

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE COVERAGE PRINCIPLE IN AZERBAIJANI AND
ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES**

Speciality: 5714.01 – Comparative - historical and
comparative typological linguistics

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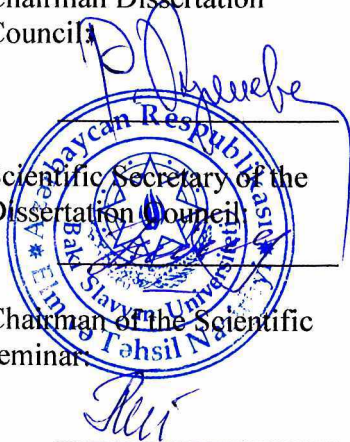
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality of the topic and degree of elaboration.

There have been important changes in the society due to the independence of our country. The revitalization in various fields affects the development of the language and language relations, and the vocabulary is also enriched due to this development. For this reason, it is also necessary to investigate the processes occurring in the social, political, cultural, etc. relations, their interaction between Azerbaijani and English languages. The pro-Western policy of our country requires the study of foreign languages at a more perfect and high level. Currently, English is widely used in the world, so there is a need to learn this language. Therefore, everyone should master the English language perfectly, express their thoughts correctly and freely, and they strive for this. The perfect study of this language is of particular relevance because English and Azerbaijani languages are languages with different systems, so there should be the ability to compare them.

The comparative study of phraseology in the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani and English languages is very important. One of the most urgent problems of our practical linguistics is the preparation of a dictionary of phraseological units. Because phraseological units are an integral part of the vocabulary, it is a special layer of it.

The history of mutual study of the phraseology of the Azerbaijani and English languages began in the last century, and has expanded even more now. In addition to many fields in Azerbaijani linguistics, English phraseology has also been comparatively studied, even English-Azerbaijani, Azerbaijani-English dictionaries have been compiled. Therefore, the study of phraseology in both languages comes from a certain necessity.

Despite the long history of the study of phraseology, research in the field of phraseology has not been resolved. It is relevant to study the phraseology of both languages in a comparative manner. At a time when Azerbaijani-English or

English-Azerbaijani translation dictionaries are widely distributed in modern times, detailed and comprehensive compilation of phraseological dictionaries and principles of their compilation are among the tasks ahead. It is true that several Azerbaijani-English and English-Azerbaijani phraseological dictionaries have been compiled and published. One such dictionary is the bilingual “Azerbaijani-English and English-Azerbaijani short phraseological dictionary”. The compilers of the dictionary are Khadija Ahmadova and Ismikhhan Rahimov. It was published in 1962 by the publishing house of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

That dictionary consists of two parts. The first part is called “Azerbaijani-English concise phraseological dictionary”, and the second part is called “English-Azerbaijani concise phraseological dictionary”. The first part contains expressions and proverbs related to the Azerbaijani language, and the second part contains the most frequently used expressions and proverbs in modern English. The equivalent or translation of phraseology in both languages is given.

This phraseological dictionary is great importance for learners of both languages. Both dictionaries contain up to 2000 fixed word combinations and up to 400 proverbs and sayings. The value of the dictionary lies in the fact that it includes love for the Motherland, interaction, friendship, etc. is expressed. It is true, although the dictionary is small in size, the book is a helpful tool for comparing and scientifically comparing phraseology used in both languages.

It is known that expressions and proverbs created by the people are widespread. Most of the proverbs are found in the works of well-known writer N.Vazirov, Anar Rzayev and English writer William Shakespeare in Azerbaijani literature. It is in that dictionary that the works of V.Shakespeare are referred to more often.

In general, it is impossible to translate either phraseological units or proverbs from one language to another. Therefore, it is necessary to specify their equivalent.

The fact that such a dictionary was later compiled and published in a large volume became an example for lexicographers. Thus, the “English-Azerbaijani phraseological dictionary” compiled by A.H.Hajiyeva, A.K.Hajiyeva and V.V.Eyvazova can be shown as an example. The dictionary contains more than 30 thousand phraseological units.

