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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**STYLISTIC-FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF ZOONYMIC  
LEXICON IN THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE**

Specialty: 5706.01 – Azerbaijani language

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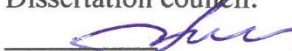
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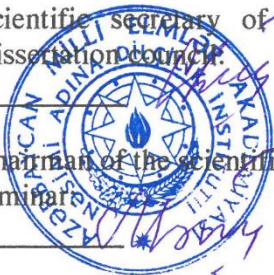
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## INTRODUCTION

**Relevance and development of the research work.** The research of the zoonymic lexicon arranging the important part of the lexicology has exceptional importance according to the study of the historical past of the nations, ethno-culturology and the intercourse with the other cultures. According to this, being attracted the zoonymic names existing in the lexical system and arranging the special branch of the onomastic units assumes the relevance.

As is known, all words existing in the language include to the nominative system interrelated among themselves, forming certain hierarchy of that language. The words belonging to any language reflects common environment formed from the unity of the lexical-semantic or thematic word groups of that language. These word groups combine the lexical units that should be distinguished according to semantic features, or attributes of the classified thing – subject themselves. The zoonymic lexicon chosen with its uniqueness and diversity in the lexicology arranges an independent lexical-semantic group or semantic field.

Onomastic units of the Azerbaijani language, as well as the zoonyms are being researched again systematically in the base of new linguistic methods according to historical, ethno-culturological and ethno-linguistic feature today. The works carried out in the direction of the study of the noted zoonyms in the dialectical lexicon of various territories of our country, which having the ancient history, takes a special place in this range.

The study of zoonyms frequently encountered in the lexical system of literary language and dialects assumes the importance. Although certain research has been conducted on the names of some animals and birds till today, zoonyms have been systematically studied just in this research.

We can say by considering that Azerbaijan is one of the ancient cultural centers, the abode of the ancient civilizations, the study of zoonyms is important and ensures the relevance of the topic on the one hand, it has special value in terms of studying the attitude of our ancestors to the surrounding world, and on the other hand, it

demonstrates the relevance of this topic and research, as well as clarifying the animal kingdom existing in the country, revealing the economic life of the people, food culture, and other ethnocultural and linguocultural characteristics.

We can also say by considering Azerbaijan is an ancient cultural center and a crossroads of civilizations that, the involvement of the zoonym system in scientific research demonstrates the relevance of this topic and research besides having special value in terms of studying the attitude of our ancestors to the surrounding world from one hand, in terms of clarifying the animal kingdom existing in the territory of country, and revealing the economic life of people, food culture, and other ethnocultural and linguocultural characteristics.

The affluence of zoonymic lexicon in the language, its quantitative abundance, and their close connection with social life have necessitated constant attention to these linguistic units and the research of that lexical layer from various aspects, was caused for leading to interesting research in this field. The main function of the units including in this lexical-semantic word group in the language is not only naming. At the same time, they actively participate in the creation of metaphorical words and expressions that figuratively characterize a person's feelings and thoughts. The study of the zoonymic lexicon play an important role in the formation of the concrete thoughts according to determine the direction of metaphorical transitions in our language, which animal names are most metaphorical, their use in phraseologisms, as well as usage in the other language units being forms certain ideas about the worldview, artistic thinking, lifestyle, customs and traditions of our people as a whole, their attitude towards fauna and its members and etc.

We can say by consider all these interesting features of zoonyms that, their position in the lexical system of the language, the degree of the active functioning from a functional point of view, as well as their special role in describing the lexical system in a complete and whole form, the extensive and comprehensive study of these language units and the identification of their specific features is one of the factors determining the relevance of the research work. To be involved not only the general issues of zoonymic lexicon, but also the study of their

derivational, functional, and stylistic features assumes a special relevance in the dissertation work at the same time.

Some issues related to zoonyms had been comprehensively researched in the world linguistics. The study of zoonyms belonging to various Turkic languages, as well as the researches carried out by either K.M.Musayev<sup>1</sup> and A.M.Sherbak<sup>2</sup> in this direction is enough valuable and important.

Recently, research has also been conducted in the direction of comparing the lexical systems of several languages and a comparative analysis of analogical word groups in the Azerbaijani language, too. A lot of research works have been conducted that dedicated to the study of comparative analysis of zoonyms of the Azerbaijani language and zoonyms of other languages, especially the study of phraseological units containing zoonyms in Azerbaijani, Russian, English, and French. The research works by Y. Yusifov entitled as “Zoological Lexicon of the Azerbaijani Language (Based on Ornithonyms)”, A. Hajiyeva entitled as “Zoometaphorisms (Based on Materials of English and Azerbaijani Languages)”, F. Valiyeva entitled as “Lexical-semantic Features of Phraseological Units with Ornithonyms in the Azerbaijani and English Languages”, V. Seyidova entitled as “Functional Features of Zoonyms in the French and Azerbaijani Languages”, and G. Safaraliyeva entitled as “Comparative Study of Zoonyms of the Azerbaijani and Russian Languages” are of this type.

The issue of systematic study of zoonymic lexicon has always been one of the central topics of world linguistics, and interest in the study of this part of the vocabulary has not diminished in modern times. O.V. Galimova studied the ethnocultural features of the zoonymic lexicon in the Russian language, A.S. Maslov studied invective zoonyms in the Russian language, I. Ustuner studied zoomorphic metaphors in the Turkish language, F. Ebzeyeva studied zoonyms in the Karachay-Balkar language, S.G. Vatletsov studied the zoomorphic lexicon in the English-Russian languages, Z.F.

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<sup>1</sup> Мусаев, К.М. Лексика тюркских языков в сравнительном освещении. Западнокыпчакская группа / – Москва: Наука, – 1975. – 356 с

<sup>2</sup> Щербак, А.М. Названия домашних и диких животных в тюркских языках // Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков. Москва: Изд-во АН СССР, – 1961. – с. 82-172.

Mirgalimova studied insect names in the Tatar language, and Sh.A. Shavaeva studied the zoonymic lexicon of the Karachay-Balkar language. The research by K.N. Aleksandrova, N.V. Solntseva and others has also been dedicated to the study of zoonymic lexicon. The research conducted in the direction of a comprehensive study of zoonymic lexicon does not end with this and is successfully continued today.

**The object and subject of the research.** The object of the research is the zoonymic lexicon being one of the lexical-semantic word groups choosing its own diversity in the Azerbaijani literary language and its lexicology. The subject of the research is the word, expression and saying forming the zoonymic lexical layer in the Azerbaijani language.

