinking.

Among Azerbaijani researchers A.G.Abbasov, T.A. Abbasguliyev, M.T.Taghiyev, B.H.Tahirbayov, S.A.Jafarov, H.A. Bayramov, Z.A.Alizade, A.K.Hajiyeva, A.H.Hajiyeva, A.N. Huseynzade, A.M.Gurbanov, M.M.Mirzaliyeva, N.F.Seyidaliyev, N.Ch.Valiyeva, H.A.Hasanov, R.Y.Khalilov, K.Y.Aliyev, I.H. Hamidov, F.H.Huseynov, A.M.Mammadli; among Russian researchers, S.I.Abakumov, N.N.Amosova, V.V.Vinogradov, A.V.Kunin, L.A. Mesinova, M.F.Polevskaya, I.L.Pokrovskaya, A.I.Fyodorov, N.M. Shansky, A.D.Schweitzer; the Swedish researcher Ch. Balli; and among English researchers, J.R.Firth, M.Halliday, R.Moon, H.E.Palmer, V.J.Cook, J.Sinclair, R.W.Gibbs, A.Cowie, and A.P.Cowie, have all written research works on phraseological units and investigated various problems arising in phraseology. These works are reflected in the bibliography.

In addition, a number of Azerbaijani researchers have conducted studies on phraseology and written dissertations on various topics. The following are some examples: Aghayeva, R.R. The Role of Extralinguistic Factors in the Formation of Phraseologisms / PhD in Philology / – Baku, 2016; Aliyev, K.Y. Stylistic Features of Phraseology in Literary Texts / PhD in Philology / – Baku, 1966; Farhadov, F.M. Ways of Formation of Phraseological Units (Based on the Materials of Azerbaijani, Russian, and English Languages) / PhD in Philology / – Baku, 2009; Guliyev, T.S. Idiomaticity and Transformations of Idioms in Azerbaijani and English / PhD in Philology / – Baku, 2017; Mirishova, E.F. Structural-Semantic Features of Phraseological Oppositions in English / PhD in Philology / – Baku, 2021; Seyidaliyev, N.F. Phraseology of Azerbaijani Dastan and Fairy Tale Language / Doctor of Philological Sciences / – Baku, 2007; Seyidova, N.V. Translation Problems of Phraseological Units / PhD in Philology / – Baku, 2017; Suleymanova, I.C. Stylistic Phraseology in Azerbaijani Poetry (1990–2000) / PhD in Philology / – Baku, 2011; Valiyeva, F. Lexical-Semantic Features of Phraseological Units Containing Ornithonyms in Azerbaijani and English / PhD in Philology / – Baku, 2014; Valiyeva, N.Ch. Comparative-Linguistic Analysis of Phraseological Units (Based on Materials from Azerbaijani, English,

and Russian) / Doctor of Philological Sciences / – Baku, 2004; Yusifova, G.I. Syntactic, Semantic, and Cognitive Features of English Idioms / PhD in Philology / – Baku, 2015; Abbasova, N.H. Translation Problems of Paremiological-Phraseological Units (Aphorisms) / PhD in Philology / – Baku, 2016; Rzayeva, S.R. Phraseological Units and Their Translation Methods / PhD in Philology / – Baku, 2007.

As noted, although many research works have been written on phraseological units, a number of problems still remain unresolved. One of these problems is the lack of a comparative analysis of quantitative elements-containing phraseological units in Azerbaijani, Russian, and English languages. Although several studies have been conducted on numerical phraseological units, they have not specifically addressed those with quantitative elements. From another perspective, in Azerbaijani phraseology, phraseological expressions have not yet been clearly differentiated. Idioms, proverbs, sayings, phrases, wise sayings, aphorisms, and catchphrases have often been studied under the categories of either phraseological or paremiological units.

In this dissertation, for the first time, quantitative element-containing phraseological units have been comparatively studied based on materials from Azerbaijani and English.

The object and subject of the research work. The object of the research is the quantitative elements of phraseological units in Azerbaijani and English languages.

The subject of the research is the comparative analyses of the semantic features of the quantitative elements of phraseological units in Azerbaijani and English languages.

The main goals and objectives of the research work. The purpose of the research work is to investigate the formal – grammatical, semantic and stylistic features of quantitative elements of phraseological units in Azerbaijani and English languages, to identify their similar and different aspects in both languages. It is intended to fulfill the following tasks to achieve the goal:

- to consider the opinions of linguists quantitative elements of phraseological units in Azerbaijani and English languages;
- to determine the forms of expression of quantitative content in different systematic languages;

- to interpret the symbolism of numbers;
- to analyze different types of phraseological units from the content aspect;
- to determine the function of the articles in the formation of the quantitative elements of phraseological units;
- to analyze functional-stylistics characters of the quantitative elements of phraseological units from the semantic aspects;
- to analyze the problem of synonymy in quantitative elements of phraseological units;
- to interpret the issue of antonymy in quantitative elements of phraseological units.

Research methods. The following methods were used in the research work: 1) descriptive method; 2) linguo-analytical method; 3) comparative comparison-method; 4) comparative-historical method; 5) comparative-typological method.

Main provisions issued for defense. The following issues are provided for defense:

- in the detection of implicit features of quantitative elements of phraseological units within context, sentence and text, lexicological-semantic relations are of crucial importance;
- multiplicity of the words that contain quantitative elements of phraseological units causes the creation of new phraseological units;
- quantitative elements of phraseological units due to the context can have different meanings;
- the scope of development of semantic features of quantitative elements of phraseological units with is beeing investigated. (This includes the study of their functional-stylistic characteristics and the semantic analysis of synonymic and antonymic problems.
- to define the role of articles in the formation of quantitative elements of phraseological units quantitative elements;
- quantitative elements of phraseological units depending on the character of the text can have figurative features;
- in translation of phraseological units with quantitative elements equivalence is used sufficiently;
- in translation of phraseological units with quantitative elements in determination of equivalence extralinguistic and

ethnocultural factors play an exceptional role.