As can be seen from the materials of the dictionary, the phraseological units in both languages are very rich. Scientifically, these phraseologisms make the idea concise, precise and figurative, and meet the need for different stylistic nuances. The main goal here is: the problem of bilingualism and translation. Here, both areas are scientifically reflected. The dictionary also includes phraseologisms with different structural-semantic characteristics, formed on the basis of the laws of both national languages. Of course, although the dictionary does not meet the daily growing demand, it is a scientifically valuable tool. Apart from this dictionary, we can mention the book “English-Azerbaijani and Azerbaijani-English somatic phraseological combinations dictionary” published by A.H. Hajiyeva in 2005.

Nigar Valiyeva’s two-volume trilingual “Azerbaijani-English-Russian phraseological dictionary” has also been published in this field. This dictionary, published by the Azerbaijan State Publishing House in 2010, differs from other phraseological dictionaries due to its large volume. This dictionary can be used by university students, teachers, translators and anyone who wants to learn this language regardless of their profession.

The study of phraseography in Azerbaijani and English languages is relevant in several ways. First of all, researching the process of foundation and formation of phraseological dictionaries in languages with different systems allows to determine the regularities of languages in that direction. Secondly, the continuous development of phraseological dictionaries in languages with different systems allows us to get a correct idea about the semantic development of the language and

its lexical system, which always attracts attention from the point of view of the theory of linguistics.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the study is to investigate the principle of coverage of phraseological dictionaries in Azerbaijani and English linguistics. The subject of the research is the systematization of translation dictionaries in Azerbaijani and English languages, the principles of correct compilation of phraseology, and the principle of coverage of translation ways.

Research goals and objectives. The main goal of the dissertation is, first of all, scientific research of the formation and development of phraseological dictionaries, comparative analysis in both languages, and identification of common and different aspects characteristic of both languages. To achieve this goal, it is considered appropriate to perform the following tasks:

- Looking at the development of vocabulary in Azerbaijani and English linguistics, showing their different aspects in both languages;
- To look again at the development ways of phraseology in both languages;
- To show the location and position of phraseological dictionaries in languages with different systems;
- Analyzing the processing features and scopes of use of phraseological expressions in the Azerbaijani and English languages, interpreting their national and international essence, learning the possibilities of translation;
- Proposing certain considerations to add some reasoning and insight to the gap felt in this direction;
- To scientifically determine the meaning of placing expressions in monolingual and bilingual phraseological dictionaries.
- To determine the principle of coverage of phrases placement in phraseography.

Research methods. The research work was mainly carried out on the basis of historical, theoretical, descriptive, comparative, comparative reconciliation, phraseological

identification, grammatical-syntactic and lexical-semantic analysis of phraseological combinations, accurate translation of the compositional parts.

Defended main provisions. The main provisions defended in the dissertation include the following:

- The history of lexicography in linguistics is reviewed;
- the development history of lexicography in Azerbaijani and English languages is compared;
- dictionaries created in Azerbaijani and English linguistics cover different periods and differences are shown;
- in the phraseology of the English and Azerbaijani languages, the difference in structural views is manifested;
- traditional concepts did not differentiate between phraseological combination and fixed word combination;
- development ways of phraseography in both languages were included in the research;
- although the dictionaries in both languages differ by period, each has a rich history;
- phraseological dictionaries are a product of the last period compared to other dictionaries;
- Azerbaijani-English, English-Azerbaijani or Russian-Azerbaijani, Azerbaijani-Russian phraseological dictionaries that exist in our language are not compiled according to the principle of coverage;
- phraseology has not yet been fully resolved, a general principle has not been defined;
- it is important to prepare a larger volume of translation dictionaries in both languages.