**The aim and objectives of the research.** The main aim of this research is to research the zoonyms belonging to the Azerbaijani language systematically in terms of linguistic aspect. and to determine their place in the lexical system of the Azerbaijani language. To achieve the set goal, the following tasks are considered to be accomplished:

- To determine the place and role of zoonymic lexicon in the lexical-semantic system of the language, to research the nature and essence of this microsystem, and to give information about the history of its research;
- To research the origin and structure of some zoonymic units belonging to the Azerbaijani language, and to address the issue of naming this lexicon according to age and gender differences;
- To research the principles of nominativeness of zoonymic lexicon and to identify the signs of using unsubstantiated (first) and substantiated (second) nominativeness in this process;
- To determine the functional-stylistic features of zoonyms, to reveal their participation in word formation, phrase formation, functional and derivational aspects;
- To reveal the directions of metaphorical transitions of zoonyms in the language on the base of zoonymic metaphoric unit and to determine the reasons that give rise to this metaphorization being from this field;

- To consider the stylistic-evaluative features of figurative expressions containing zoonyms.

**The methods of the research.** Each of the methods and styles being necessary to implement the tasks set in the dissertation depends on the character of the research work. The descriptive and observational methods were used, as well as a historical-comparative method, since comparisons were made with Turkic monuments and related languages in the research process, and statistical and structural analyses were also included by depending on the progress of the research.

**The principal provisions put forward for defense:**

- The zoonymic system of language reflects its colorful semantics, includes the geography, history, culture, beliefs and customs, ethnocultural aspects and etc. of the people to which it belongs.
- During the nomination of the zoonymic units, the natural-biological characteristics of living beings act as the main informative indicator in most cases, which makes it possible to explain the etymology of this lexicon and its motivation.
- Although some of the words belonging to the zoonymic lexicon belongs to the same creature, they can completely different for their form and meaning depend on the age and sex of the living being.
- A significant part of the zoonymic lexicon, which is considered structurally simple in modern times, is historically modified. The zoonymic lexicon with a complex structure, which is formed both analytically and synthetically, prevails in the language.
- An important part of the zoonymic lexicon, which is considered structurally simple in modern times, is historically derivative. It prevails over the compound structured zoonymic lexicon, which is modified both analytically and synthetically in the language.
- The functional specificity of zoonyms in the Azerbaijani language is determined by its place in the composition of figurative expression.
- Zoonymic names used in the creation of a number of onomastic units, phytonyms, verbs, both metaphorically and in their real meaning.
- Zoometaphorisms have an important function in human perception of the world and its description by being an important process of

human thinking and language. The metaphorization of animal names is distinguished by its richness and the antiquity of its historical roots.

– Phraseological units with a zoonymic component arrange an important part of the phraseological base of the language, and these phraseologisms are broader, more complete and richer in content and form of expression, and differ from others in emotionality.

– Zoonyms perform a vocative function by being metaphorically. Vocative words, expressed by zoonyms, reflecting the appellative function of the word, are of great importance as a stylistic device that creates imagery in both spoken language and fiction.

–The negative connotation of zoonyms leads to the creation of invective lexicon, which is directed against a person's intellectual, mental, physical shortcomings, moral qualities, and the other characteristics.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** The zoonyms of the Azerbaijani language were collected, grouped, systematized, classified according to their lexical-semantic features, and their stylistic-functional and structural-semantic aspects were studied in the dissertation. The scientific-theoretical considerations made about some zoonymic units, the detailed explanation of the lexical-semantic features of the zoonymic layer, which is rich in linguistic facts, can be considered a scientific novelty of the dissertation. At the same time, the role of zoonyms in the word-formation process of our language, their metaphor-forming features, and the stylistic aspects of the resulting figurative expressions were clarified in the dissertation work.

It is true that in our linguistics, zoonymic lexicon has been studied from various aspects, but all of these studies have been conducted on the basis of materials from French, English and Russian languages through typological-comparative methods. The scientific novelty of this study lies in the broad and comprehensive study of zoonymic lexicon in the Azerbaijani language, and in determining its derivational, functional, and stylistic-functional features. When researching the metaphorization of zoonymic lexicon, not only the meanings identified in lexicographic sources, but also other shades of meaning used in conversation were identified and included in the

study.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** The separate study of the zoonymic lexicon in the Azerbaijani language, as well as each of the other microsystems of the language, can enrich linguistic research on the lexical-semantic system of the language. The results obtained from the research work can be of importance for further research in this area. This monographic research can be used **practically** as an additional manual in the study of lexicology, semasiology and stylistics and the other fields of the Azerbaijani language, at the same time it is possible to use from these samples and comments in the development of different course and diplom works.

It is possible to benefit from the scientific results of this research work as a theoretical source in scientific research works to be written on the lexical system of the Azerbaijani language. The results of the research can be used in teaching lexicology, semasiology and stylistics of the Azerbaijani language, in preparing course and diploma theses, and in writing similar dissertations on this topic.

**The approbation and application of the research work.** The content, the main results of the research work were reflected in the delivered lectures of the author in the international and republic conferences, in the scientific journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in the periodical scientific publications included in the international summarizing and indexing system, in the materials of international conferences held inside and outside the country.

**The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished.** The dissertation work was performed at the Department of Theoretical linguistics and Turkic languages of the faculty of Philology of Baku Eurasian University.

**The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the character.** Dissertation work consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion and the list of used literature. The “Introduction” part of dissertation consists of 8 pages (13474 characters), I Chapter is 57 pages (107799 characters), II

Chapter is 43 pages (81592 characters), III Chapter is 52 pages (100212 characters) and the Conclusion is 3 pages (4827 characters). The total volume of the dissertation except the list of the used literature consists of 279 868 characters, the total volume of the abstract consists of 25 pages and 43 000 characters except blank page and the list of scientific research works.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH WORK

The relevance and development of the research work, the object and subject of the research, the aim and objectives of the research, the methods of the research, the main provisions of the defense, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical significance of the research, the approbation and application of the research work, as well as, the name of the organization where the dissertation work has been accomplished and also the structure and total volume of the dissertation work have been reflected in the “**Introduction**” section.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled as “**The position of zoonymic lexicon in the lexical system of the Azerbaijani language**” consists of six paragraphs. The first paragraph of the chapter is entitled as “**The place of zoonymic lexicon in the lexical-semantic system of the language.**” It is known that the lexical system of each language is formed from the sum of separate microsystems or subsystems. The lexical system or the vocabulary of the language actually consists of two large systems. These are the appellative system of the language and the onomastic system. Over time, research has been conducted on these systems, subsystems, microsystems, and groups have been identified, which in turn have become objects of special research.

All units of the language reflect the linguistic processes of the language to which they belong. This feature is also observed in zoonyms, which are one of the lexical-semantic word groups. It should be noted that each of the lexical-semantic word groups more fully reflects the linguistic and, at the same time, extralinguistic

aspects of the language and the people. In linguistics, we see that various terms are used to determine the place of zoonymic lexis in the lexical-semantic system of the language. Thus, in linguistic studies, terms such as “lexical-semantic system”, “semantic field”, “lexical-semantic group”, “microsystem”, “thematic group”, etc. are used to express these concepts.

