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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS
RELATED TO THE SEA AND SEAFARING IN ENGLISH**

Speciality: 5708.01 – Germanic languages

Field of science: Philology

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

The topicality and degree of elaboration of the research.

The existence of the process of universal globalization, the opening and expansion of borders, the impact of the scientific and technical revolution on all spheres of our social life and the associated exchange of experience in various fields, the irrefutable role and influence of the mass media, the flow of professional terms of various kinds and their dissemination into other languages are due to the great need for their analysis, classification, explanation and systematization.

For centuries, oceans, seas, and rivers have brought different peoples closer together through international shipping and emerging trade relationships. It is an indisputable fact that nowadays the English language is the means of interethnic dialogue and intercultural communication in the field of maritime and water transport. In shipping, various commands are given in English. Along with business documentation, settlement of various disputes at sea is also carried out in English. Undoubtedly, in our modern time, every specialist working in the field of sea and water transport must know the English language at a perfect level.

The dissertation work is devoted to the analysis of unique aspects of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English. The research examines the processes of formation, evolution of the marine lexicon in the English language system, the study of their characteristic lexical, semantic, structural and functional features, terms and phraseological units related to the sea and navigation, ship driving (for navigators), ship mechanics (for mechanics), ship electrical mechanics (for electricians), shipbuilding, analysis of its use in ship repair specialties is topical and its interpretation is very important.

The topicality of the research is also due to the existing great interest of modern linguistic science in the problem of the phraseologization process to which marine terms are subjected, their specific features and patterns of functioning in speech. The study of the contextual behavior of phraseological units related to the sea and

navigation is also currently one of the most topical and promising scientific studies.

In the field of modern shipping, the scientific works of linguists such as D.S.Samovarova (1961), B.A.Pivnenko (1971, 1986, 2007), N.A. Doroshkevich (1971), V.I. Bobrovskiy (1979), A. I. Lebedz (1994), L.F. Shtekel (1999), Y.Y. Izrailevich (2001), G.G. Manushkin (2002), Y.A. Martselli (2002), Y.V. Tsibulskaya (2003), N.A. Gogina (2007), O.I. Monastyrskaya (2008)), I.A. Sidorova (2008), B.Y. Kitayevich (2011), I.S. Mikhaylovskaya (2011), I.A.Rubtsova (2012), S.N. Vakhmyanin (2013), who study marine vocabulary in the direction of linguistics and, accordingly, in the process of speech communication, are of great importance.

The research of linguistic literature on the study of linguistic features of phraseological units related to the sea and navigation in the English language reveals that this area is not studied at any level from the point of view of the analysis of theoretical, educational and methodological manuals on modern English.

Among the English scholars engaged in Germanic studies Edward Lewis Atwood, Charles Desmond, Raquel Varela, Hugh Murphy, Marcel van der Linden, Frederick Chapin Lane, Blanche D. Coll, Gerald J. Fisher, David B. Tyler, Richard Montgomery Van Gaasbeek, James Dysart Monroe Buckner, Fred Forrest Pease, S. Navaneetha Krishnan, Ayer Sir Amos Lavry, William H. Thiesn, Christopher Sorhoff, among Russian linguists D.S. Samovarova, B.A. Pivnenko, N.A. Doroshkevich, V.I. Bobrovsky, A.I. Lebedz, Y.Y. Izrailevich, G.G. Manushkin, Y.A. Martselli, L.P. Pastushenko, L.F. Shtekel, Y.V. Tsibulskaya, N.A. Gogina, O.I. Monastyrskaya, I.A. Sidorova, B.Y. Kitayevich, I.S. Mikhaylovskaya, I.A. Rubtsova, S.N.Vakhmyanin, Azerbaijani researchers G.R.Bashirova's "Maritime lexicon" (5704.01 – Theory of language) and E.G.Ahmedova's "Azerbaijan equivalent of English marine terms" (5714.01 – Comparative-historical and comparative-typological linguistics) addressed this problem. However, in the globalized world, in the conditions of international dialogue, there are no separate research studies conducted on the study of the linguistic features of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the study is phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in English.

The subject of the research is the study of linguistic features of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring based on the material of the English language.

The goals and objectives of the research. The main purpose of the research work is to study and analyze the lexico-semantic, etymological, structural and stylistic features of phraseological units related to the sea and navigation, and their structural composition based on the materials of the modern English language.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been defined:

- to study and classify the nature of globalization process, development history, positive and negative impact;
- to interpret the development of the vocabulary of the English language under the influence of the globalization process;
- to analyze the historical development of Caspian shipping in Azerbaijan;
- to determine the history, present and future of the establishment of the ship repair base in Azerbaijan;
- to determine the impact of the globalization process on Caspian shipping in the modern world and the degree of importance of the English language in this field;
- to explain the topicality and importance of interethnic dialogue in our modern era;
- to examine the history of defining maritime terms and the problem of “maritime terms” in Germanic studies in the context of interethnic dialogue;
- to study the ideas and considerations in general linguistics and German linguistics related to the subject of the research;
- to study the theoretical problems of “phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring”, to determine the initial general theoretical concepts that make up the meaning of phraseological units and the phraseological units that are genetically connected to the terminological and special vocabulary of shipping experience through a continuous sampling method;

- to analyze the logical and worldview aspects of the cognitive bases of marine terminology in human thinking, as well as the perception of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring;
- to explain the problem of “phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring”, to determine the status and level of researching different approaches to “sea terminology” in English;
- to characterize by determining the volume and composition of phraseological units of the studied phraseosemantic field in modern English;
- to develop the social factors influencing the formation of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring, taking into account their lexical-semantic, structural-functional features;
- to analyze phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English-language sources and classify their communicative features;
- correctly to determine the causes and conditions for the emergence of semantic variants of phraseological units associated with the sea and navigation;
- to find, analyze and systematize translation options of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring from English to Azerbaijani;
- to carry out a linguistic analysis of various English-language texts, revealing the textual semantics of phraseological units related to the sea and navigation, to consider the features of the use of phraseological units related to the sea and navigation that do not transform and do not undergo transformation in the context, to identify in the context the main types of random changes of these units.