Scientific innovation of the research work. In the research work, the analysis of quantitative elements of phraseological units in Azerbaijani and English languages was studied extensively and systematically for the first time, the semantic features of different number of phraseological units has been analyzed in a comprehensive way in terms of functional-stylistic features. For the first time in the presented thesis, quantitative elements of phraseological units were studied in a comparative manner in terms of semantics, idioms, proverbs, sayings; wise words has been comprehensively investigated in a complex way on contexts, sentence and text levels on the basis of materials of Azerbaijani and English languages. Moreover, for the first time in the research work, the analyzed of quantitative elements of phraseological units in Azerbaijani and English languages has been extensively and systematically studied comprehensively in the aspects of synonymy and antonymy. All these are the main factors that contribute to the scientific innovation of the research work.

The theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation. The theoretical significance of the dissertation is that for the first time in the research work, the quantitative elements of phraseological units were analyzed in a comparative manner in both Azerbaijani and English languages, the functional-stylistic futures were examined from a semantic aspect and the problems of synonymy and antonymy has been studied from a paradigmatic point of view on the bases of examples in a broader sense.

The practical significance of the dissertation is that existing consideration and ideas as well as extensive scientific interpretations can be used in dissertation to be written of this topic.

The results obtained from the dissertation can be used in writing textbooks and manuals on phraseological units, lectures and seminar lessons on English grammar in higher educational institutions. The comparative nature of the research increases the practical significance of the research work.

Approbation and application of the research work. The main provisions of the research work have been published in scientific journals of various universities of the Republic of Azerbaijan and

abroad – 22 articles (3-of them published abroad), 4- abstracts (1-published abroad).

Name of the organization where the dissertation was completed. The research work was carried out in the Department of General linguistics of Baku State University

The total volume of the thesis with a symbols, including the volume of the structural parts of the dissertation. The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, the of list references and appendices. Introduction – 6 pages, 10550 signs, chapter I – 37 pages, 70804 signs, chapter II – 64 pages, 92678 signs, chapter III – 39 pages, 73891 signs, conclusion – 4 pages, 6425 signs, list of used literature and appendices, the total volume of the thesis is 201 pages, 254348 signs.

THE BASIC CONTENT OF THE THESIS

The “*Introduction*” of the research work substantiates the actuality of the topic, defines the goals and objectives of the thesis, scientific novelty, its object and subject, theoretical and practical significance, indicates the main provisions, defines research methods and provides information on the approbation and structure of the research.

The first chapter of the dissertation, titled “**Quantitative phraseological combinations, their place in the language system, and structural-semantic features,**” consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph is titled “*Phraseological combinations in Azerbaijani and English languages, their research history.*”

Phraseological combinations in various systemic languages have a very ancient history. However, they began to form and develop only after languages took shape. As society developed, the need arose for the re-interpretation of free word combinations and the use of words in fixed meanings, which led to the creation of new word combinations, a process that continues to this day. In Azerbaijani, this process began in the 1950s.

By studying phraseological combinations, one can deeply understand the history and characteristic features of their nation. In linguistics, the term “phraseology” is mainly used in three senses: 1)

as a branch of linguistics that studies the modern state and historical development of the phraseological combinations of a language; 2) as the totality of phraseological combinations in any language; 3) as a set of specific methods belonging to a certain social group, individual word craftsmen, or literary-artistic movement.

In this context, phraseology consists of two parts: general and special. Generally, phraseological materials studied from developed languages are reflected in general phraseology. The description of a specific language's structure, semantics, and functionality is determined in special phraseology.

Since language itself is a social and historical phenomenon, this is reflected in the phraseology of that language as well. For this reason, the phraseological combinations of any language also undergo a formation process during a specific time period, enriching and systematizing. Phraseology is studied in two variants: diachronic and synchronic. Phraseology that historically formed is considered diachronic, while the description of its current state in terms of structure and semantics is studied in a synchronic manner.

Linguists approach phraseology from different perspectives. Whether in Azerbaijani, Russian, or English, researchers have written works on the problems of phraseology in various systemic languages, contributing their views and solutions to these problems. The research works written by them are reflected in this dissertation.

The second paragraph is titled *"Forms of expression of quantity in different systemic languages."* It is known that numbers hold a special place in the culture of world nations. Numbers, which indicate both quantity and order, also confirm the role of auxiliary tools used. These tools not only play a stylistic role but also create a change in meaning, contributing to the emergence of new meanings.

The numbers that serve to express the concept of quantity in different languages are related to various rituals specific to each nation. Thus, the category of quantity is formed based on the practical needs of people. In the monuments, tombstones, banknotes, stones, rock carvings, inscriptions, and various manuscripts that have survived from the past, details and elements containing the concept of quantity can be found.

Unlike the numbers we use today, the principles of the numerical system in those times were directly related to human thought. Due to practical needs, units of length, special counting units, and the concept of number itself emerged and developed, reaching the level it is today. In this regard, researchers in various systemic languages have written research papers, conducted studies, and arrived at certain conclusions. These research works are reflected in this dissertation.

The third paragraph is titled *“The symbolism of numbers.”* This paragraph provides a detailed analysis of the symbolic meanings of numbers in different systemic languages based on various sources. It discusses the sacredness of numbers and illustrates how they are frequently used in epics and folklore literature. Research findings indicate that numbers with strong sacramental meanings are “3,” “7,” and “40.” Researchers in different systemic languages have written works on these and other numbers with sacramental meanings, and these works have been incorporated into the dissertation through examples for further study.

The main provisions and materials of the first chapter are presented in the following publications author.¹

The second chapter titled *“Analysis of quantitative elements of phraseological units in Azerbaijani and English languages in terms*

¹ Mürsəlov, R.C. Dil və mədəniyyətin qarşılıqlı əlaqəsinin təhlili // “Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Sumqayıt: Sumqayıt Dövlət Universiteti, – 24-25 noyabr, – 2016, – s. 337.; Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində dil və mədəniyyət, milli dil və mentalitet qarşılıqlı əlaqələrin əksi // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 2016. №4, – s. 41-49.; Müasir Azərbaycan dilində kəmiyyət elementli frazeoloji birləşmələr və onların dildə işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2016. №3(99), – s. 32-34.; Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə kəmiyyət anlayışının ifadə formaları // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Bakı Universitetin xəbərləri, – 2017. №2, – s. 5-11.; Dünya xalqlarının mədəniyyətində sayların simvolikası // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2017. №3(103), – s. 12-15.; Saylar mədəniyyət simvolu kimi // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2017. №4(104), – s. 9-12.; Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində frazeoloji birləşmələrin tədqiqinə dair // – Bakı: AMEA, Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – 2018. – s. 278-290.; Kəmiyyət kateqoriyasında məntiq və dil əlaqəsi // – Bakı: AMEA, Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2019. №2, – s. 157-168.

of content” consists of two paragraphs. The first paragraph is called “Content features of phraseological units formed on the basis of certain quantity numerals” and it consists of ten paragraphs.