Scientific novelty of the research. Many researches related to vocabulary and phraseology have been conducted in Azerbaijani linguistics. However, since little space is given to the study of phraseography as a separate subject in both languages, there is a need for extensive research of this subject. A scientific innovation of the dissertation work is characterized by the fact that the existing phraseological dictionaries in both languages were put to the fore, researches were conducted on them, wide

analysis from a scientific point of view was carried out and clarification was brought to this field. Along with these, some errors in the phraseological dictionaries published in the Azerbaijani language have been clarified, and certain ideas and provisions have been put forward for the basic principles of translation.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The theoretical importance of the research conducted in this direction cannot be missed at the present time, when the direct relations of the Azerbaijani language with other world languages, including the English language, are increasing. In our linguistics, the study of the phraseography of Azerbaijani and English languages, and the clarification of its essence, is of great importance in theoretical linguistics.

The practical importance of the topic is that this research work can be used as a methodical medium in higher education institutions and research institutes. This dissertation can also be used as an example in the principles of phraseology, lexicography, and, most importantly, phraseological dictionaries of not only Azerbaijani and English languages, but also languages of other nations.

Dissertation work can also help in the preparation of textbooks on the subject of comparative-historical and comparative-typological linguistics, translation work, free study of the English language.

Approbation and application. The main provisions and results of the research work are reflected in the materials of republican and international scientific-theoretical conferences, collections published within the republic and abroad. Printed theses and articles cover the content of the dissertation.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation was completed at the department Azerbaijani language of Ganja State University.

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 10161 signs, chapter I 56981 signs, chapter II 60258 signs, chapter III 112726 signs, conclusion 5347 signs, excluding the list of used literature 247365 signs in total.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

In the **introductory** part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic, the degree of elaboration, the object and subject, goals and tasks, methods of research, defended provisions are determined, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research, approval and application of the research work, the name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed, the structure of the dissertation are defined. Information about the volume of the sections separately and the total volume with a sign is presented.

The dissertation is summarized in three chapters and each chapter is divided into paragraphs. Chapter I is called **“History of the emergence and development of lexicography in Azerbaijani and English linguistics”**. This chapter consists of 5 paragraphs, it briefly talks about the history of lexicography in general linguistics, the development of lexicography in Azerbaijani and English linguistics, the comparison of vocabulary compilation in Azerbaijani and English languages, the development of translation dictionaries in Azerbaijani and English languages.

When talking about the history of lexicography in linguistics, it is shown that the word “vocabulary” used in modern Azerbaijani linguistics once functioned as the term “lexicography” and was considered a part of lexicology. Lexicography was formed as an independent science only between the 30s and 50s of the 20th century. Even the formation of lexicography as a science has caused great debates (polemics). So, some linguists say that it is a field of science, and some say that it is not a field of science, etc. such ideas were put forward.

For example, the Spanish lexicographer X.Casares

considers lexicography to be the technique and art of dictionaries. *He calls only lexicography and semantics science.*¹ The author also believes that “*the ordering of meanings can be genetic, logical and historical*”. A.Orujov does not agree with his opinion and writes that “*there is no need for it in ordinary words*”.

The famous English lexicographer Eric Partridge calls the art of vocabulary an object of occupation. We agree with L.V.Sherba on this issue. L.V.Sherba notes that lexicography has a scientific character. About this, A.Orujov writes that “*academician L.V.Sherba objected to those who view the work of the dictionary as a simple work, showing that this work was even a meaningless name like “compilation” of the dictionary. Indeed, our linguists, especially the “compilers” of the dictionary, have overlooked that this work should have a scientific nature and not a mechanical comparison of any ready-made elements*”.²

Apart from L.V.Sherba, other linguists A.P.Yevgenyeva, O.S.Akhmanova, A.M.Babkin, G.B.Stepanov, I.B.Arnold, A.B.Kunin and others also disagree with X.Casares’ opinion in many articles and monographs about lexicography and show that he makes a huge mistake in not calling lexicography a science.

In our turn, we consider lexicography as a field of science and consider it important that, in addition to the material base of this field, a theoretical base is also required here. With this in mind, let’s take a quick look at what etymologically takes care of.