Research methods. Different linguistic methods were used according to the nature of the researched material and the goals and objectives. In the process of writing the dissertation, the methods of observational, classification, etymological, contextual analysis of the material, functional-semantic, transformational, inductive-deductive (generalization is made with comprehension of theoretical and experimental material), lexicographic selection method were taken as the basis (it implies the analysis of written factors, i.e. the material of

international conventions, ship's documents, press materials and scientific articles). Analysis of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring. The factual material of the English language was involved in the research work with the whole selection method. Comparative-comparison, oppositional, interpretation and philological, analysis methods of survey of English speakers were also used.

The main provisions for defense:

– the formation of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring based on the material of the modern English language is conditioned by changes in the outlook model of the time, which are certain historical factors;

– for the qualitative presentation and effective transmission of terms and phraseological units related to the sea and navigation in modern English, terminology offers a concept, methodology, phraseology;

– identification, analysis, preservation, dissemination, transfer to other languages of phraseological units related to the sea and navigation, create the basis for the reproduction of appropriate means;

– increasing the social role of shipping, the constant dissemination of special information make it necessary to systematically study the terminological systems of branches of knowledge;

– theoretical terminology based on the material of the English language studies the patterns of development of special marine vocabulary;

– in applied terminology, based on the material of the English language, a practical principle of explanation, creation, ordering, translation, use of terms and phraseological units related to the sea and navigation, elimination of certain shortcomings is being developed;

– based on the material of the English language, the classifiable specific aspects of phraseological units related to the sea and navigation, problems related to the semantics of marine vocabulary, structural forms are investigated;

– the phraseological units existing in the English language related to the sea and navigation acquire an international status and are used in many languages, including Azerbaijani and Russian.

The scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the research is related to the setting of the problem and its concrete solution. The main scientific innovation is that here the lexical-semantic, etymological, structural and cognitive-functional features of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English and the analysis of their structural composition from the position of combining them in the phraseological field are comprehensively studied.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the study lies in the fact that it allows us to identify most of the positive and negative aspects of the inevitable process of globalization, explain their impact on all spheres of our life, once again emphasize the relevance of interethnic dialogue, classify the historical development of shipping in the Caspian Sea, establish the origin, development and current state of terms and phraseological units related to the sea and navigation in areas of navigation, to determine their specific structural-to describe semantic features, to give them an answer in the Azerbaijani language, if there is one, or not, the explanation of phraseological units that have entered our language through tracing paper also follows from a great need. It serves as a necessary material for students studying at the Azerbaijan State Maritime Academy in the specialties “marine navigation, navigation, shipbuilding, ship repair, electrical engineering, ship mechanics”.

The theoretical significance of the dissertation is to establish the specifics and nature of the process of phraseologization of marine terms, the disclosure of lexico-semantic, etymological and structural features of phraseological units associated with the sea and navigation. In the context, it is also of great importance to identify similar and distinctive features in the position and functioning of phraseological units associated with the sea and navigation.

First of all, the practical importance of the work is related to the fact that determining the relationships and characteristics of the described phenomenon will ensure the correct selection of language material to best meet the need for communication and can be useful in translation practice. During the teaching of a foreign language for the Azerbaijani-speaking audience, the linguistic analysis of the

phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring existing in the modern English and Azerbaijani languages, the detection of similar and different characteristics between languages and their explanation are of great practical importance.

The study of phraseological units and terms related to the sea and seafaring in modern English is important in several ways. Firstly, the theoretical importance of the research lies in the comprehensive analysis of phraseological units in the semantic-cognitive and functional directions of modern English. Secondly, this type of analysis classifies the whole picture of the functionality of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in the English language system, the sum of the corresponding language tools used for the expression of their semantic and communicative features, which is a certain contribution to the development of the theory of functional grammar and lexicology.

Approbation and application. The main provisions and separate chapters of the research work were discussed and reflected in the published scientific articles in the form of reports at the meetings of the Department of English Lexicology and Stylistics-1 of AUL, at the scientific final republican and international conferences held at the University. The main results and proposals of the research work were presented in the form of reports at international conferences held in Azerbaijan and abroad.

Our results regarding the main content of the dissertation were reflected in 5 articles and 4 theses (1 national and 3 international) in Azerbaijan, 2 articles (USA, Missouri city and Ukraine) and 1 thesis (Ukraine), in total 12 scientific works.

The results and provisions of the research are presented in theoretical and practical seminars (studying the origin, form, content, activity and use of special lexicon), special courses of general linguistics, modern Germanic studies, translation theory, history of the English language, terminography and terminology typology, in the preparation and compilation of elective subjects related to language problems, in the teaching of English in the Azerbaijani-speaking audience, and its use in the learning process outside the audience with students and linguist graduate students constitutes the

practical importance of the research. The materials of the dissertation research also have a certain importance for translation studies.