In linguistics, *"a field refers to a set of meaningful units (concepts, words) related to a specific area of human life and human experience."*<sup>3</sup>. The semantic field refers to thematic word groups that are close in meaning. *"Words included in the semantic field are not etymologically related, but are grouped according to the proximity of the objects (events) and concepts they express."*<sup>4</sup>.

It should be noted that such units, which are connected by associative relations between the meanings of words, are also connected with units of other fields along semantic lines, which is an indicator of the formation of a single system of language. *"In the composition of the dictionary, a set of words that are distinguished from each other at first glance due to their individual semantic features, categorical meaning, and grammatical characteristics, in fact, are mutually connected by internal logical-linguistic relations and form a special system."*<sup>5</sup>. zoonymic lexicon also forms a system in the language, interacting grammatically and semantically with words belonging to other semantic fields. Y. Yusifov shows that it is possible to study and research zoonymic lexicon at macro and micro levels, therefore, the relativity of their characterization as macrosystem or microsystem. In his opinion, *"If zoological lexicon is a macrosystem in the sense of a unity of zoolexemes, then its components are microsystems"*<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Verdiyeva, Z.N. İzahlı dilçilik terminləri lüğəti / Z.N.Verdiyeva, F.M.Ağayeva, M.İ.Adilov – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2020. – s. 454.

<sup>4</sup> Verdiyeva, Z.N. Dilçilik problemləri / Z.N.Verdiyeva, F.M.Ağayeva, M.İ.Adilov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 1982. – s. 327.

<sup>5</sup>Məmmədov, İ.T. Azərbaycan dilinin semantikasını / İ.T.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Xəzər, – 2006. – s. 13.

<sup>6</sup> Yusifov, Y.Q. Azərbaycan dilinin zooloji leksikasını (ornitonimlər əsasında) / filologiya üzrə elmlər namizədi dis. / – Bakı, 1985. – s. 27.

F. Veysalli writes about the division of linguistic signs into semantic fields: *“However, hyperonyms such as animal, plant, body, etc. create larger word fields. Here, the basis of the field is a hierarchical structure of two or more levels. At the top is the hyperonym, then other levels join it from below. Such a system of hierarchy of concepts is called taxonomy.”*<sup>7</sup>. Thus, the semantic field is formed on the basis of a hierarchical principle. In the center of the field are hyperonyms (animal, bird, etc.), and on the edges are hyponyms that express a relatively narrow concept.

This paragraph provides information and explains semantically the semantic scope and meaning of "zoonym" in our linguistics, as well as several related terms, based on research.<sup>8</sup>

In the second paragraph entitled as **“The potential possibilities of using zoonymic units”**, zoonyms in ancient Turkic written monuments, which are sources that provide rich material for the study of zoonymic lexicon in our language, are partially involved in the study. The study of zoonymic lexicon from a historical-linguistic aspect shows that most of these lexical units in the language of ancient written monuments have been preserved in modern Turkic languages, including the Azerbaijani language. A. Rajabli writes: *“There is an opinion in linguistics that the names of animals, especially domestic animals, are among the first words to appear in a language. This opinion is also valid for Turkic languages. It is no coincidence that the ancient Turks named the years in the twelve-cycle calendar after the zodiac signs bearing the names of animals.”*<sup>9</sup>. Zoonyms such as “tabışğan – dovşan; sığun – sığın, adığ – ayı; toñuz – donuz; adğır – ayğır” and others used in the "Orkhon-Yenisey" are still used today with slight phonetic differences. The names of animals in ancient Turkic monuments, the

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<sup>7</sup> Veysalli, F.Y. Semiotika. Studia Philologica. IV / F.Y.Veysalli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2010. – s. 247.

<sup>8</sup> Hacıyeva, A.K. Zoometoforizmlər (İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərinin materialları əsasında) / A.K.Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2006. – 151 s.; Seyidova, V.M. Fransız və Azərbaycan dillərində zoonimik leksikanın funksional xüsusiyyətləri: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2012. – 166 s.; Yusifov, Y.Q. Azərbaycan dilinin zooloji leksikası (ornitonimlər əsasında): / filologiya üzrə elmlər namizədi dis. / – Bakı, 1985. – 220 s.

<sup>9</sup> Rəcəbli, Ə.Ə. Qədim türk yazısı abidələrinin dili: I hissə / Ə.Ə.Rəcəbli.– Bakı: Nurlan, – 2006. – s. 225.

words used to express concepts related to these names, the wealth of proverbs and sayings that emerged from them provide valuable facts about the language of that period and the common worldview of the Turks. The paragraph also discusses the role of animal names in naming the calendar. The twelve-year animal calendar is used in most countries of the world, and this is reflected to some extent in the belief systems of individual peoples. Although some researchers accept the twelve-animal calendar year as part of Chinese culture and associate it with them, most note that it was created by the Turks<sup>10</sup>. Since animals have historically held an important place in the lives, culture, beliefs, and lives of the Turks in general, it is more plausible that this calendar originated in such a society.

In the paragraph entitled as “**Etymology of some zoonyms and ornithonyms**”, the origin and etymology of some animal and bird names are investigated. These words manifest themselves in modern Turkic languages with certain phonetic differences, and most of them have the same semantic meaning. Zoonymic lexicon has emerged and formed over the course of many centuries, and a significant part of the lexical units that make up this microsystem have been used in our language since ancient times. When studying animal names in the Azerbaijani language in a comparative-historical plan, it is determined that most of these lexical units are used in parallel with Turkic languages. The etymology of the names of animals and birds, such as *bildirçin*, *qarğa*, *göyərçin*, *aslan*, *tülkü*, *donuz*, *dovşan*, *keçi* etc., was included in the research in this paragraph. Although linguistic studies have made it possible to explain some of these names from an etymological perspective and provide information about their nomenclature, it is not possible to say the same about others. This is due to the fact that phonetic and semantic changes have occurred in these words over time.

In the paragraph entitled as “**Nominative principles of zoonyms**”, the regularities of the formation of this lexicon and the principles of nomination are examined. The nomination process is a

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<sup>10</sup> Çoruhlu, Y. Türk hayvan takvimi // Islamic Manuscripts. – 2000, – s. 221-252; Tavkul, U. Kültürel etkileşim açısından on iki hayvanlı türk takviminin yayılışı // Modern türklük araştırmaları dergisi. Cilt 4. Sayı 1, Ankara, – 2007. – s. 25-45.

complex psychological-linguistic phenomenon and is directly related to the worldview, mythological thinking, customs and traditions, lifestyle, moral values, etc. of each people. It is known that the nomination process is mainly carried out with lexical units. Lexical units enrich the vocabulary by using various word-forming methods. The lexical meaning of most words and the names given to real-life phenomena are of a conventional nature. “*The sign underlying many simple words is so vague and incomprehensible in modern times that it is imperceptible, but this does not at all hinder their functional capabilities as meaningful units in the language*”<sup>11</sup>.