It follows from the above that two areas play an important role in lexicography: theoretical and practical lexicography. Theoretical and practical lexicography form a unity in linguistics and they are closely related to each other. It is known from the name that the theory of lexicography is based on the history and

¹ Касарес, Ч. Введение современную лексикографию / Ч.Касарес. – Москва: Изд-во иностранной литературы, – 1958. – с. 26-27

² Orucov, Ə.Ə. Azərbaycan dili filoloji izahlı lüğətinin nəzəri əsasları / Ə.Ə.Orucov. – Bakı: EA nəşri, – 1965. – s. 16

experience of lexicography. The types of dictionaries, the lexical system, the structure of the articles written about the dictionary are the theoretical objective of lexicography. In theoretical matters, the types and structure of the dictionary, the scientific basis of the methods and principles of their compilation are explained. In practical vocabulary, creativity, skill and mastery, etc. are the most important. there are signs.

All this suggests that our linguists have taken the right step in separating lexicology from lexicology.

Experts divide the creation of dictionaries into three periods: 1) *the period before the creation of dictionaries*; 2) *period of primary dictionaries*; 3) *period of development of dictionaries*.³ Extensive information about this is provided in the research.

The second paragraph deals with the development of vocabulary in Azerbaijani linguistics. As it is known from the literature of linguistics, lexicography did not appear suddenly in Azerbaijan and the development of this field has come a long way. As in every language, there has been effect of certain socio-political, historical, cultural, etc. circumstances in the emergence and formation of vocabulary in the Azerbaijani language.

The preparation and publication of the first national translation dictionary in Azerbaijan is connected with the name of the outstanding educationist S.M.Ganizadeh. His “Russian-Turkish dictionary” published in Tbilisi in 1890 is not only the first translated dictionary, but also valuable for its scientific level.

The “Russian-Turkish and Turkish-Russian dictionary” of Uzeyir Hajibeyli, the founder of our national opera, published in 1907, is the most beautiful and valuable example of our national vocabulary. U.Hajibeyli also gave international terms in the dictionary and added the typical lexicon of that time.

In general, many terminological dictionaries have been

³ Həsənov, H.Ə. Azərbaycan lüğətçiliyinin nəzəri əsasları / H.Ə.Həsənov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşri, – 1999. – s. 11-12

published in Azerbaijan since the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, extensive information is given in the dissertation about it.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is devoted to the development of lexicography in English linguistics.

The history of English lexicography also begins from ancient times. The first examples of dictionaries in Western Europe began to appear in the 8th century.

The ancient era of dictionaries arose from the practice of glossing in the Middle Ages to explain unclear words. In the fifteenth century Latin-English dictionary is a vivid example of this. Among the first glossaries, names of the Corpus Glossary, Leiden Glossary, Epinal Glossary and Erfurt Glossary, etc. can be mentioned in the 8th-9th centuries.

It is clear from the sources that the first explanatory dictionary in English was prepared by Robert Caudry and published in 1604. The words borrowed from ancient European, Greek, Latin, French and other languages to help users are mainly used in the dictionary. With this work, R.Caudry can be called the first lexicographer of languages with different systems. Examples from the dictionary can be found in L.P.Stupin's work *«Лексикография английского языка»* published in Russian.⁴

The most famous dictionary in the 18th century was created by the writer, critic and linguist Samuel Johnson and published in 1755. The dictionary was reprinted 5 times and abbreviated in 1760 and 1876. In H.Hasanov's book, the year 1866 is wrongly indicated.⁵ The dictionary became so popular that it was called "Our Academy" because there was no academy in England.

In his monograph, L.P.Stupin gave the statistical information of the dictionaries printed in England in the XVII-XVIII centuries as follows.

⁴ Ступин, Л.П. Лексикография английского языка / Л.П.Ступин. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1985. – с. 57

⁵ Həsənov, H.Ə. Azərbaycan lügətçiliyinin nəzəri əsasları / H.Ə.Həsənov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşri, – 1999. – s.33

The number of the dictionary

<i>Dictionary</i>	<i>Publication year</i>	<i>Content (thousands)</i>
Caudry	1604	2,5
Bullocar	1616	6,0
Cockerham	1623	6,0
Blount	1656	8,0
Phillips	1658	11,0
Coles	1676	25,0
Kersey	1702	28,0
Kersey-Phillips	1706	38,0
Bailey	1721	40,0
Bailey	1730	48,0
Bailey	1736	60,0
Scott-Bailey	1755	65,0
Johnson	1755	40,0 ⁶

Until the first half of the 19th century, S.Johnson's dictionary was the most authoritative source in England and remained active for 75 years.