The issues explained in the research can be of some benefit in the development of German studies for the Azerbaijani-speaking audience, in the compilation of various teaching aids, in the history of English, as well as in textbooks related to lexicology, phraseology and stylistics.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The dissertation was completed at the Department of English Lexicology and Stylistics-1 at the Faculty of Education-1 of Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. Dissertation work consists of introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion and list of references. The introductory part of the dissertation is 8 pages, 15 324 characters, chapter I is 33 pages, 61 128 characters, chapter II is 31 pages, 58 010 characters, chapter III is 48 pages, 93 730 characters, and the concluding part is 5 pages, 8 508 characters. The total volume of the dissertation, excluding the list of references, is 236 700 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

In the introductory part of the dissertation, the topicality and level of elaboration of the topic, the object and subject, the goals and tasks of the research, methods, the main provisions for defense, scientific innovation, theoretical and practical importance are justified, and scientific information about the approval and structure of the research work is presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled “**The development of the English language under the influence of the globalization process**” provides information on the importance of learning a foreign language in the expansion of international relations of our country, its achievements in various fields of culture, art, issues of departure and arrival of representatives of foreign countries to our country. In terms of further enrichment of the vocabulary of our

language, the role of language relations is especially emphasized. It is noted that the words that have recently passed from English to our language cover all areas of our economy and culture, and this process manifests itself in the seafaring sphere.

The first subchapter of the first chapter is called ***“Essence of globalization process, development history, positive and negative effects”***. This subchapter provides extensive information about the etymology of the word “globalization”.

The term “globalization” is derived from the French word “global” meaning “general” and the Latin word “globus” meaning “sphere”. It is known that after the second half of the 20th century, in the scientific literature, in 1967, the term “globalization” was used for the first time to explain the fundamental processes taking place on a world scale (level). “Globalization” in its modern context has been accepted by the world’s intellectual elite since the mid-1980s.

The widespread use of the word “globalization” is closely related to the name of the well-known scientist T. Levitt.¹ He is the author of the article “The Globalization of Markets” in the Harvard Business Review. Here he used the term to describe the phenomenon of unification and integration of various goods produced through transnational corporations.

The American sociologist R. Robertson also played a special role in the wide spread of the concept of “globalization”².

The first sophisticated theoretical models of globalization attracted our attention in the 1980s and 1990s. It should be noted that recently the problem of globalization has been studied by scientists in many countries as well as in Azerbaijan.

In Azerbaijan, R.Mehdiyev, K.Abdulla, N.Jafarov, A.Shukurov, R.Mustafayev, S.Khalilov, R.Aslanova, N.Valiyeva investigate various aspects of globalization.

R.Mehdiyev is the author of the monograph “Azerbaijan: Requirements of the Globalization Era”³. This book describes the

¹ Levitt, T. The Globalization of Markets. /In Harvard Business Review/ T.Levitt.. – USA, – May-June, – 1983. – 49 p.

² Robertson, R. Globalization. Social Theory and Global Culture. / R.Robertson. – London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: SAGE Publications, –1992. – 211 p.

essence of the processes taking place inside and outside our country, in general, the scientific-theoretical study of globalization.

N.Veliyeva in her book “Some aspects and features of intercultural communication in the process of globalization” explains the development of relations between language, thinking, culture and intercultural communication in the process of globalization in the modern world, analyzes modern educational problems, especially in the process of learning foreign languages, classifies different aspects of multicultural communication, transnational processes of the late XX – early XXI⁴.

At the same time, the scientist describes the problem of correct communication in the context of intercultural dialogue, reviews various aspects of the history and lexicology of the English language, explores various ways of enriching the basic vocabulary of the English language, the lexical-semantic variability (change) of the modern English language, the lexical-grammatical aspects of translation, explains the phraseological, stylistic and logical problems as the main means of intercultural communication. The phraseologization process of word combinations, analysis of their main factors and sources, specific peculiarities of non-verbal communication (body language) and isomorph-allomorph aspects and other language problems are reflected in the above monograph.

The well-known Russian philosopher A.N.Chumakov is the author of the book “Globalization, descriptions of the integral world”⁵. This scientific work has a great scientific-theoretical and philosophical value. The author notes that in order to properly understand the essence of the globalization process, it is necessary to distinguish the concepts of “civilization” and “culture”. Thus,

³ Mehdiyev, R.Ə. Azərbaycan: Qloballaşma Dövrünün Tələbləri: keçmişin dərsləri, bu günün reallıqları və gələcəyin perspektivləri. Azərbaycan - Siyasət və Hökumət. / R.Mehdiyev. – Bakı: “XXI – Yeni Nəşrlər Evi”, – 2005. – 464 s.

⁴ Valiyeva, N.Ch. Some Aspects and Peculiarities of Intercultural Communication in the Process of Globalization. International Business Service d.o.o., Cooper Green Advertising d.o.o. / N.Ch.Valiyeva. – Belgrade: Publishing House: Jovsic Printing Centar d.o.o., – 2013. – 242 p.

⁵ Chumakov, A.N. Globalization. The Outlines of the Integral World. / A.N.Chumakov. – M.: TK Velbi, Prospect Publishing House, – 2005. – 188 p.

“civilization” is, in fact, planetary in scale, in its nature, it refers to the development of all mankind. “Culture”, especially spiritual (internal) culture, is quite different for different peoples. But, unfortunately, many researchers try to describe the process of globalization as involving their own national cultures.

By connecting civilization with language and religion, S.P.Huntington actually ignores the difference between culture and civilization⁶. P.L.Berger, another American ideologist, similarly thinks the same. It is no coincidence that he is the editor of the book “Many Globalizations: Cultural Diversity in the Contemporary World”, written by both of them. This monograph was written based on that idea⁷. Researchers believe that this issue is much discussed, but poorly understood, globalization is viewed as the answer to all the problems of the world and is blamed for everything from World pollution to poverty.

D. Held, professor of political science at LSE, wrote about “Globalization” together with E. McGrew, professor of international relations at the University of Southampton⁸. They note that “globalization” can be conceived as a process (or set of processes) that includes a change in the spatial structure of social relations and transactions expressed in global relations and interregional conditions and activities, interactions and social networks.

P. Berger and S. Huntington show the power and unexpected consequences of such a great force in the work “Many Globalizations”, drawing a finer and richer shaded portrait and bringing together many scientists of the world⁹. Here, American imperialism on the one hand, and globalization stereotypes such as economic aid on the other hand are the object of detailed research by these leading scholars.