The role of the following factors can be noted in determining the nominative principles of some zoonyms in the Azerbaijani language: based on voice imitation (zığ-zığ, hop-hop, pıspısa and etc.); based on the similarity of animals (dəvəquşu, danadışi); based on the distinguishing features of body parts (bıǵlı balına, qulaqlı bayquş); according to body size (böyük köpəkbalığı, kiçikqanadlılar); according to the color of their hair and skin (ağ qaz, qaratoyuq); according to the environment in which they live (meşəxoruzu, dağkeçisi); according to food source (qarışqayeyən, balıqudan); based on onomastic motifs (hind xoruzu, monqol atı); according to lifestyle and activity (ağacdələn, çalağan and etc.); according to activity time (gecəkəpənəyi, may böcəyi); based on assessment (pərttəgöz, gəlincik and etc.); for its role in the economy (ev quşları, köçəri quşlar, ov heyvanları); naming based on mythical and religious motifs (cənnət balığı, cəhənnəm vampiri). When nominating zoonyms, the natural-biological characteristics of living beings act as the main informative indicator, and these factors also make it possible to explain the etymology of the word and its motivation.

The paragraph entitled as “**Borrowed zoonymic units**” provides information about zoonyms that have passed from other languages. Some of the borrowed zoonymic units in our language are of Arabic origin (*heyvan, fil, əfi, qaqum, əqrəb, mərcan, həşərat, meymun* and etc.), some of them Persian (*şahin, qumru, bəbir, leylək,*

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<sup>11</sup> Məmmədov, İ.T. Azərbaycan dilinin semantikas / İ.T.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Xəzər, – 2006. – s. 221.

*cüca, sincab, ahu, şir* and etc.), some of them Russian and European (*flamingo, delfin, qorilla* and etc.). It should be noted that this section provides examples of zoonyms that have passed into Russian from both Turkic languages and through Azerbaijani, along with borrowed zoonymic units: *карга, шакал/чакал, барсук/борсук, кабан, лошадь, бирюк (börü qurd), баран, сазан, султанка, судак, шамая/шамаяк, кефал, кутум, таран, таранка (balıq adları), катар (qatır), каракуш, ишак, таракан, тарабоган (siçan), беркут, султаны (toyuq), газел, бузивок (buzov), кашкалдак, леклек, самур, турач, тыртыр, чивил (sərçə), кукушка, марал, казара/казарка (çöl qazı), мышь (mış, mışovul), бабр and etc.*<sup>12</sup>

The paragraph entitled as **“Zoonymic names related to age and gender in the Azerbaijani literary language and dialects”** addresses the issue of naming zoonyms related to age and gender in the literary language and dialects. Since there is no gender category in Turkic languages, various words are used to distinguish living things biologically. *“A number of nouns that express the concept of gender, including masculine and feminine in their semantics, are ancient, formed in connection with the life and livelihood of the people, and constitute the ancient lexical layers of the language”*<sup>13</sup>. The category of gender is expressed lexically and syntactically. Its lexical expression is based on meaning.<sup>14</sup> In the Azerbaijani language, words indicating age and gender are associated with both human and animal names, depending on the belonging of living beings. Names related to age and gender are a category that stands out from other word groups due to their interesting semantic features. In our language, we witness different naming of animals based on age differences. During the research, we witnessed that domestic animals are named differently among the people, especially according to their age, gender, and other characteristics. For ex.: Horse names are represented in literary language and dialects by these words: *qulun, qulan, daylaq, dayça, ürgə, ayğır, madyan; uryə*

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<sup>12</sup> Təkləli, M.A. Rus dilində türk sözləri / M.A.Təkləli. – Bakı: Elm, – 2001. – s. 100

<sup>13</sup> Əlizadə, A.C. Azərbaycan dilində cins bildirən söz və söz birləşmələri haqqında // – Bakı: Türkologiya, Beynəlxalq elmi jurnal, – 2011. №4, – s. 3.

<sup>14</sup> Cavadov, Ə.M. İsim. Azərbaycan dilinin semasiologiyası (Oçerklər) // – Bakı: Elm, 1985. – s. 179.

‘üçyaşar erkək at’, *şiləxor* ‘ikiyaşar at’, *kurik* ‘at balası’, *daylağ* ‘birillik at balası’, *guray* ‘dayça’, *qulix* ‘qulun’, *minəy* ‘üçyaşar at’, *day* ‘birillik at balası’, *yaşar* ‘birillik at’, *cilxor* ‘biryaşar at’ and etc.

The number of words indicating the age and sex of animals usually depends on the position of the corresponding animal species in people’s daily lives and in the national economy, and the history of the formation of these words, which constitute the ancient lexical layer of the language, goes back to the distant past.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled as “**Functional and derivational features of zoonymic lexicon**”. The first paragraph, entitled as “**Derivational features of zoonymic lexicon**”, examines the derivational features of zoonymic lexicon, phytonyms, verbs, and other lexical units formed with its help. Zoonymic lexicon plays a particularly productive role in the process of nominating plants in languages with different systems. In the Azerbaijani language, some plant names have been named after some characteristic appearance or body part of animals since the early days of the language: *dəvədabanı*, *qurdağzı*, *xoruzpipiyi*, *atqulağı*, *itbaşı*, *qatırquyruğu*, *qurdpəncəsi*, *xoruzquyruğu*, *eşşəkqulağı*, *köpəkdili*, *keçibuynuzu*, *ayıpəncəsi*, *pişikpəncəsi*, *quşdili* and etc. During nomination, a person refers to long-understood concepts to name a new, that is, an unknown concept. “*The naming of the unknown through its similarity to the known, which plays an important role in the life of the people, is a psychological and linguistic universal*”<sup>15</sup>. The reason for the occurrence of names based on this semantic principle in different languages can be attributed to the similarity in the consciousness of societies, that is, the naming of the concept from the same aspect. The perception of the same concept from different perspectives in different languages is the result of the ethnocultural values, ethnic characteristics, figurative thinking of each people, and “*seeing the world through the window of their own language*”<sup>16</sup>. In our opinion, most of these words were borrowed from other languages.

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<sup>15</sup> Сетаров, Д.С. Именованіе животных. Принципы и типы мотивации в славянских и тюркских языках: / дис. ... канд. филол. – наук. – Москва, 1992, – с. 27.

<sup>16</sup> Aksan, D. Türkçenin gücü – Türk Dilinin Zenginlikleri Tanıklar / [Elektron resurs] <https://turuz.com/book/title/turkçenin-gucu>

“In names such as “*bağayarpağı, dəvədabanı, kəklikotu*”, which are examples of early figurative naming, the motivation for perception and evaluation has become obsolete and finished, and the initial expression of the word is a withdrawn, faded, and extinguished state.”<sup>17</sup>. The reason for the emergence of such nominations is the lack of a “*direct nominative denotation resource*” to name that concept, in addition to the similarity between the objects.