Phraseological units containing number ‘1’ used in Azerbaijani language are more common in proverbs, and it turns out that here this single-digit compound expression is either antonym, or synonym. If paying attention to examples of works we use, we will witness this. For example: *İstəyənin bir üzü qara, verməyənin iki üzü* (proverb).

*Mahyaddin Mamishov came to me and asked: “Bir günlüyə maşın ver, lazımlı iş üçün Bərdəyə gedirəm”. “İstəyənin bir üzü qara, verməyənin iki üzü” Bunun üçün mən kassaya kirayə haqqı olaraq 30 manat ödədim*².

Now let’s have a look at English phraseological units with number ‘1’.

To have sb.under one’s thumb (idiom) – *Bir kəsin tam tabeliyində olmaq*.

“She has her husband under her thumb. He would do anything for her”. – O, öz ərini tamamilə özünə tabe edib. O, arvadı üçün hər şey etməyə hazırdır (Arvadın ərinə ağalığ etməsi).

Phraseological units, containing number ‘2’, are more commonly spread in terms of equivalence.

While translating phraseological units the main reason for the difficulties that arise as a result is that there is no dictionary properly expressing the meaning of the word in context. And here equivalence of the word is taken as a basis. Let’s analyze examples.

*You’re two of the same thing. Ferguson said: I’m ashamed of you, Catherine Barkley. You have no shame and no honor and you’re as sneaky as he is (Siz, elə bil, bir almanın yarısısınız. Ferqūson dedi: Sizə görə xəcalət çəkirəm, Kətrin Bakli. Sizdə abır və şərəf yoxdur və onun kimi hiyləgərsiniz)*³.

² İldırımoglu, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [12 cildə] / Ə.İldırımoglu. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – c. XII. – 2017. – s. 80.

³ Hemingway, E. A Farewell to Arms / E.Hemingway. – Москва Издательство, – 1971. – p.71.

Extensive research on English phraseological units containing '3' has not been carried out. And in the fiction works very few examples observed, and that is not enough of course.

For example: *1. Three may keep a secret, if two of them are the dead.* (proverb) – *Üç adam sirri yaxşı saxlayar, əgər onlardan ikisi ölüdürsə* (literal translation). In Azerbaijani the equivalent is "*Sirrini dostuna vermə, dostunun da dostu vardır*".

2. Three things are not to be trusted a cow's horn a dog's tooth, and a horse's hoof. (proverb) – *Üç şeyə etibar etmək olmaz: inəyin buynuzuna, itin dişlərinə, bir də atın təpiyinə.* In Azerbaijani language equivalent of this phrase is: "*İtə, ata, bir də arvada etibar yoxdur.*"⁴

We will look through Azerbaijani phraseological units containing '4'.

Dörd əlli yapışmaq – (idiom) – *this is an example of greediness. In some cases this expression is used for the work to be done in time or to get the work done quickly.* For example: *Vaxt var idi, maşınları taxıl zəmilərinə buraxmurdılar. Deyirdilər ki, köhnə bazara təzə nırx qoya bilmərik. Məhsulumuz zay olar. İndi isə dördəlli yapışıblar.*

Let's look through the example of English proverbs.

Four eyes can see better (more) than two. *Dörd göz iki gözdən daha yaxşı görür* (literal translation). Compare. *Two heads are better than one.* Indeed, the visual acuity of four eyes must be superior that of the two eyes. Azerbaijani equivalent of the proverb: *Güc birlikdədir. Ağıl ağıldan üstün olar.*

Now let's look through the phraseological units containing '5'. When phraseologisms are united in semantic groups, the *complete expression of the meaning is taken as a basis.* For example:

Nine-to five job – *a routine job in an office that involves standard office hours (usually 9:00 a.m until 5:00 p.m).* *9-dan 5-ə kimi iş saati.*⁵

⁴ Abbasov, A.Q. İngiliscə-azərbaycanca atalar sözləri və zərb-məsəllər lüğəti / A.Q.Abbasov. – Bakı: Turan evi, – 2009. – s. 123

⁵ Hikmətlisözlər. Blogger.com. [Elektron mənbə] / – 08 dekabr, 2024. URL: <https://rafailfazil.blogspot.com/p.aforizmler.html>.

It should be mentioned that phraseological units containing number '5' are rare in Azerbaijani language. For example: *Əlindən gələnə beş qaba çək(mək)*. (idiom). "*İndi ki, belə oldu, ağsaqqal, qarasaqqal tanımıram. Mən ağnağaz-mağnağaz üyüdən deyiləm. Əlindən gələnə beş qaba çək*".⁶

Phraseological unit containing "5" in this expression is almost one of the most widely used idioms. The meaning is to do something as you want.

In Azerbaijani phraseological units containing "6" are of percussion-matters:

1. *Padşah xəsinəsi də altı şahılıq qılıla möhtacdır.*
2. *Altı günün işinə baxıb, yeddinci günün işinə qiymət verərlər.*⁷

As in the Azerbaijani language, the problem of minority in English also manifests itself in phraseological units.

Let's have a look on English phraseological units with number "6". For example:

At sixes and sevens – (idiom) – in a state of confusion – to get lost, to get confused (*özünü itirmək, çaş-baş qalmaq*).

The workers were at sixes and sevens after the company announced that it was going out of business. – *Şirkət işçilərin işdən azad olunacaqları barədə məlumat verdikdən sonra işçilər hamısı çaş-baş qalmışdılar.*⁸

Phraseologisms containing 7 are widely used in the form of idioms. In idioms, people express their way of life with the help of peculiar thoughts: *To be in seventh heaven.* – *Çox xoşbəxt olmaq, özünü göyün yeddinci qatında hiss etmək.*

It is clear from for example that this type of idioms haven't been formed accidentally. Let's have a look on the phraseological units in the Azerbaijani language:

1. *Yeddi dəfə ölç, bir dəfə biç.*
2. *İnsan yeddisində nədirsə yetmişində də odur.*

⁶ İldırımoglu, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [12 cildə] / Ə.İldırımoglu. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – c. III. – 2017. – 248 s.