⁶ Huntington, S.P. *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order.* / S.P.Huntington. – New York: Touchstone, First Touch Edition, – 2003. – 367 p.

⁷ Berger, P.L. *Many Globalizations: Cultural Diversity in the Contemporary World.* / P.L.Berger, S.Huntington. – Oxford: OUP, – 2002. –320 p.

⁸ Held, D. *Globalization Theory: Approaches and Controversies.* / D.Held, A.McGrew. / –UK, Cambridge: Publisher Polity, – 2007. – 288 p.

⁹ Berger, P.L. *Many Globalizations: Cultural Diversity in the Contemporary World.* / P.L.Berger, S.Huntington. – Oxford: OUP, – 2002. –320 p.

Globalization is now a fashionable¹⁰ and frequently heard word that strengthens social relations worldwide¹¹ and the consciousness of the world as a whole¹². Globalization and the English language are said to work as mutually influencing factors¹³.

The second sub-chapter of the first chapter entitled “*Caspian shipping in Azerbaijan: historical development, present and future of shipbuilding and ship repair base*” provides information about the existence of shipping in the Caspian Sea since ancient times.

It is noted that there are enough artifacts and documents that prove this. There are more than 6,000 petroglyphs left by ancient people in the Gobustan National Historical-Artistic Reserve, the oldest rock images of which archaeologists attribute to the Mesolithic period (XIII-VI millennia BC). The images of boats with many crews belonging to that period are of great interest to the world-famous Norwegian traveler, prominent scientist-anthropologist and writer Tur Heyerdahl.

Herodotus, who is considered the father of history, showed the dimensions of the Caspian Sea in the “days of rowing”, which is already BC. In the 5th century, it indicates that sea swimming was sufficiently developed here.

The development of the oil industry in Azerbaijan also requires special attention. Although shipping in the Caspian has existed since ancient times, its rapid development coincided with the end of the 19th century – the period when the industrial production of oil increased.

1847 is considered the beginning of the development of the oil industry in Azerbaijan. In the same year, oil was obtained industrially in

¹⁰ Giddens, A. The Consequences of Modernity. / A.Giddens. – Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, – 1990. – 186 p.

¹¹ Steger, M.B. Globalization. A Very Short Introduction. / M.B.Steger. – Oxford: OUP, – 2013. – 176 p.

¹² Robertson, R. Globalization. Social Theory and Global Culture. / R.Robertson. – London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: SAGE Publications, –1992. – 211 p.

¹³ hillipson, R. English for Globalisation or for the World’s People? International Review of Education / Internationale Zeitschrift für Erziehungswissenschaft / Revue Internationale de l’Education. Vol. 47, No. 3/4, Globalisation, Language and Education, – USA: Published by: Springer, – Jul., 2001. – p. 185-200, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3445340>, Page Count: 16.

Bibiheybet and later in Balakhani fields. The number and depth of wells increased with the improvement of drilling techniques and technology, and new oil fields were discovered. As oil production increased, oil processing developed, and the infrastructure of the oil industry was formed. Large and small companies engaged in the production, processing, sale and transportation of oil have been established.

Over time, the development of the oil industry in Baku increases the demand for transportation on the Caspian Sea. At that time, “Caucasus and Mercury” Joint Stock Company, which was founded on May 21, 1858 with a capital of 3,000,000 (million) rubles, is considered the predecessor of Azerbaijan Caspian Sea Shipping as a liner shipping company. This shipping company was the largest and most efficient company carrying out cargo and passenger transportation in the Caspian basin and the Volga River. At the time of nationalization, there were 44 (forty-four) river and 18 (eighteen) sea vessels in the fleet. Thus, the 160th anniversary of Caspian Sea Shipping in Azerbaijan was completed in 2018.

It should be emphasized that the creation of the ship repair base has its own history. As cargo transportation at sea increases, the expansion of the fleet and the creation of a ship repair base become the need of the day. In 1866, the “Caucasus and Mercury” shipping company laid the foundation of the Baku mechanical plant. In 1876, the “Baku Elling” ship repair plant was built, in 1885, the mechanical workshops of the Society were built, and in 1887, the “Baku doku” company was founded. In addition, various shipyards and workshops belonging to entrepreneurs operate in the city. Pictures of small and dry docks and carpentry workshop belonging to one such entrepreneur – Ali Abbas Dadashov have been preserved.

At the beginning of the 20th century, 9 (nine) factories and mechanical workshops were operating in Baku. These workshops repaired 95 ships and put 12 new ships into operation along with two boathouses belonging to the “Caucasus and Mercury” society, as well as the “Nobel brothers” company. The indicators refer to the years 1884-1914.

The first oil-carrying barge was exploited by the Artemyev brothers. Since 1854, the Artemyevs, carrying cargo such as Bukhara

cotton, salt and forest in the Caspian Sea, have been buying oil from Baku since 1866. Since the transportation of oil in barrels was not complicated and economically profitable, in 1873 they carried out reconstruction work in shkhuna called “Alexander”. He installed large lar (a box made of thick planks) in the trum, and the oil was pumped by a hand pump. When the navigation year ended, it became known that the barge “Alexander” made 8 flights, and the schooners carrying oil barrels made 6. After that, the brothers increased the number of their barges.

When we got the information about the first tanker in the world, it was revealed that the first oil-carrying iron ship “Zoroaster” (“Zaradusht”) was made by the order of Ludwig Nobel in 1877 at the Swedish “Motala” shipyard. It was registered in the port of Baku in May 1878 and put into operation in the Caspian Sea. The carrying capacity was 15,000 pounds (about 250 tons).

The names of several individuals who made invaluable contributions to the development of their fleets, coastal enterprises and organizations with their selfless efforts have been written in the annals of shipping history.