In the development of lexicography, the 19th century was more advanced than the previous centuries. After S.Johnson's dictionary, that is, in 1837, Charles Richardson's "A New Dictionary of the English Language" was published. Starting from the beginning of 1879, work on the "Great Oxford Dictionary of the English Language" has begun. This has been discussed in more detail in the dissertation.

Let's just note that "Oxford Dictionary" has been widely used both in England and America since its publication. This dictionary lists words used in the English language from approximately 1150 to the 1930s. It is written about this in the book "Our Language" translated into Azerbaijani by English linguist Simon Potter by professor F.Veysalli and head teacher S.Mustafayeva and we can get interesting information. "*The date*

⁶ Ступин, Л.П. Лексикография английского языка / Л.П.Ступин. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1985. – с. 73

given by the words indicates when they were first used in the English language...” After that, the author also provided a list of words that appeared in the dictionary between 1502 and 1875.⁷ The author further notes that *“this list can be significantly increased. The list may also include technical terms that are not used as common words. Even in this small list, it is clear that some words seem adequate with synonyms of Germanic origin...”*⁸

The fourth paragraph deals with the comparison of vocabulary compilation in Azerbaijani and English languages. It should be noted here that every field is dominant in English linguistics compared to Azerbaijani linguistics. But there is a reason for this. Considering all this, let’s note that the reason for this is mainly the fact that the majority of English-speaking countries are large in terms of geographical area, and the language is accepted as an international language and the number of speakers of this language is high.

The fifth paragraph is dedicated to the development of translation dictionaries in Azerbaijani and English, and the principles of their compilation are discussed in detail.

It should be emphasized that after the independence of our country, the political and economic relations expanded, and the interest of the British in Azerbaijan and its national language, the Azerbaijani language, increased. Therefore, there was a great need for experts who could speak both languages fluently. Therefore, since 1948, after the establishment of the Institute of Foreign Languages in our republic, in addition to German and French, the teaching of English language has expanded, textbooks, visual aids and dictionaries have been prepared and published.

The main provisions obtained from this chapter are highlighted in the following articles and conference materials

⁷ Potter, S. Dilimiz (Azərbaycan dilinə tərcümə) / S.Potter. – Bakı: – 2014. – s. 47-48

⁸ Yənə orada, – s. 48

published by the author ⁹.

Chapter II of the dissertation is called **“Essence of creation and organization of phraseology in linguistics”**. In this chapter, mainly, phraseology as a field of linguistics, the study and status of phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics, and the study of phraseology in English linguistics were touched upon.

Phraseology, being an independent branch of science of special interest in linguistics, deals with the history and condition of fixed word combinations. For the first time in linguistics, the term “word combination” was used by A.Kh.Vostokov, and it is understood in two ways: free word combination and fixed word combination. A free phrase is a phrase that has a literal meaning, while a fixed phrase is a phrase that has a figurative meaning rather than a literal meaning.

H.Bakhshiyev mentions the following conditions that cause the transition of free word combinations to fixed word combinations: *“1) the imagination created between the new meaning formed as a result of combination and the free word combinations related to real stories is one of the main conditions; 2) in some cases, a phraseological unit is formed bypassing the stage of additional free word combination; 3) the frequency of application of the new meaning as a result of the change of word combination and its practical consolidation in speech; 4) The 4th condition is abstraction and generalization. This condition is closely related to the third condition, but it also has its own characteristics; 5) the fifth condition, in addition to the main meaning, there are additional shades of meaning in phraseological phrases, which are stylistic meanings; 6) the sixth condition is that the core components of phraseology are*