The paragraph also provides information about verbs containing zoonyms. Zoonyms participate in the formation of verbs that include the physical and mental state and physical activity of people. Such words are studied under the name of zoophiles, and although in the formation of some of them the zoonym acts in its nominative meaning, in others the word is used in a metaphorical sense. Verbs belonging to this group express “*a) human activity and b) his mental and physical activity*”<sup>18</sup>. Examples such as *donuzluq etmək, qazlanmaq, xoruzlanmaq, birələmək, köpəkləşmək, bitlənmək, çaqqallıq etmək*, and etc. related to zoophiles and others are also used in a figurative-metaphorical sense, characterizing humans in a negative sense.

The second paragraph entitled as “**The role of zoonyms in the formation of onomastic units**” examines the role of zoonyms in the formation of onomastic units. Historically, these names, especially zoonyms directly related to Turkic mythology, have been widely used in the naming tradition. For male names, the names of predatory, wild animals and birds (*Aslan, Laçın, Şahin*) were mostly used, while for female names, the names of peaceful, peaceful, and beautiful animals and birds (*Turac, Maral, Ceyran*) were used. Zoonymic units are also widely used in the selection of nicknames and pseudonyms. Our intellectuals who used these names went beyond traditional characteristics in naming (choosing nicknames and pseudonyms), and used names of animals, birds, and insects that

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<sup>17</sup> Abdullayev, S.Ə. Qeyri-səlis dilçilik təcrübəsi / S.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Victory, – 2013. – s. 526

<sup>18</sup> Солнцева, Н.В. Сопоставительный анализ зоонимов русского, французского и немецкого языков в этносемантическом аспекте: / ис. ... канд. филол. –наук. / – Омск, 2004. – с. 127.

did not have the ability to form words and had negative connotations. For ex. *Ala qarğa, Bazar cücəsi, Mozalan* (O.F.Nemanzada); *Ditdili, Goreşən, Anaş qurbağa, Cırcırama, Mozalan* (J.Mammadguluzada); *İlan, Hop-hop, Xoruzbeçə* (M.A.Sabir) and etc.

Zoonymic lexicon has historically also participated in the creation of toponyms. This stems from the belief in nature and animals that the Turks had in ancient times, before Islam. Toponyms containing derivatives of *qurd, aslan, at, inək, ilan* (wolf, lion, horse, cow, snake) and etc. are more distinguished by their activity. Since ancient times, each tribe has had animals that it has sacred from time to time, and they have become the totems of the people. In the formation of toponyms, there are not only names with totem-ongon content, but also zoonymic names that reflect the animal world of the area: *Öküç dağı* (Tovuz, Gadabay), *İnəkdağ* (Goycha, Kalbajar), *İnək qayası* (Kalbajar), *Ayı dağ* (Gazakh) and etc.

Researchers note that the majority of ancient ethnonyms are of totemic origin, which is why tribal names of zoonymic origin constitute the majority in the Turkic onomastic system.<sup>19.</sup> "In the primitive mythological worldview of the first man, the animal was one of the symbols of the creator, God. For this reason, the majority of ethnonyms are associated with animal semantics"<sup>20.</sup> Most of these ethnonyms are also used as toponyms. For example: *İlanlı* (Shamakhi), *Qurdlar* (Barda), *Quşçu* (there are many zoonyms associated with this ethnonym.), *Toğanlı* (Tartar), *Keçili* (Shahbuz) and etc.

In the paragraph entitled as "**Phraseologisms formed with the help of zoonyms**", phraseologisms with a zoonym component are studied. The names of domestic animals and domestic birds are mostly figurative in zoonyms, because people have observed these animals more in accordance with the conditions of everyday life and this observation has paved the way for language in a certain

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<sup>19</sup> Cəfərsoylu, İ.Y. Türk, Urartu, Alban etnolinqvistik uyğunluqları / İ.Y.Cəfərsoylu. – Bakı: ADPU, – 2008. – 327 s.; Məhərrəmli, B.B. Türk dillərində "heyvan" semantikalı \*ka kök morfeminin morfonologiyası // Bakı: Türkologiya, Beynəlxalq elmi jurnal, – 2011. №1, – s. 34-49.

<sup>20</sup> Məhərrəmli, B.B. Türk dillərində "heyvan" semantikalı \*ka kök morfeminin morfonologiyası // Bakı: Türkologiya, Beynəlxalq elmi jurnal, – 2011. №1, – s. 34.

historical development process. Some zoonyms were created due to the natural behavior and characteristics of animals, some are more related to the historical-ethnographic characteristics of the people, some are the product of individual imagination, and some are from mythology, legends, and fairy tales. In this paragraph, we have tried to show the way of formation and characteristics of several phraseologisms with a zoonym component by using some research works.<sup>21</sup>

When determining the lexical-semantic classification of phraseologisms with zoonymic components, the correspondence of the behavior and signs of these living beings to the behavior and signs of humans is taken into account. F. Valiyeva, when giving a lexical-semantic description of phraseologisms with ornithonym components, classified these expressions into two types: “*Phraseologisms resulting from the metaphorization of natural signs of birds and anthropocentrically based phraseologisms*”<sup>22</sup>. In terms of evaluating a number of human characteristics, phraseologisms containing zoonyms in our language can be grouped roughly as follows:

1. Those used to characterize a person’s moral qualities and behavioral characteristics: a) those that characterize a rude, ill-mannered, stupid person (*eşşəyin dal ayağı, eşşək anqırar tayını tapar*); b) those that express the calmness of a person (*kimsənin toyuğuna kiş demir, tığsız balıq*); c) those that express the inconsistency of man (*toyuq birqıçlıdır, öz atını çapmaq*); d) those that characterize cowardice (*pişik görmüş siçana dönmək, evdə xoruz, çöldə fərə*); e) phraseologisms that indicate a person’s quality such as arrogance (*dəyirməndə xoruzluq etmək, ağızına çullu dovşan sığmamaq*); ə) those that express their incompetence (*nə ətdir, nə*

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<sup>21</sup> Mirzəliyeva, M.M. Türk dillərinin frazeologiyası: [3 cildə] Türk dilləri frazeologiyasının nəzəri problemləri. Karluk qrupu türk dillərinin frazeologiyasına dair. / M.M.Mirzəliyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – c. 1. – 2009. – 284 s.; Adilov, M.İ. Qanadlı sözlər / M.İ.Adilov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1988. – 440 s.; Adilov, M.İ. Niyə belə deyirik / M.İ.Adilov. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət nəşriyyatı, – 1982. – 216 s.; Novruzov, (Qıpçaq) M.D. Söz aləminə səyahət / M.D.Novruzov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, – 2002. – 242 s.