The founding years of Azerbaijan Caspian Sea Shipping coincide with the 20th century. On June 6, 1920, the chairman of the Azerbaijan Revolutionary Committee, Nariman Narimanov, signed a decree on the nationalization of the merchant fleet in the Caspian Sea. The fleet included 390 ships of various tonnages. Since 1923, purposeful measures have been taken to restore the fleet, organize the work of ports and ship repair workshops.

In 1930-1934, serious steps were taken to modernize the tanker fleet of the Caspian Sea Shipping Company.

It should be specially emphasized that the Caspian sea transport already existed on the eve of the Great Patriotic War.

In the 3rd sub-chapter of the first chapter entitled “*The influence of the globalization process on the Caspian shipping in the modern world and the importance of the English language in this field*” it is mentioned that it is important to analyze the lexical-semantic and translation features of the lexicon related to the sea and seafaring in the modern English language in the conditions of international dialogue in the globalized world.

In this subchapter, the texts of universally accepted conventions are analyzed and their contents are explained. Convention SOLAS & MARPOL translations are as follows¹⁴:

1. The SOLAS Convention in its successive forms is generally regarded as the most important of all international treaties concerning the safety of merchant ships. The first version was adopted in 1914, in response to the Titanic disaster, the second in 1929, the third in 1948, and the fourth in 1960.

We note that there are certain amendments related to conventions:

1. The 2010 amendments ~ The Manila amendments to the STCW Convention and Code were adopted on 25 June 2010, making a major revision of the STCW Convention and Code. The 2010 amendments are set to enter into force on 1 January 2012 under the *tacit acceptance* procedure and are aimed at bringing the Convention and Code up to date with developments since they were initially adopted and to enable them to address issues that are anticipated to emerge in the foreseeable future.

Certain words, simple and complex word combinations in the lexicon related to the sea and seafaring are not used in the real meaning of the internationally accepted conventions under analysis. Their meanings are sometimes figurative or context dependent. In such a case, one of the most important issues is the correct understanding, on-the-spot processing and analysis of the lexicon related to the sea and seafaring used in the text.

The second chapter of the research is devoted to the study of the problem “**Vocabulary related to the sea and seafaring in the context of international dialogue.**” The first sub-chapter of the second chapter is called “*The topicality and significance of international dialogue in the modern world.*”

Azerbaijanis, one of the oldest peoples on earth, have a very ancient culture. Examples of Azerbaijani culture and art are preserved in museums from the USA, Britain, France, Iran, Italy, Egypt, Turkey and many countries around the world. Of course, the fact that the people of

¹⁴ Конвенция о международных правилах предупреждения столкновений судов в море. Навигации и океанографии. / – М., – 1973. – 83 с.

Azerbaijan have a high taste, lifestyle and history of development had an effect on the fact that cultural pearls are so colorful.

“What is culture?” – this question has been given various explanations so far. The first steps in this field were made by A.Bastian, E.Taylor, F.Boas and others were discarded by several anthropologists back in the nineteenth century. For example, E.Taylor gave such a definition in 1897, linking the concept of “culture” directly with human activity: “*Culture or civilization, taken in a broad ethnographic sense, is a combination of knowledge, belief, art, spirituality, law, tradition and society*”. It is a completeness consisting of any other skills and habits acquired by a person as a member”¹⁵.

The “Explanatory Dictionary of the Azerbaijani language” also interprets the word “culture” in three meanings:

1) the totality of the achievements of human society in social and spiritual life in the field of production; 2) the level of such achievements acquired by any people or class in a certain period; the level of development of any economic or mental activity; 3) literacy, scientific knowledge, erudition; the ability to behave in society, upbringing; a set of living conditions that meet the requirements of a cultured person¹⁶.

In the field of linguistics, the relationship between culture and language has been studied mainly since the 20th century.

The main idea accepted by linguists about culture is that it is fully reflected in language. Some researchers call language a mirror of culture. “*The cultural map of the world is unique and differs in different nations. It is influenced by several factors: geography, climate, history, social status, customs, lifestyle, etc. The language reflects all this*”¹⁷

Speaking about the relationship between language and culture, S. Ter-Minasova writes that language does not only reflect human culture, the main function of language is to preserve culture and transmit it from generation to generation. The 19th century German

¹⁵ <http://www.elibrary.ru/rubrics.asp>

¹⁶ Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti: [4 cildə] / – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – I c.– 2006. – 741 s.; – II c. – 790 s.; – III c., – 670 s.; – IV c. – 708 s.

¹⁷ Тер-Минасова, С.Г. Язык и межкультурная коммуникация. / С.Г.Тер-Минасова. – М.: Слово, – 2000. – с.37

linguist V. von Humboldt also stated this idea: *“Generations replace each other, but the language remains, each generation comes to see the language in the form set by its predecessors, but the language is stronger and more powerful than that generation. None of the generations penetrates the full depth of the language and passes it on to future generations. The character and uniqueness of the language is known only after a few generations have changed, but the language connects all these generations, and they, in turn, manifest themselves in the language... because the language reflects and represents the nation itself.”*¹⁸

Each language has a part of world history, plays an indispensable role in researching the previous eras, and most importantly, reflects the history, culture, and development of the peoples and tribes that use it. That is why language is a mirror of culture.

*“Since the peoples of the world have multifaceted relations with each other, their languages mutually influence each other and enrich each other. The process of development of the vocabulary of the language is united with the historical development of the people”.*¹⁹

Most linguists are of the opinion that there is no contactless language in the world. Addressing this issue in his article, B.de.Courtenay noted that *“If we look at the question of how languages merge and mix, we must agree that there is not and cannot be a pure language that does not mix with other languages”*²⁰ Intercultural contact and the need to communicate with people of other cultures can be cited as the main reason for language contact in this way.

The next sub-chapter of second chapter is entitled ***“Etymological features of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English”***. The modern world is developing towards globalization.