⁹ Həsənova, T.İ. Azərbaycan və ingilis dilçiliyində lüğət tərtibinin qısa müqayisəli xülasəsi // GDU, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2017. № 2, – s.140-145; Dilçilikdə lüğətçiliyin tarixinə dair // Doktorantların və Gənc tədqiqatçıların XXI Respublika Elmi Konfransı. – Bakı: – 2017. –s.125-127; Azərbaycan və İngilis dillərində tərcümə // Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. № 5, – s. 271-276

ambiguous".¹⁰

N.F.Seyidaliev clarified this in his monograph and wrote: *"He (Charles Bally) showed that phraseological units are re-emerged every time in the speech process, that is, they are included ready-made, and he tried to explain them syntactically"*.¹¹

Y.Seyidov distinguishes stable word combinations from free word combinations and notes that *"stable word combinations do not have such freedom, they are not transitory, they arise and stabilize in the process of the historical development of the language. Therefore, they are readily used in the language. The words forming such combinations are more or less removed from their previous meanings, their meanings are lost against the background of the general meaning of the combination, they become imperceptible, and thus these words become lexical-semantic elements of the combination"*.¹²

It should be noted that the fixed word combination was emphasized as "idiom" and "phrase" in linguistics, and currently it is used as "phraseological unit" and "phraseological combination". According to phraseologist Alan Gardiner, *the term "phraseology" was first used in Russian science by F.I.Buslayev*¹³.

Although the emphasis of phraseology as a field of science in the field of linguistics was put forward by E.D.Polivanov from the 20s of the 20th century, this proposal was treated with indifference. 20 years later, V.V.Vinogradov proposed that

¹⁰ Baxşıyev, H.H. Azərbaycan və rus frazeologiyasının müqayisəsi və frazeoloji lüğətlərin tərtibi prinsipləri: / Filologiya elmləri doktoru ... dis./ – Bakı, 2003. – s. 52-56

¹¹ Seyidəliyev, N.F. Azərbaycan dastan və nağıl dilinin frazeologiyası / N.F.Seyidəliyev. – Bakı: Araz, – 2006. – s.20

¹² Seyidov, Y.M. Əsərləri / Y.M.Seyidov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşri, – c. 1. – 2006. – s.155

¹³ Буслав, Ф.И. Исторические очерки русской народной словесности и искусства: [в 2-х томах]. Русская народная поэзия / Ф.И.Буслав. – Санкт-Петербург: Общественная польза, – т. 1. – 1861. – с. 12-16

phraseology is an independent, separate science, and after that, interest in this field increased even more. Therefore, the lexicon indicates the conceptualization of national consciousness. Phraseological units, as secondary nominative units of the language, are means of expressiveness (attitude) to the signified. In general, “*phraseological units are in the center of interest of modern linguistics*”¹⁴.

The influence of V.V.Vinogradov, the theory of phraseology created by him, showed its strength in that often various fields of linguistics were formed based only on his idea or concept.

Although the study and research of phraseology as a linguistic field from a scientific and practical point of view began in the history of Azerbaijani linguistics in the 40s of the 20th century, its origins and sources date back to the end of the 19th century.

Professor Mukhtar Huseynzade gave the first information about the term “phraseology” in the history of Azerbaijani linguistics. The author devoted a four-page paragraph to phraseology in his book “*Modern Azerbaijani Language*”, which he wrote as a textbook for higher schools¹⁵. After Professor M.Huseynzade, Professor S.Jafarov addressed this field. He wrote about it in 1970 in “*Modern Azerbaijani Language. Lexikon*” in the book “*Phraseology of the Modern Azerbaijani Language*”. The author shows the following types of phraseology in the article: *idioms, phrases, wise words, proverbs, proverbs, riddles*¹⁶.