⁷ Hüseynzadə, Ə. Azərbaycan atalar sözü, zərb məsəllər, hikmətli sözlər / Ə.Hüseynzadə. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1981. – 255 s.

⁸ Hikmətlisözlər. Blogger.com. [Elektron mənbə] / – 08 dekabr, 2024. URL: <https://rafailfazil.blogspot.com/p.aforizmler.html>.

Let's have look on quantitative elements of phraseological unit in English:

Keep a thing seven years and you will find a use for it. –

Azerbaijani equivalent – *Saxla samanı, gələr zamanı və yaxud hər şeyin öz vaxtı var.*

The followings are the examples of phraseological units containing 8, 9 which show national symbols.

Gözəllik ondur, doqquzu dondur. (Proverb).

For example: *“Həyat yoldaşım bahalı geyimlərə, daş-qaşa aludə deyildi. Düzdür: “Gözəllik ondur, doqquzu dondur” deyiblər”. Lakin həyat yoldaşımın təbirincə, qadının qiyməti onun dükan-bazarda satılan süni bəzək-düzəyi yox, ədəb-ərkanıdır”.*⁹

A cat has nine lives. A cat has nine lives and woman has nine cats lives (proverb) – “Pişiyin doqquz canı var”dır (word for word trans), və ya, Pişik kimi canı bərk olar və ya itin canı bərk olar.

While looking through phraseological units with number “10”, one can see that equivalence is somehow manifested here. There is such an expression in English. *“Better once in heaven than ten times of the gate. (proverb) – On dəfə cənnətin qapısını döyüncə, bir dəfə onun içərisində olmaq yaxşıdır (literal translation).* Azerbaijani equivalent – *Yüz dəfə eşitməkdənsə, bir dəfə görmək yaxşıdır.*¹⁰

Phraseological units containing “11” can be met neither in Azerbaijani, nor in the fiction works. In English, however, there are several phraseological units.

For example: *“Before you spend eleven pence, earn a shilling”.* – *On bir pens xərcləməzdən öncə, bir şilling qazanmaq gərək (word for word).* Azerbaijani equivalent – *Ayağını yorğanına görə uzat.*

Let's look through Azerbaijani phraseological units containing “12”.

On iki imama yalvarınca, bir allaha yalvar. (proverb)

⁹ İldırımoglu, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [12 cildə] / Ə.İldırımoglu. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – c.IV. – 2017. – 416 s.

¹⁰ Abbasov, A.Q. İngiliscə-azərbaycanca atalar sözləri və zərb-məsəllər lüğəti / A.Q.Abbasov. – Bakı: Turan evi, – 2009. – s. 5, 38.

For example: “*O vaxtacan Şirxan İsmayilzadə məzuniyyətdən qayıdıb gələr. Onunla da görüşüb, məsələni biryolluq həll edəram. Atalar demişkən, On iki imama yalvarınca, bir Allaha yalvar*”¹¹.

Although there are no phraseological units containing ‘14’ and ‘15’ in English, in Azerbaijani language in the research work of N.Seyidaliev there are some examples:

Xoş – beş (hal-xoş), on – beş – when meeting sb., asking how someone is. For example: *Xoş-beş, on – beşdən sonra qubernator Səlim bəyə dedi...* (Qaçaq Nəbi dastanı).¹²

There are no phraseological units containing ‘19’ in the Azerbaijani language. In English, two idioms we met.

1. *Talk nineteen to the dozen. (idiom)* – *to talk without stopping. – someone who talks nineteen to the dozen speaks very quickly and fast.*

2. *Dead and buried. (idiom)* – *overdue, old, dating from the nineteenth century.*

The phraseological unit with the composition ‘20’ is found in Azerbaijani only in a form translated from other world languages. For example:

“İyirmi yaşındakı bir insan dünyanı dəyişdirmək istər. Yetmiş yaşına gəlcə, yenə dünyanı dəyişdirmək istər, amma edə bilməyəcəyini bilər” (Clarence s. Darrow) (aphorism).

Let’s have a look on English phraseological units with the composition of twenty:

One may lead a horse to water, but twenty can’t make him drink (proverb) – Azerbaijani equivalent: “*Zorla iş aşmaz*”¹³.

Phraseological unit containing ‘22’ is used in English as an idiom.

– *To catch twenty-two (idiom)* – *A catch twenty two situation refers to a frustrating situation where you cannot do one thing*

¹¹ İldırımoglu, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [12 cildə] / Ə.İldırımoglu. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – c.I. – 2017. – s.188

¹² Seyidaliev, N.F. Azərbaycan dastan və nağıl dilinin frazeologiyası / filologiya elmləri doktoru dis./ – Bakı, 2007. – 273 s.

¹³ Abbasov, A.Q. İngiliscə-azərbaycanca atalar sözləri və zərb-məsəllər lüğəti / A.Q.Abbasov. – Bakı: Turan evi, – 2009. – 470 s.

without doing the second, and you cannot do the second before doing the first – *Yuxarı baxırsan bığ, aşağı baxırsan saqqal* (Azerbaijani equivalent).

There are no phraseological units with the composition ‘24’ in Azerbaijani. In English they can be met as idioms.

– *Twenty-four-seven (idiom) – 24 hours a day, seven days a week – used to mean “all the time” – Həftənin yeddi günün iyirmi dörd saati* (translation).

For example: *The tourist office provided a list of 24-7 supermarkets in the area. – Turist ofisi yeddi günün iyirmi dörd saati işləyən supermarketləri siyahısını təqdim etmişdir.*¹⁴

There is an aphorism in English containing a phraseological unit with composition ‘30’.

The first forty years of life give us the text: the next thirty supply the commentary on it. (Arthur Schopenhauer) Ömrümüzün birinci 40 ili bizə mövzu verir. Digər otuz ili isə onu şərh etməklə təmin edir.

A phraseological unit containing ‘32’ in Azerbaijani is met only once:

*Otuz iki dişdən çıxan otuz iki məhəlləyə yayılır.*¹⁵

Phraseological units with the composition ‘40’ can be found in Azerbaijani the following examples.