¹⁸ Гумбольдт, В. О влиянии различного характера языков на литературу и духовное развитие. Избранные труды по языкознанию. / В.Гумбольдт. – М.: Прогресс, – 1984. – с.324

¹⁹ Qurbanov, A.M. Ümumi dilçilik: [2 cildə]. / A.M.Qurbanov. – Bakı: Maarif, – I c. – 1989. – 568 s.

²⁰ Бодуэн де Куртенэ, И.А. О смешанном характере всех языков, Избранные труды по общему языкознанию. / И.А.Бодуэн де Куртенэ. – Москва: Изд-во Академии наук СССР, – т.1. – 1963. – с.363

In this regard, issues related to the role and place of intercultural communication become an integral part of life for both humanity and the individual. Intercultural communication between peoples is an integral attribute of the development of human society. No country, even the most powerful politically and economically, can satisfy the cultural and aesthetic desires and needs of humanity without referring to the cultural heritage of the world, the spiritual heritage of other countries and peoples²¹.

The systematic formation of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English includes loanwords that play a special role from the initial stages. Like other phraseological units used in fields, they are words and expressions of a certain language used to express logically precise definitions of a certain field of knowledge.

Modern English marine terminology is the material of our research. To carry out an etymological analysis of phraseological units related to the sea and navigation in modern English, monolithic units related to shipping were selected²².

The total number of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring is 1000 lexical units. In order to study the types of phraseological units, taking into account their etymological features, we turned to various lexicographic sources²³.

The basic vocabulary of the English language can be classified according to the sources and the history of acquisitions. The following periods should be particularly emphasized:

1) words taken from the time of the Celts living in the British Isles;

2) before the English and the Saxons, who had not yet arrived in the British Isles in the 1st century BC, that is, the first period of assimilation of words of Latin origin;

²¹ Valiyeva, N.Ch. An Introduction to the History of Global English. / N.Ch.Valiyeva. – Baku: Science and Education, – 2020. – p.17

²² Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary. www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english

²³ Hawkins, J.M. The Oxford Guide to the English language. / J.M.Hawkins. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 1984. – 608 p.

3) words borrowed from Latin in the VI-VII centuries, during the introduction of Christianity in England, that is, the second period of words borrowed from Latin;

4) Scandinavian loanwords during the arrival of the Vikings and the invasion of the British Isles by the Scandinavians in the VIII-IX centuries;

5) loanwords taken from the Old French language conditioned by the Norman invasion in the 12th-15th centuries;

6) the third period of borrowed words taken from Latin related to the renaissance period in the XV-XVI centuries;

7) Borrowed words from the French language in the middle and later centuries;

8) Borrowed words from Greek, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, German, Turkish, and other languages that determine political, economic, and cultural relations with other nations;

9) Borrowed words from Arabic, Persian and Turkish languages.

The last subchapter of second chapter is entitled ***“Synonymy and antonymy phenomena in phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English”***.

Navigational and safety communications from ship to shore and vice versa, from ship to ship and to ships' crews must be accurate, simple and unambiguous to avoid confusion and error. This is particularly important in light of the growing number of international merchant ships with multilingual crews, as communication problems can lead to misunderstandings that pose hazards to the ship, its occupants and the environment²⁴.

According to F. de Saussure, the structural organization of the language is based on the syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations of its units²⁵. As you know, it is most difficult to determine the configuration of syntagmatics and paradigmatics in vocabulary and phraseology, which is explained by the constant increase of the lexical structure of the language and the indirect origin of

²⁴ Strelkov, V.P. IMO Standard Marine Communication Phrases. / V.P.Strelkov. – Russian Federation: Morflot, – 2000. – p.2

²⁵ Соссюр, Ф. Труды по языкознанию. / Ф.СоссПеревод с франц. языка; под ред. А.А. Холодовича. – М.: Прогресс, – 1977. – с.155-156

phraseology. Synonymous relations, antonymy is one of the forms of realization of paradigmatic relations in the field of phraseology, along with the thematic series created by the relationships of the lexical structure of expressions, special meanings of multi-meaning expressions and common reference expressions.

In modern English, the study of the phenomenon of synonymy in phraseological units related to the sea and navigation is relevant because it is associated with the need to combine cognitive, social and linguopragmatic values when choosing linguistic means within this text.

U. Weinreich defines an idiom as “a complex expression whose meaning cannot be derived from the meanings of its elements”. The author collects examples of idioms from English, the Australian version of English, German and Quebec French dialects, existing fiction, to explore the concept and characteristics of idioms and to link relevant knowledge, and as a result, he proposes teaching English as a second language²⁶.

When talking about the synonymy of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring, it should be noted that object relations play a special role in the meaning system. This relationship expresses the relationship between the object and each action.

The synonymy of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English can be shown in the following examples:

“it is as your ships sank, someone is upset, fed-up, cut up, off-tuned, shaken-up, out-of-tune, heavy some, off-key”.

The phenomenon of antonymy of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English is also of great interest. The essence of the phenomenon of antonymy is the expression of the opposite in the language, based on the semantic opposite of nominative units. The basis of antonymy is a logical model of the opposite (a general concept defines the manifestation of a quality or property, the concepts of the type indicate the limits of the manifestation of this quality), but antonymic relations cannot be

²⁶ Weinreich, U. Problems in the Analysis of Idioms. Substance and Structure of Language. / U.Weinreich. – Berkeley and Los Angeles, –USA: University of California Press, – 1969. –p.23-81

characterized without taking into account the nature and features of the semantics of language units²⁷.

The semantic structure of a language unit presents a hierarchical system in which the smallest components of meaning – sememes – are strictly ordered. In the case of semantic homogeneity of the structure, the units are considered antonymic and they should be distinguished by their differential feature in the paradigmatic sense. Phraseological units with a common semantic component in the presence of opposite meanings are called phraseological antonyms²⁸.