<sup>22</sup> Valiyeva, F.M. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində ornitonim tərkibli frazeoloji birləşmələrin leksik-semantik xüsusiyyətləri: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Naxçıvan, 2014. – s. 133.

*balıq; dovşan bıǵı*) etc. 2. Phraseologisms aimed at characterizing a person's mental performance: a) those that express stupidity (*iki eşşəyin arpasını bölə bilmir*); b) those that show human qualities such as cunning and knowledge (*qoca (köhnə) qurd, itin dilini bilmək*); 3. The used ones to assess a person's attitude towards work (*milçək tutmaq (qovmaq), it döymək*); 4. Phraseologisms characterizing a person's physical characteristics: *qara qarğa, it günündə, çirkin ördək, anquta dönmək* and etc.

The paragraph entitled as “**The role of zoonymic lexicon in the formation of taboos and euphemisms**” discusses the taboos and euphemisms that have arisen in connection with animal names and their position in the language. Z. Freud notes that *taboo has two meanings: on the one hand, it means sacred, sanctified, and on the other hand, it means danger, prohibition, fear*<sup>23</sup>. A. Gurbanov shows that *taboos are an ethnographic concept and that they arose in the early stages of social development, more in connection with mythological beliefs*<sup>24</sup>. For a language, all words are the same and there are no prohibitions or limits on their use. The reasons that give rise to taboo words are not related to the language itself, but to the society that uses that language as a means of communication, and the history of their creation dates back to the distant past. Jean-Paul Roux notes that historically the word *iduk* was used to denote a forbidden and sacred entity among Turkic peoples, and in M. Kashgari's dictionary it is in the form of *idhi*, and in the Mongols it is in the form of *izik*. The author shows that the replacement of this concept with the word *ban* coincides with the era of Genghis Khan<sup>25</sup>. As can be seen, the historical roots of the concept of prohibition and prohibition among Turks are very ancient.

Some of the concepts considered taboo and euphemisms in the language include words related to animal defilements.” *Animal taboo is based on the prohibition of killing, eating, and mentioning the names of certain animals (qurd, ayı, qartal, inək, köpək and etc.)*,

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<sup>23</sup> Freyd, Z. Totem və tabu / Z.Freyd, Tərcümə: C.Cavanşir. – Bakı: Qanun, – 2012. – s. 27

<sup>24</sup> Qurbanov, A.M. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dili: [2 cildə] / A.M.Qurbanov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – c. 1. – 2010. – s. 353.

<sup>25</sup> Rouks, J.P. Orta Asyadakı kutsal bitkilər və heyvanlar / J.P.Rouks, Çeviren: Lale Arslan, – İstanbul: Kabalıcı yayınevi, – 2005. – s. 169-170.

which form the core of totemism”<sup>26</sup>. According to primitive people, when an animal’s name is mentioned, that creature can appear and harm people. For this reason, since mentioning the names of some animals is considered taboo, they are not mentioned and are expressed with euphemisms, which are softer, nicer, "safer" words. Since animal names such as *qurd*, *canavar*, *ayı*, *ilan* and etc. (wolf, monster, bear, snake, etc.) are considered taboo in the Azerbaijani language, these words have been replaced with various euphemisms. For example, euphemistic words and expressions are used, such as *ağzıqara*, *boz*, *ağziyanmış*, *boz bəy* instead of “*qurd*” (wolf), “*canavar*” (wolf), *əyripəncə* instead of “*ayı*” (bear), *xalası göyçək*, *ip*, *xalasına lənət*, *kafir*, *mərdimazar*, *başıtacılı*, *üçbaşlı*, *uzungəlin*, *uzunoğlan*, *uzunqız* instead of “*ilan*” (snake) etc. Since the use of words that are not recommended to be said in public places, such as “*eşşək*, *it*, *qoduq*, *donuz*, *küçük*, *ayı*, *öküz* and etc.” (donkey, dog, donkey, pig, puppy, bear, ox, etc.), which are more commonly used in colloquial speech, undermines the purity of the language, relatively mild euphemistic expressions such as *ulaq*, *uzunqulaq*, *boynuyoğun*, *burunlu-qulaqlı*, *məşədəböyüyən* etc. are used instead of them.

The paragraph entitled as “**Structural features of zoonymic lexicon**” discusses the morphological and syntactic formation of zoonyms. Since most zoonyms belong to the deeper layers of the language, it would be more appropriate to conduct research in the diachronic aspect to determine their structure. Because at the modern stage, it is impossible to separate these words into root and suffix morphemes. Determining the etymology of those words that have a simple word structure in our modern language is of great importance in terms of studying the ancient word groups used in our language and the rules for the formation of these words.

Compound words belonging to the zoonymic lexicon were formed at relatively later stages of language development and here, like other compound words, a number of material bases are manifested between the components. Zoonymic lexicon is also

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<sup>26</sup> Güngör, A. Tabu-örtmece (euphemism) sözlər üzərinə // Atatürk Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü Dergisi. Sayı 29, Erzurum, – 2006. – s. 74.

subject to regularities, like other complex lexical units. Zoonyms formed on the basis of a subordination relationship can be grouped as follows: a) those formed on the basis of first-class determinative word combinations: *qırxayaq*, *ağcaqanad*, *qızılbalıq* and etc.; b) those formed on the basis of second-class determinative word combinations: *suiti*, *dəvəquşu*, *evdovşanı*, *buğdabiti*, *ipəkqurdu* and etc.; those that first part is a noun and the second part is a participle: *balıqdan*, *sünbülqıran*, *milçəkyeyən* and etc. Examples such as *qoyun-keçi*, *qoyun-quzu*, *it-qurd*, *qarğa-quzğun* include zoonyms formed on the basis of the relationship of subordination.

The first paragraph of Chapter III, entitled as **“Metaphorization of zoonymic lexicon”** is entitled as **“Metaphorization of zoonymic units”**. This paragraph discusses the metaphorization and emotional-expressive properties of zoonymic lexicon. *“The metaphorical meaning is the meaning that a word acquires in speech as a result of its use to reflect (express) a concept that does not have an ordinary or natural referent.”*<sup>27</sup>. If the main meaning of the word is directly connected to the denotation and creates an unmotivated meaning, then the metaphorical meaning is indirectly connected to the concept and is motivated. The metaphorization of zoonyms belongs to the deeper layers of the historical language. Because historically, people began to apply the characteristic features of animals to themselves based on the results they achieved throughout their lives. The formation of metaphors created by transferring the specific features of animals to humans belongs to the initial stage of language development.

Zoonyms are units that express concreteness and have denotative properties, but when they are metaphorized, the structure of the concept they replace is seen.