1. *Qırxında öyrənən gorunda çalar.*

2. *Bir gün elmlə məşğul olmaq, qırx il ibadət etməkdən yaxşıdır.*

In English this phraseological unit is used in the following way:

1. *A fool at forty is a fool indeed. (proverb) – Azərbaycani equivalent – Qırxında öyrənən gorunda çalar.* Compare. *Qozbeli qəbir düzəldər.*

Phraseological units containing ‘50’ can be found only in works of fiction. For example: *Əlli dərənin suyunu bir-birinə qarışdırma(q) – (idiom)*¹⁶

¹⁴ Hikmətli atalar sözləri: [Elektron resurs] / – 12 oktyabr, 2024. URL: <https://kayzen.az/blog/aforizmler/28094/hikm%C9%99tliatalar-s%C3%B6zl%C9%99ri.html>.

¹⁵ Seyidəliyev, N.F. Azərbaycan dastan və nağıl dilinin frazeologiyası / filologiya elmləri doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2007. – 273 s.

¹⁶ İldırımoglu, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [12 cildə] / Ə.İldırımoglu. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – c.I-XII. – 2017. – s.156

Əldən qalan əlli il qalar (proverb).¹⁷

These units in English may be both idioms and proverbs. It is also important to mention that in the example within the context below there is no expression with number '50', its equivalent can be given so: *Make provision for a rainy day but in good time. (proverb). Bu günün işini sabaha qoymazlar.* Müqayisə et. *Əldən qalan əlli il qalar.*¹⁸

Below given phraseological units containing numbers '70', '80', '90', '100'. Azerbaijani units:

1. *Yetmişində zurna çalmağı öyrənən, gorunda çalar.*

2. *Səksən, doxsan, bir gün yoxsan.*

A phraseological unit with number '100' in English and its Azerbaijani equivalent:

Seeing is believing. (proverb) – *Yüz dəfə eşitməkdənsə, bir dəfə görmək daha yaxşıdır.*

In the first paragraph of the second chapter phraseological units containing 'thousand' are widely used in the language, expressing a *big quantity* and has a number of meanings.

Expressions meaning *a big quantity*:

Min dəfə demək, min bir sirri olmaq, min budaq olmaq, min yerdən min bəhanə gətirmək *Minə dözən min birə də dözər* (idiom)

In the meaning of *brave, honest honorable*; For example:

*"Hürü xanım baxanda gördü ki, siyirmə-qılınc bir dəstə atlı gəlir ki, hərəsi min oğula dəyər".*¹⁹

Examples of these phraseological units in English:

Once is no custom. (proverb) – *Bir dəfə kav deyil, yaxud, bir dəfə min dəfə deyil.* Compare. *Atalar üçəcən deyib.*

There are some phraseological units containing "zero" in English the examples are as followings. For example:

¹⁷ İldırımoglu, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [12 cildə] / Ə.İldırımoglu. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – c.III. – 2017. – s.156

¹⁸ İldırımoglu, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [12 cildə] / Ə.İldırımoglu. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – c.I. – 2017. – s.227

¹⁹ Seyidəliyev, N.F. Azərbaycan dastan və nağıl dilinin frazeologiyası / filologiya elmləri doktoru dis./ – Bakı, 2007. – 273 s.

Zero in on something. (idiom) – “bütün diqqətini bir məsələyə yönəltmək”. If you zero in on something, you focus all your attention on that particular thing.

For example: *“The boss immediately zeroed in on the sales figures”. – Müdir dərhal diqqətini satış qiymətinə yönəltdi.*²⁰

The second paragraph is called *“Phraseological units with ‘çox’, ‘az’, ‘many’, ‘little’”*.

The number of uncertain quantities in the Azerbaijani language consists mainly of the words *az, çox, xeyli*. These words express indefinite quantity of things. The words *çox* and *az* without any morphological changes as a duty, can also change in terms of form (*çoxluq, çoxdan, çoxdankı*) and new content is converted into a phrase (another part of speech).

Çox süd verən inəyi satmazlar (proverb).

The word *‘çox’* here shows the abundance of milk.

For example: *“Günahı olmayan adamı birdən-birə işdən çıxarmazlar, haradasa yəqin bir günahı var, dələduzluq edib. Özü də pis jurnalist deyil. Xalq arasında bir misal var. Çox süd verən inəyi satmazlar”*²¹.

In English we mainly come across to more idioms, proverbs, riddles and aphorisms in quantitative phraseological units, which are related to *az, çox* (*few, many*). It is worth noting that in many expressions words (*many, few*) *az, çox* lose their real meaning in context and acquire completely different meaning shades. For example:

“Many a fine dish has nothing on it”. (proverb) – *“Üstü bəzək, altı təzək”*. Sometimes the appearance of a person is deceptive; one shouldn’t value people because of their appearance, but for their human being values.

Phraseological units, which quantitatively express concept *az*, are also formed with the participation of a number *one*. For example: *bir neçə; bir parça; bir qədər; bir o qədər etc.*

²⁰ Musayev, O.İ. İngiliscə-Azərbaycanca lüğət / O.İ.Musayev. – Bakı: Qismət, – 2003. – 1674 s.

²¹ Vəliyeva, N.C Azərbaycanca-İngiliscə-rusca frazeoloji lüğət / – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.I. – 2010. – 988 s.; Vəliyeva, N.C Azərbaycanca-İngiliscə-rusca frazeoloji lüğət / – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.II. – 2010. – 987 s.

The third paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is titled “*Phraseological units that are non-content, but express quantity*”. In this paragraph phraseological units are their equivalents are analyzed on the base of examples. For example:

1. *Abbasını bəyənməyən beş şahı cıxardar* – who does not like a coin, will get pound sterling

2. *Öz arşını ilə ölçmək / öz çanağı ilə ölçmək* – to measure others by yardstick.

3. *Müftə (havayı) heç nə vermirlər* – if you touch potch, you must touch penny.

4. *Tək əldən səs çıxmaz* – one man does not make a team/one man no man.

5. *Ucuz ətin şorbası olmaz* – from cheap meat cannot be (made) soup.

6. *Zərrəcə (çox kiçik ölçü) eşqi olanın, dəryaca tabı gərək.*²²

The fourth paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is called “*Phraseological units which are formed based on articles*”. Here phraseological units with quantitative elements made with indefinite articles “*an*”, “*a*” and the definite article “*the*” and their equivalents are given with examples. For ex.