In modern English, the antonymy of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring is provided by the presence of opposite components within the homogeneous semantic structure of linguistic units, so a contrast occurs in a pair of antonyms. Semantic homogeneity provides a basis for comparison.

Let's look at the antonyms of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring. For example:

“to burn one's boats – to leave a step for retreat”.

The third chapter is called **“Study of lexical-semantic features of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring”**. The first subchapter of this chapter deals with **“Social factors influencing the creation of terms and phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring, their lexical and semantic features”**.

The phraseological system, which has the complexity of existing connections and relations between the components of the phraseological unit, has attracted the interest of linguists for many years. The attention of the researchers is focused on the study of the content side of the language and its systematic relations, a complete systematic description of semantic phenomena. Interest in the study of separate elements of linguistic reality is related to the emergence and development of the theory of semantic fields, which is one of the manifestations of the lexical and phraseological semantic system of

²⁷ Поддячая, И.А. Семантическая организация фразеологизмов-антонимов качественно-обстоятельственого класса русского и английского языков.// – Челябинск: ЧГПУ, Вестник ЧГПУ, – 2009. № 4, – с. 247

²⁸ Кунин, А.В. Фразеология современного английского языка. 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. / А.В.Кунин. – М.: Высшая школа, – 1996. – с.134

the language when it is divided into a group of units based on system-determining properties.

A large number of expressions related to the sea and seafaring in modern English consist of stable word combinations, and the analysis of their specific and translational features is of great interest and relevance. Phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring play an important role in enriching the basic vocabulary of the English language. The study of their lexical-semantic features establishes the basis that their main special feature is emotionality, expressiveness, intensity, effectiveness, imagery and compositionality.

Examination of the practical material showed that the problem of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring is of a universal nature and is generally characteristic of many languages (Azerbaijani, Russian, German, etc.). The universal character is based on the fact that phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring form a special layer of the phraseology of the modern English language. Universality is represented by the contextual realization of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in English.

The second subchapter of the third chapter is called “*Structural models of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in English*”.

The structural paradigm of modern English words related to the sea and seafaring is simple, complex, compound, and compositional. For example:

simple *ship, advice, aviso*

derivative *banker, bilander, capture, catcher, crayer, decker, demothball*

compound: *affreight, afterdeck, bedpan, billyboy, coalman, coffin, collier, ferryboat .*

composite: *advice-boat, blockade-runner, boat-deck, canal-boat, coasting vessel .*

As can be seen from the structure of words related to sea and seafaring, modern English has relatively few simples and modifiers, and a greater number of compounds and composite (hyphenated).

During the study of the structural features of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring existing in modern English, we

divided them into different groups: a) *nominal phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring*; b) *adjectival phraseological combinations related to the sea and seafaring*; c) *verb phraseological combinations related to the sea and seafaring*; d) *adverbial phraseological combinations related to the sea and seafaring*.

The last sub-chapter of the third chapter is called ***“Translation options of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in English into Azerbaijani”***.

Translation has always been considered as the main tool in the dissemination of art, world literature and cultural works. Translation is the only tool that ensures the benefit of the world literature, a common treasure of all mankind, regardless of language, religion, culture or race. Literary translation of literary works includes the attitude of the author of the target language and his culture of the translator, which classifies the culture and traditions of the people, which reflects the attitude of the people to their appearance and life. The word here is aesthetically pleasing. Therefore, the tasks of artistic translation include special laws of artistic creation²⁹.

In the presentation of a literary work, the translator’s translation strategy is determined by extralinguistic factors rather than the language capabilities of the target language.

When analyzing extralinguistic factors, the personal interest and liking of the author of the literary work, the author’s desire to introduce people and culture, ideological factors, etc. we have to consider. In the translation of examples of fiction, the preservation of features such as artistic and figurative features characteristic of the author’s style, as well as the change of visual means, for example: repetitions, elliptical sentences, incomplete sentences in dialogues, explanations, interpretations, text meanings, symbolism, etc. should be provided with appropriate equivalents in the target language.

When analyzing the translation options of the lexicon related to the sea and seafaring existing in modern English, we come to the conclusion that, taking into account the importance and relevance of the translation, research in this field is needed to turn the present

²⁹ Qurbanov A.M. Ümumi dilçilik: [2 cildə] / A.M.Qurbanov. – Bakı: Maarif, – I c. – 1989. – s. 114

study into a useful and theoretical source, because the language is constantly enriched, new words, concepts, terms, phraseological units are created, and the problem of translation of the international lexicon is always relevant.

The scientific literature on the specific features of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English and the linguistic analysis of the language material allow us to come to the following final **conclusions**:

1. Based on the research of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English, we came to the conclusion that these units, which have a rich semantic structure, play an important role in the development of the phraseological fund of the language.

2. English scholars use mechanical encounters to define the lexical system of the language. An analysis of the scientific-theoretical literature on the English language shows that British English has a variety of lexical variants. In the time of globalization, the English language is used in America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc. there are also national variants, which can be called national variants of the English language according to the theoretical literature. This is due to the fact that there has been a shipping industry in places like America, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand since ancient times.

3. The analysis of linguistic literature shows that the main feature of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring is their expressiveness, emotionality, intensity, imagery and expressiveness. The development of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English is determined by the existence of a historically favorable environment, geographical location, and the employment of a large number of the population of England in the field of shipping.