Ceyran, ayı, tülkü (gazelle, bear, fox) etc. words have historically been metaphorized in Eastern peoples, as well as in Azerbaijani literature, and have become symbols of beauty, rudeness, bloodthirstiness, cunning, and deceit. In the context of our national culture, the concept of “girl”, which is compared and likened to

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<sup>27</sup> Adilov, M.İ. İzahlı dilçilik terminləri / M.İ. Adilov, Z.N. Verdiyeva, F.M. Ağayeva. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1989. – s.156.

words such as “ceyran, maral, sona” symbolizing beauty, cuteness, etc., each belongs to different conceptual areas. However, these concepts are situationally parallel within the text, functioning as units with the same function. It should not be forgotten that when comparing these concepts, we can compare them according to only one of the several existing features. For example, we compare concepts such as “tülkü, dəvə” (fox and camel) to a segment of that creature - more precisely, to people with this character due to their cunning and spitefulness. The richness, emotionality, expressiveness, and imagery of the semantics of this semantic field lead to its intensive development in the artistic style, which is the product of artistic thinking.

Since zoometaphorisms in our language give specific, personal characteristics of people and explain them from various aspects, these words can be grouped according to semantic content as follows: zoonyms used when evaluating a person’s appearance; intellect; mental and internal qualities; attitude to work and etc.

*Evaluation of human appearance.* Some of the zoometaphorisms reflect the human appearance, allowing for its full description, and in this case, the appearance of the animal is transferred to the human either directly or indirectly - through allusion and irony. If we look at the linguistic facts of the Azerbaijani language, we will see the great variety and number of zoometaphorisms used in the evaluation of human appearance in both negative and positive senses. Some zoometaphorisms, being subject to semantic motivation, characterize a person’s appearance from various aspects, and here the advantage of negative assessment is evident. Zoometaphorisms in this area are directly related to a person’s ugliness and beauty, fatness and thinness, tallness and shortness, and allow for a full description of the individual anatomical characteristics of each person. In Azerbaijani, zoometaphorisms such as “meymun, anqut, qurbağa, it, oranqutan, at, dəvə” (monkey, angut, frog, dog, orangutan, horse, camel, etc.) serve to negatively evaluate a person’s appearance by changing their semantic “dress”. For example, “*No Məşədi İbad isə lap oranqutan meymunudur ki, durubdur*” (U.Hajibeyli).

The use of zoonyms such as *maral*, *ceyran*, *cüyür*, *ahu*, *tovuzquşu*, *durna*, *göyərçin* (deer, gazelle, roe deer, deer, peacock, crane, pigeon, etc.), which serve positive evaluation and are distinguished by their poetic values, as evaluative metaphors in literary texts and in conversation, expands their semantic capacity. In these zoometaphors, the dominant concepts are beautiful and nice. For ex.: “*Bir ceyrandım ürküdülər yatağımdan, Bir quş idim ayrı düşdüm budağımdan*” (S.Vurgun).

*Those used to characterize human strength, courage, and bravery.* This group mostly includes metaphors that arise from the metaphorization of wild animal names. The lack of opportunity for metaphorization of wild animals is due to the fact that people have little contact with these living beings and are not well acquainted with their behavioral characteristics. The positive expression of their semantics leads to the productive use of these metaphors both in living colloquial language and in fiction. The gender characteristics of people are also taken into account when developing zoometaphors such as *pələng*, *aslan*, *şir*, *qurd*, *qartal*, *laçın*, *öküz*, *şahin*, *tərlan* and etc. For ex.: “*Bu dağlar mülkünün pələngi sənsən!*” (S.Vurgun).

*Used to assess a person’s intellectual level.* Signs of a person’s mental qualities, low level of intelligence, stupidity, dull-wittedness are associated with zoometaphors such as *eşşək*, *qoyun*, *tülkü* (donkey, sheep, fox) and etc. For ex.: “*Siz qəssablar bıçağı altında qatılanə otlayan qoyun sürüləri!*” (J.Jabbarli).

*Those that characterize a person’s attitude towards work and labor.* The zoomorphic characteristics included in this group describe both a person’s laziness, incompetence, as well as their industriousness and hard work. The firsts are suitable for *parazit*, *zəli* (parasites and leech) (those that live at someone’s help), while the seconds are suitable for zoometaphors such as *qarışqa*, *arı*, *eşşək* (ant, bee, and donkey).

*Those that serve to evaluate a person’s negative characteristics.* Negative qualities such as lying, hypocrisy, deceit, flattery, cunning, cunningness, bitter speech, etc., are associated with zoometaphors such as *tülkü*, *çaqqal*, *əqrəb*, *köpək*, *it*, *ilan*, *əfi (ilan)*,

*kərtənkələ* and etc. For example, “*Qərbin üfüqündə bir bulud gəzər, Əqrəbə, əfiyə, ilana bənzər*” (S.Vurgun).

In this paragraph, we have also tried to discuss the role of zoonymic lexicon in the formation of other types of metaphor - simile, epithet. These types of metaphor play an important role in stylistically characterizing characters in works of art, creating a vivid, full artistic portrait of each of them. For ex.: “*Yoldaşlarım aslan kimi düşmən qabağına gedərkən, siz məni tülkü kimi gizlənməyə məcbur edəcəksiniz?*” (J.Jabbarli); “*O tərən könlünün şahin vüqarı*” (S.Vurgun).

The second paragraph entitled as “**Vocative possibilites of zoonymic lexicon**” discusses the role of animal and bird names as emotional-evaluative lexemes in the formation of address forms and vocatives, and their communicative and aesthetic function. “*When we say vocativity, of course, we first of all understand the content of the appeal, and the appeal cannot be thought of in isolation from emotion*”.<sup>28</sup> Vocative words are mainly used to express an appellative function, to address, call, as well as to attract attention, influence, and create a connection. In vocatives, the modality, emotionality, and attitude to the subject are reflected in the addressee’s address. For this reason, situational vocativeness is expressed by various language units. Some zoonymic units also act in a certain stylistic position and reflect the subjective attitude to the addressee.

Vocative words, expressed by zoonyms, reflecting the appellative function of the word, are of great importance as a stylistic device that creates imagery in both speech and fiction. Thus, a certain part of zoonyms is used as a form of address in the lexicon of oral speech, as well as written speech, expressing emotional-expressiveness. For ex.: “*Al, quzum, hava pək sərin*” (H.Javid); “*Yeri, maralım, yeri. Yeri, ceyranım, yeri*” (U.Hajibeyli).