1. (A) *close mouth catches no flies* – (*təsviri üsul*) – *Az danış ki, səni ağıllı bilsinlər.* – (Az.dil.ekvivalent) – *Danışmaq gümüşdürsə, susmaq qızıldır.*

2. (An) *ounce of luck is better than a pound of gold* – (*hərfi tərcümə*) – *Bir funt qızıldansa, bir unsiyalıq bəxtin olsa yaxşıdır* – (Az.dil.ekvivalenti) – *Qızıldan taxtım olunca, qızılca bəxtim olsa yaxşıdır və ya neyləyirəm qızıl testi, içinə qan qusam.*

3. *The lest people think, the more they talk* – (*hərfi tərcümə*) – (*Az fikirləşib, çox danışmaq; Az fikirləşib çox danışmaq*) *dansa, çox fikirləşib az danış* (Az.dil.ekvivalenti). *Az danış, çox iş gör.*²³

²² Abbasov, A.Q. İngiliscə-azərbaycanca atalar sözləri və zərb-məsəllər lüğəti / A.Q.Abbasov. – Bakı: Turan evi, – 2009. – 470 s.

²³ İldırımoglu, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [12 cildə] / Ə.İldırımoglu. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – c.IX. – 2017. – 374 s.

The main provisions and materials of the second chapter are presented in the following publications author.²⁴

The third chapter of the thesis is entitled as **“Semantic processes in quantitative elements of phraseological units of the Azerbaijani and English languages”**.

²⁴ Mürsəlov, R.C. Фразеологические сочетания с количественной тематикой и способы их употребления в азербайджанском и английском языках // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2018. №1(105), – s. 108-112.; Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində “1” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin məzmun aspektindən təhlili // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2018. №4(108), – s. 20-22.; “3” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2019. №2(110), – s. 28-30.; Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində “7” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin semantikasi // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2019. №3(111), – s. 116-118.; Об особенностях фразеологических единиц, содержащих цифры (на примере азербайджанского и английского языков) // – Болгария: Научен вектор на Балканите, – 2019. №4, – s. 79-82.; Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində “8”, “9” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin semantikasi // – Sumqayıt: Sumqayıt Dövlət Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2019. №4, – s. 4-7.; Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində “4” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin semantik aspektdən təhlili // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Elmi əsərlər (dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası), – 2019. №2, – s. 26-29.; Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində “10” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin tərcümə və ekvivalentlik baxımından işlənmə metodları // – Bakı: AMEA, Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2019. №2, – s. 73-77.; “2” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərdə məna çalarları // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Bakı Dövlət Universitetinin xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2019. №3, – s. 18-24.; Семантика фразеологических единиц с цифрой «пять» в азербайджанском и английском языках // Экология языка и речи. Материалы VIII Международной научной конференции. – Россия: Тамбов, – 21-23 ноября, – 2019, – s. 83-88.; “11” – “100” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlər və onların Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri // – Sumqayıt: Sumqayıt Dövlət Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2020. №1, – s. 9-15; Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində az, çox, many, little kəmiyyət tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Elmi əsərlər (dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası), – 2021, №1, – s. 53-58.; “Min”, “milyon”, “0”, say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlər, onların Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Humanitar Elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2021, №1, – s. 49-52.; Сравнительный анализ семантики фразеологических единиц, содержащих цифры, в азербайджанском и английском языках // – Украина: Актуальні Питання Гуманітарних Наук Видавничий дім «Гельветика», – 2021. №35(4), – s. 97-104.

The chapter itself consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph is called “*Functional-stylistic peculiarities of quantitative elements of phraseological units*”. In this paragraph the functional peculiarities of phraseological units have been analyzed on the materials of both languages comparatively.

The second paragraph is called “*Synonymy of quantitative phraseological units*”. In this paragraph the author investigated the issue of synonymy in both languages and synonymy being a synchronic process in the lexical system of language is specially highlighted. In this paragraph, the phraseology of different languages addressing the issues of antonymy and synonymy was conducted and certain results were obtained. Sometimes in English synonymous rows of phraseological units are more common. For example:

To bear two faces under one head / to have two faces / to carry two faces under one head. – such kinds of phraseologisms have one meaning – “*to be two-faced*”. Here the expression “*to have two faces*” plays a dominant role in the synonymous row.

There are three main types of structural changes in synonymous phraseological units: 1) lexical; 2) grammatical; 3) lexico-grammatical.

1. Structural changes in lexico-phraseological units occur when one phraseological unit replaces the other one. For example:

1) *Fish and guests sting after three days. / Fish and visitors smell in three days. Fish and guests smell after three days.* – *Balıq və qonaq üç gündən sonar köhnəlir / öz tərəvətini itirir.*

2) *The first blow is half the battle / The first blow is as much as two.* – *İlk zərbə qələbənin yarısı deməkdir. Yaxud, başlanğıc işin yarısıdır.*

The synonym in grammatical phraseological units occurs when the words in the phraseological unit are the same. For example:

Ya Sibir, ya Qəbir ikisi də bir gələr. – *or* – *Söyüdüün közü, kasıbın sözü ikisi də bir şeydir*²⁵.

In this Azerbaijani aphorism, the word *ikisi* is a related synonym.

²⁵ İldırımoglu, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [12 cildə] / Ə.İldırımoglu. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – c.II. – 2017. – s. 145.

2. Phraseological units of grammatical synonyms used in English:
– *So many men, so many minds or many heads, many minds.* –
*Hər quşun öz uçuşu, hər atın öz yerişi var və yaxud Hər başda bir
ağıl var*²⁶.

Although in this example (*many minds, many heads*) the word *many* is synonymy (grammatical and in context), in Azerbaijani language we come across to a variety of meanings.

3. Lexico-grammatical synonyms. In such combinations synonyms are faced with each other. This happens when both words and their syntactic connection has changed. For example: “*First impression is half the battle. // The first impression often lasts a long and long time*”. “*İlk təəssürat daha çox yadda qalan olur*” / *Bir kəs barədə sənin ilk təəssüratın onunla mübarizənin yarısı deməkdir*”²⁷.