4. The main vocabulary of modern English can be classified according to the sources and the history of acquisitions. The following periods should be especially emphasized: 1) words borrowed from the time of the Celts living in the English islands; 2) before the English and Saxons, who had not yet arrived in the British Isles in the 1st century BC, that is, the first period of assimilation of words of Latin

origin; 3) words borrowed from Latin in the VI-VII centuries, during the introduction of Christianity in England, that is, the second period of words borrowed from Latin; 4) words of Scandinavian origin during the arrival of the Vikings and the invasion of the British Isles by the Scandinavians in the VIII-IX centuries; 5) loanwords taken from the Old French language conditioned by the Norman invasion in the 12th-15th centuries; 6) the third period of borrowed words taken from Latin related to the renaissance period in the XV-XVI centuries; 7) borrowed words from the French language in the middle and later centuries; 8) borrowed words from Greek, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, German, Turkish and other languages, which condition political, economic and cultural relations with other nations; 9) borrowed words from Arabic, Persian and Turkish languages. Thus, the right of phraseological units to belong to the field of phraseological navigation is confirmed either by phraseological sources or etymological data.

5. Intralinguistic factors that find their manifestation in borrowings prevent the emergence of new phraseological units, since the main condition for introducing a phraseological combination or unit into a non-phraseological general literary context is the presence of knowledge about this phraseological area, which allows a native speaker to use figuratively conceived units in his speech.

6. During the study of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English, it became clear that the connotative component of the phraseological meaning of the mentioned units has not been analyzed in detail. Most linguists specifically mention four main components of connotation: evaluative, emotive, expressive, functional-stylistic. The expressiveness and imagery of the above-mentioned units are determined, first of all, by their connotative components. The evaluative component depends more on the concepts they express. Most phraseological units with meaning of size and degree, time and place are characterized by neutral evaluation. During the study of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring, it became clear that “sea”, “ocean”, “river”, “water”, “ship”, “seafaring”, “anchor”, etc. concepts have a living and specific internal form. Revising the meaning of different words is the result of the interaction of linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Metaphorization and

metonymization of meaning are the main aspects of the phraseologization process. A complete revision of the meaning prompts the emergence of emotional-expressive phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring, which have an internal form.

7. In modern English, there is a variety of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring: lexical, morphological, stylistic, graphic, quantitative and combined. Different types of variants make up 30 percent of the phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring included in the study. The phenomenon of variation in the structure of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring occurs mostly in verbs and nouns, relatively less in adjectives and pronouns.

8. During the linguistic analysis, we came to the conclusion that there are synonyms and antonyms of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English, and they are universal phenomena.

During the study of the phenomena of synonymy and antonymy of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English, an analysis of the nominative and stylistic functions of synonyms and antonyms with pragmatic-functional bases and cognitive-pragmatic sources was carried out. Equally important, the inclusion of a cognitive mechanism in the study of synonyms and antonyms considered synonym and antonym not as a linguistic phenomenon, but as a psycho-linguistic category.

When analyzing the formal indicators of the phenomenon of antonymy of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring, it is necessary to emphasize that they play the role of internal reflection signs according to the phraseological meaning. Usually they act as the semantic center of phraseological units – a component that determines a single phraseological meaning.

9. During the analysis of the structure models of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English, we came to the conclusion that they can be divided into two groups: verb and non-verb (noun, adjective, adverb).

10. Translations play an important role in establishing intercultural relations. If in previous times, translations from Persian

and Arabic languages made our relations with Eastern languages and culture closer and as a result enriched languages, since the 19th century, translations from Russian have increased due to the fact that the Russian language played a leading role in the region. Various documents, as well as works of Russian classics, have been translated into our language, enriching the vocabulary of the language, as well as developing different styles and causing innovations in sentence structures. However, since the 20th century, times have changed, and in today's world, the English language plays a leading role as a common means of communication in all spheres and fields, in the conditions of inter-national dialogue, including in Azerbaijani shipping. Not all phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English are used in shipbuilding and ship repair.

11. As a result of the analysis of the nature of the mentioned phraseological units, two groups of them can be distinguished: 1) those that entered the literary language through journalistic means and 2) those that entered the common colloquial language from the oral speech of sailors and travelers.

There are two types of use of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in any context: untransformed and transformed. These types of phraseological units are used to a certain extent in a limited (narrow) usage.

12. During the research, phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring were given equivalents or translation options in Azerbaijani and Russian languages. All facts and conclusions obtained as a result of research are valuable for the theory of cognitive linguistics.

The main content and scientific provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following articles and theses of the author:

1. Khalilova, R.K. The unique place of modern Azerbaijan in the system of international relations // Azerbaijan Language University, Heydar Aliyev: Multiculturalism and the ideology of tolerance. I International Scientific Conference. Abstracts of reports. – Baku, – April 9 – May 5, – 2018, – p. 295-296
2. Khalilova, R.K. The impact and use of English on Caspian shipping in the globalized world // – Baku: Baku State

- University, Language and Literature. International Scientific-Theoretical journal, – 2018. No. 3(107), – p.5-8
3. Khalilova, R.K. Characteristics of seafaring terms in the historical development of Caspian shipping in Azerbaijan // – Baku: "Science and Education", Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Issues of Philology, – 2018. No. 9, – p. 147-156
 4. Khalilova, R.K. Lexical-semantic features of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in modern English // Materials of the II Republican Scientific-Practical Conference of Young Researchers dedicated to the 96th anniversary of the birth of Heydar Aliyev, Azerbaijan University, "Humanities" section. – Baku, – March 15, – 2019, – p. 417
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10. Khalilova, R.K. Phenomenon of Synonymy of the Phraseological Units Associated With The Sea and Navigation in Modern English // – Baku, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Studies, – 2020. No. 1-2, – p. 89-94
11. Khalilova, R.K. Etymological analysis of phraseological units related to the sea and seafaring in English // – Baku: Baku Slavic University, Actual problems of the study of humanities, – 2020. No. 2, – p. 63-68
12. Khalilova, R.K. Connection of geographical and historical factors in English phraseological units on the topic of navigation // Way Science 2nd International Scientific and Practical Internet Conference. – Dnipro, Ukraine, – 2021, – p. 364-366.

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