The paragraph entitled as “**Invective potensial of zoonyms**” discusses the role of some zoonyms in the formation of invective lexicon by speaking in a negative sense. Invective lexicon consists of

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<sup>28</sup> Hacıyeva, N.M. Azərbaycan dilində vokativlər / N.M.Hacıyeva. – Bakı: MBM, – 2007. – s. 98.

words and expressions with the semantics of insulting and expressive coloring of the addressee's personality in order to humiliate and insult the other party of the speaker. These lexical units have an insulting and humiliating character in relation to a person, and such words are characterized in explanatory dictionaries as "indecent", "rude", "hateful words". Invective lexicon, which is used in everyday life and in other spheres of communication, is used in the dictionary to realize a certain communicative and expressive goal of its author. For example, "*Dur, qoca tülkü!*", "*Çolaq öküz, buyur görək*" (N.Vazirov).

Zoonyms creates evaluative expressions with a negative meaning, such as "*it qızı it*", "*eşşək oğlu eşşək*", "*çaqqal oğlu çaqqal*", "*tülkünün biri tülkü*", "*donuz balası*", etc. by using with the words like *oğlu, qızı, biri, uşağı*. In phrases of this type, the first component of the combination can be repeated again at the end, which serves to sharply express emotion, appeal and creates emotionality. For ex.: "*Ay heyvan oğlu heyvan!*" (J.Jabbarli). These words are considered words born from a negative emotional appeal to the interlocutor and also contain the national characteristics of each nation.

The last paragraph entitled as "**Stylistic opportunities of zoophraseologisms**" discusses the stylistic possibilities of phraseologisms with zoonymic content. The stylistic features of zoophraseologisms, which are distinguished from other phraseological units by their richness of figurative possibilities, also appear in works of art and poetry during more figurative, emotional expression of events. Zoophraseologisms are broader, fuller and richer in terms of their content, stylistic qualities, and form of expression, and differ from other phraseologisms in terms of their emotionality.

The scientific results obtained from the research are summarized in the "**Conclusion**" section of the dissertation.

1. Part of the zoonymic lexicon in the Azerbaijani language was formed due to the internal capabilities of the language, and part of it was formed as a result of contact with other languages and peoples.

2. The nomination of zoonymic lexicon is a complex linguo-psychological process and is sometimes associated with the natural-biological characteristics of living beings, sometimes with the national worldview of the people to which they belong, and sometimes with human factors.

3. One of the main features of the zoonymic lexicon is that many living beings in close contact with people are given completely different names depending on their age and gender.

4. The study of zoonymic lexicon gives grounds to say that a significant part of the names of animals and birds, which are considered simple at the modern level of the language, are historical corrections, and at the same time, units with complex structures also constitute the majority in this lexical layer.

5. Zoonymic lexicon actively participates in the formation of onomastic units, including place-names and personal names, nicknames. Such facts arise from the belief of the Turks in nature and animals before Islam and the concept of totem.

6. Zoonymic lexicon plays a certain role in the formation of new language units that reflect human activity and occupation in relation to any living being, not only in its emotional-expressive sense, but also in its nominative meaning, as well as in the formation of phytonyms, zoophiles and a small number of adverbs, acting as a criterion for evaluating a person's appearance, intellect, mental, spiritual qualities and other characteristics.

7. Zoonymics provide the formation of metaphors, which are the second nominative unit.

8. Some phraseologisms and proverbs in the language also have a zoonymic component, some of which arise from the natural characteristics of animals, while others emerge as a result of historical, mythological thinking and individual imagination.

9. The active use of some animal names in the language leads to the formation of vocatives, and the negative connotation in these names leads to the formation of invectives. Sometimes, on the contrary, the existence of taboos directly restricts the use of zoonymic names and makes the use of euphemisms relevant.

**The main content of the dissertation has been reflected in the following scientific publications:**

1. Zoonimik leksikanın köməyi ilə yaranan onomastik vahidlər // – Bakı: Sivilizasiya, – 2014. 11, – s. 128-133
2. Bəzi ornitonimlərin etimologiyası haqqında // – Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2016. № 1, – s. 87-91
3. Azərbaycan dilindəki bəzi zoonim vahidlərin sözyaratma xüsusiyyəti // III Beynəlxalq Türk dünyası araşdırmaları simpoziumu materialları, – Bakı: I cild, – 25-27 may, – 2016, – s. 633-636
4. Azərbaycan dilindəki bəzi zoonimlərin struktur xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: ADU Elmi xəbərlər, – 2016. № 1, – s. 98-103
5. Alınma zoonimik vahidlər // “Ulu öndər Heydər Əliyev irsində multikultural və tolerant dəyərlər” Beynəlxalq elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı, – 3-5 may, – 2016, – s. 421-424
6. Bəzi zoonimlərin etimologiyası haqqında // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2016. № 6, – s. 90-97
7. Zoonimlərin inektiv xüsusiyyətləri haqqında // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XX Respublika elmi konfransı, – Bakı, – 24-25 may – 2016, – s. 131-133
8. Azərbaycan dilindəki zoonim tərkibli frazeologizmlər və onların özəllikləri // – Bakı: Sivilizasiya, – 2016. 4/28-30 – s. 218-226
9. Zoonim tərkibli frazeologizmlərin üslubi imkanları // – Bakı: Sivilizasiya, – 2016. № 3 (31), – s. 270-275
10. Heyvan adları ilə bağlı tabu və evfemizmlər // – Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri – 2016. № 3, – s. 61-65
11. Azərbaycan dilində zoonimlərin metaforikləşməsinə dair // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2016. № 8, – s. 90-100
12. Dilin məcazlar sistemində zoonimik vahidlərin mövqeyi // “Müasir türkologiya: dünən, bu gün və sabah” (problemlər və perspektivlər) adlı Respublika elmi konfransı, – Bakı, – 28 dekabr, – 2016, – s. 284-286

13. Особенности образования зоонимов в азербайджанском языке // – Київ: Вісник Київського національного лінгвістичного університету, Серія Філологія, – 2017. Том 20. №1, – с. 74-79

14. Azərbaycan dilindəki yaş və cinslə bağlı zoonimlər // IV. Uluslararası Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları Sempozyumu, – Niğde, – 26-28 Nisan, – 2017, – s. 329-338

15. Azərbaycan türkçesinde hayvan fiziolojisi ile ilgili terimler ve mecazi anlamları // – Karadeniz Araştırmaları, – Kış 2018, Sayı 60, – s. 146-162

16. Zoonim və zoonim komponentli fitonimlərin nominasiyasında metaforikləşmə // XI Beynəlxalq Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları Simpoziumu, – Bakı, – 11-13 iyun 2024, s. – 149-156

17. “Divanü lüğat-it-türk” əsərində zoonimik leksika və onun Azərbaycan dilindəki izləri // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri – 2024. № 4, – s.104-117

18. Azərbaycan türkçesinde hayvan ve kuş adlarının vokatif özellikləri // – Dil araştırmaları dergisi – Güz 2024. Sayı 35, – s. 243-258

The defense of the dissertation will be held on the 14<sup>th</sup> of October in 2025 at 13<sup>00</sup> at the meeting of the Dissertation council – ED 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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