Phraseological synonyms, like other synonyms, are formed from multiple meaning words, from corresponding of the one meaning of the multiple words to another, from creating a new word, from complex words, from the words borrowed in other languages as a result of emotional expressiveness.

The third paragraph of the third chapter of the thesis is called “*Antonymy in quantitative elements of phraseological units*”. In this paragraph, both antonymic words and antonymic phraseological units are studied and analyzed. Structural-semantic and functional-stylistic characteristics of quantitative antonymic phraseological units are determined and studied on the basis of examples at both text and context levels.

The semantic aspects of the units encountered during the antonymy implies both the similarity that allows them to come across, and the differences between such units that exclude each other or allow to talk about the existence of a semantic polar relationship, that is, the presence of an antonymy between language units.

About the structure and lexical composition of antonymic words and antonymic phraseologisms, one can say that antonymic

²⁶ Abbasov, A.Q. İngiliscə-azərbaycanca atalar sözləri və zərb-məsəllər lüğəti / A.Q.Abbasov. – Bakı: Turan evi, – 2009. – 470 s.

²⁷ Yəni orada.

words are derivatives with a whole weight, consisting of morphemes or bases.

Antonymic phraseologisms consist of words and are separately compiled derivatives. Antonymic words can be formed with root or suffix. Antonyms with root and suffix are formed on the vocabulary models in the language, which means that the antonym can be of different roots and identical by the structure of words.

The number of phraseological units, their corresponding antonyms to lexico-grammatical degree, is not the same. Phraseological antonym is more common among the verbs of phraseological units. Among the substantives, adjectives and adverbials, their number is approximately the same. This is confirmed by the following phraseological antonyms of modern English:

1) *to make a good fist at (of) something (to make a good attempt at) – to make a poor fist at something (to make a bad attempt at);*

2) *to be in twenty-two minds (to hesitate) – know one's own mind not to hesitate.*

Antonymy is one of the main semantic categories of the language; it is studied in many fields, in a certain way, in correlated form. These areas include linguo – semiotic, logical and general philosophical categories as well. Thus, antonymy is widely understood, which allows to determine the level of various types of reflections.

Another characteristic feature of antonymic phraseologisms is the formation of contradictions in the language in terms of nature and the development of society. In addition, antonymy of phraseologisms is syntactic, unlike antonymy of words. And the antonymy of words is lexical. In other words, antonymy manifests itself as a syntactic unit in phraseologisms. But there are certain exceptions here too. Thus, not all phraseologisms, but phraseologisms related to the concepts of quality, create antonyms. Constant compounds, the content of which acts as a counteraction, structural-grammatical form, create an antonymic row. Of the similar signs of antonymic phraseologisms to antonym words, the main thing is that they denote the general opposing qualities of actions or events that belong to a category of existence as antonym words.

When talking about the antonymy of phraseologisms, it is necessary to take into account the fact that their counterparty works in a syntactic model and has a lexical scope (distribution). To counteract, it is called antonymic phraseologisms, phraseologisms with a distribution, which are counterintuitive, worked on a syntactic model, united in the same lexical context.

Antonyms found in phraseologisms, in contrast to lexical units, are in a very narrow frame. Such units often explain the meaning in the composition of a sentence, or have the property of making connections depending on the course of events in successive sentences. For example: *Ürəyi çox açılmaq (sevinmək) – ürəyi çox xarab olmaq (ürəyi dağlanmaq) Bir daş altda, bir daş üstə – gizli saxlanılan sir.*

As can be seen from the examples, antonymy of lexical units plays an exceptional role in the formation of many phraseological antonymic groups. Thus, in the designation of antonyms in phraseologisms, the grouping of its meaning species is of exceptional importance.

*The main provisions and materials of the third chapter are presented in the following publications author.*²⁸

The investigation of the thesis in “**summary**”, we have achieved a number of results. These are the followings:

1. Quantitative elements of phraseological units are more often found in parts of speech.

2. In some cases it is possible to give idioms, proverbs in English in both forms (both idioms and proverbs), as in Azerbaijani. So, it is necessary to give their equivalents.

²⁸ Mürsəlov, R.C. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərindəki idiomların struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XXI Respublika elmi konfransı, – Bakı: – 24-25 oktyabr, – 2017, – s. 212-213.; Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində kəmiyyət elementli frazeoloji vahidlərin struktur semantik xüsusiyyətləri. // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2018. №3(107), – s. 60-64.; Structural and semantic features of quantitative synonymic phraseological units in Azerbaijani and English // – Одеса: Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету, Серія: Філологія, – 2018. №35, – s. 32-35.; Kəmiyyət elementli antonim frazeoloji vahidlər // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Bakı Universitetinin xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2018. №4, – s. 13-22.

3. To more accurately understanding of quantitative elements of phraseological units, it is necessary to examine them within the context, sentence and text. The meaning of phraseological units can be changed depending on the text and context.

4. Phraseological units combine proverbs with stable lexical units expressing nominative character. They can be a complex compound within the sentence. Nevertheless sayings are alike with the proverbs, the meaning in them is expressed in a vast form, the special aim is intended, conclusions are expected and characteristic features of any person have been shown.

5. The phraseological units based on certain quantitative numerals in the comparative analysis of two languages it is necessary to refer to different dictionaries.

6. The numbers that serve the expression of the quantitative concept are processed in the language of the peoples of the world in relation to the various realities associated with those people.

7. Since its establishment, the preservation of cultural, as well as mental and various related values has been reestablished through languages. On the other hand, one of the most important tools for the existence of the language is the national mentality. The national mentality, in turn proves the existence of every nation and its ancient roots.

8. The phraseological units number “*One*” are more common in proverbs, where they also act as antonyms or synonyms.

– Phraseological units with number “*Two*” are more common in Azerbaijani language. While giving the Azerbaijani equivalent of English, phraseological units “*two*”, in many cases quantitative processing may not be used, that is, it loses its meaning.

– Phraseological units with “*Three*”, “*Four*”, “*Five*”, “*Six*” are less common. Phraseological units with “*Five*” are found more in percussion examples, and phraseological units with “*Six*” are found in idioms and proverbs.

– The number “*Seven*” has an exceptional role in the creation of quantitative phraseological units. The number “*Seven*” is a symbolic sign in the composition of the phraseological units.

– The number “*Eight*” and the number “*Nine*” are among the minority. Very little is known about the interpretation of these numbers in studies.

– Translators use more equivalents, when translating phraseological units containing “*Ten*” from English into Azerbaijani. This applies to almost all phraseological units with the content of “*Ten*”.

– While studying phraseological units with a number between “*Eleven*” and “*One hundred*”, we came to the conclusion that there are a number of phrases that are either processed in Azerbaijani and not in English, or vice versa. The difference manifests itself mostly in idioms and aphorisms.

– As for phraseological units with the content of “*Thousand*”, “*Million*”, “*Zero*” it should be emphasized that both “*Thousand*” and “*Million*” are rather productive numbers and are processed in the composition of many phraseological units. But in most cases it does not express its meaning in translation. At this time, equivalence is used. This manifests itself during the translation of phraseological units, which are mostly processed in English. As for the phraseological units with the composition “*Zero*”, in both languages work and dictionary, this type of phraseological unit with the content has been come across in a few moment. In Azerbaijani and English languages, however, it was found on several places as an idiom.

– Although the words “*Cox*” and “*Az*” in some cases change in form (*çoxluq*, *çoxdankı*, *çoxdan*) and express new content, the ambiguity here either completely or partially preserves its quantitative nature.

9. Some linguists have studied synonyms not logically, but only from linguistic point of view. However, some researchers investigated the problem logically as well. Usage of the synonyms in both phraseology and lexicology proves of the richness of the language vocabulary. However, usage of the structural synonyms in phraseology is more expedient. As structural synonyms retain not only the grammatical structure of phraseological units in the language, but also provide for the substitution of components belonging to the same part

of speech, which, in the normal case, allows to determine both the translation and equivalence of phraseological units.

10. Although the study of synonyms in phraseological units from a logical point of view is not accepted by some linguists, the logical facing of antonyms is accepted by almost all. Since antonymic relations are inherent in phraseological units-word combinations, the basis of which is the logic programming of concepts. Antonyms are processed in phraseological units, which are more proverbs and percussion-proverbs. The antonym is repeated in phraseological units, expressing the emotional burden of the word in its own unique shades.

11. In the Azerbaijani language, there are many non-numerical but quantity-expressing idiomatic expressions, and when providing their equivalents in English, the descriptive and comparative methods are often used alongside the calculus method.

12. The role of articles in the formation of quantity-based idiomatic expressions is quite significant. In many cases, they inherently possess the ability to express quantity.

The main issues of the thesis are in the following articles and in various scientific journals:

1. Dil və mədəniyyətin qarşılıqlı əlaqəsinin təhlili // “Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Sumqayıt: Sumqayıt Dövlət Universiteti, – 24-25 noyabr, – 2016, – s. 337.
2. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində dil və mədəniyyət, milli dil və mentalitet qarşılıqlı əlaqələrin əksi // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 2016. №4, – s. 41-49.
3. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində kəmiyyət elementli frazeoloji birləşmələr və onların dildə işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2016. №3(99), – s. 32-34.
4. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə kəmiyyət anlayışının ifadə formaları // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Bakı Universitetin xəbərləri, – 2017. №2, – s. 5-11.

5. Dünya xalqlarının mədəniyyətində sayların simvolikası // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2017. №3(103), – s. 12-15.
6. Saylar mədəniyyət simvolu kimi // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2017. №4(104), – s. 9-12.
7. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərindəki idiomların struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XXI Respublika elmi konfransı, – Bakı: – 24-25 oktyabr, – 2017, – s. 212-213.
8. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində frazeoloji birləşmələrin tədqiqinə dair // – Bakı: AMEA, Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – 2018. – s. 278-290.
9. Фразеологические сочетания с количественной тематикой и способы их употребления в азербайджанском и английском языках // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2018. №1(105), – s. 108-112.
10. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində kəmiyyət elementli frazeoloji vahidlərin struktur semantik xüsusiyyətləri. // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2018. №3(107), – s. 60-64.
11. Structural and semantic features of quantitative synonymic phraseological units in Azerbaijani and English // – Одеса: Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету, Серія: Філологія, – 2018. №35, – s. 32-35.
12. Кəmiyyət elementli antonim frazeoloji vahidlər // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Bakı Universitetinin xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2018. №4, – s. 13-22.
13. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində “1” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin məzmun aspektindən təhlili // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2018. №4(108), – s. 20-22.
14. Кəmiyyət kateqoriyasında məntiq və dil əlaqəsi // – Bakı: AMEA, Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2019. №2, – s. 157-168.
15. “3” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2019. №2(110), – s. 28-30.

16. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində “7” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin semantikasi // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2019. №3(111), – s. 116-118.
17. Об особенностях фразеологических единиц, содержащих цифры (на примере азербайджанского и английского языков) // – Болгария: Научен вектор на Балканите, – 2019. №4, – s. 79-82
18. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində “8”, “9” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin semantikasi // – Sumqayıt: Sumqayıt Dövlət Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2019. №4, – s. 4-7.
19. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində “4” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin semantik aspektdən təhlili // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Elmi əsərlər (dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası), – 2019. №2, – s. 26-29.
20. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində “10” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin tərcümə və ekvivalentlik baxımından işlənmə metodları // – Bakı: AMEA, Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2019. №2, – s. 73-77.
21. “2” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərdə məna çalarları // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Bakı Dövlət Universitetinin xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2019. №3, – s. 18-24.
22. Семантика фразеологических единиц с цифрой «пять» в азербайджанском и английском языках // Экология языка и речи. Материалы VIII Международной научной конференции. – Россия: Тамбов, – 21-23 ноября, – 2019, – s. 83-88.
23. “11” – “100” say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlər və onların Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri // – Sumqayıt: Sumqayıt Dövlət Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2020. №1, – s. 9-15
24. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində az, çox, many, little kəmiyyət tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlərin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Elmi əsərlər (dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası), – 2021, №1, – s. 53-58
25. “Min”, “milyon”, “0”, say tərkibli frazeoloji vahidlər, onların Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı:

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26. Сравнительный анализ семантики фразеологических единиц, содержащих цифры, в азербайджанском и английском языках // – Украина: Актуальні Питання Гуманітарних Наук Видавничий дім «Гельветика», – 2021. №35(4), – s. 97-104.



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