Recently, among the scientists conducting research in various fields of phraseology: M.Mirzaliyeva, N.Seyidaliyev, I.Suleymanova, I.Hamidov, T.Askerova, F.Salayeva, L.Jafarova,

¹⁴ Виноградов, В.В. Общее языкознание / В.В.Виноградов. – Москва: – 1972. – с. 456

¹⁵ Hüseynzadə, M. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / M.Hüseynzadə. – Bakı: ADU, – 1954. – s. 32-35

¹⁶ Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili: [4 hissəli]. Leksika / S.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – h. 2. – 1982. – 216 s.; Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 89

G.Babashova, K.Aliyeva, etc. names can also be mentioned.

The services of Azerbaijani professor M.T.Taghiyev in the study of Russian phraseology are greater. M.T.Taghiyev's Russian language work «Глагольная фразеология современного русского языка» ("Verb Phraseology of the Modern Russian Language") attracted the attention of many Russian linguists as well as Academician V.Vinogradov after it was published in 1966. Because the scientific methods put forward by M.Taghiyev were not put forward by any linguist in Soviet linguistics. The scientist's first suggestion was that *phrasemes should be analyzed in terms of their external rather than internal signs*. According to him, the phraseological unit is incomplete in itself, it cannot be considered by itself. It is necessary to understand this incompleteness, that is, when referring to other units of the language system, it is known that the phraseological unit is incomplete. At the syntactic level, all levels are incompletely organized with other units. At the syntactic level, there is no concrete unit, its concrete unit is a phrase and a sentence. Other levels can only perform their main system task within the configuration. Therefore, M.T.Taghiyev creates a new research method in phraseology, and the problem of the methods of linguistic science is one of the main problems of general linguistics.

The coverage theory of M.Taghiyev proposes to take into account the configurations created by the system limitations and considers it important to consider phraseologism only within the configuration. In general, the positive aspect of the coverage method proposed by the scientist is that this method first of all made it possible to distinguish phraseologisms from non-phraseologisms. On the other hand, this method became an optimal tool as a way of learning phraseology. M.T.Taghiyev's concept is of great importance in the history of phraseology.

The main second representative of M.T.Taghiyev school is professor A.M.Mammadli. His work «Сопоставительный анализ русской и азербайджанской фразеологии» ("Comparative Analysis of Russian and Azerbaijani

Phraseology”) is noteworthy in terms of the application of the coverage theory.

By the way, let’s also emphasize that recently the comparative analysis of two or even three languages has become one of the topical issues.

The third paragraph of the second chapter is dedicated to the study of phraseology in English linguistics. It should be noted that although phraseology in English linguistics was included in the researches of L.P.Smith, I.C.Ball, E.Partridge, F.X.Vizentelli, L.C.Becker and others, they did not go ahead of the former Soviet English-speaking specialists in this field. In addition, let’s note that from the second half of the last century until now, the field of phraseology has not been studied and its borders defined in any country as much as Russian scientists. Among them: V.V.Vinogradov, B.A.Larin, S.I.Zhukov, N.M.Shansky and others can be named. The services of A.V.Kunin, N.M.Amosova, and A.N.Alyokhina among Russian scientists in the study of English phraseology are greater.

It is clear from the sources that some English phraseological combinations were still used in the letters of famous personalities. For example, Simon Potter’s work shows that although the word *grown-up* was already used as an adjective in the twelfth century, this word first appeared in a letter written by J. Austen in 1813. It should be noted that today the word *send-off* is used in the sense that M.Twain used it in 1872. Until then, this combination was used in the sense of “starting-point of runners in a race”. Other nouns of this form have already come into use in the United States. Americans use phraseological combinations with both new and old meanings: go it blind (pursue a job blindly), go far (achieve a lot, go far), go in for (pursue a job, be passionate about a job), face the music (be scolded), shell out (to pay money), do the square thing (to do clean work)...., paint the town red (turning the city upside down)¹⁷

In general, most of the English language researchers

¹⁷ Potter, S. Dilimiz (Azərbaycan dilinə tərcümə) / S.Potter. – Bakı: – 2014. – s. 145

consider phraseology as a fixed word combination and have interpreted it as such (Logan P.Smith, I.V.Arnold, R.S.Ginsburg, A.V.Kunin, Jennifer Seidl, V.Mc.Mordi).

The main provisions obtained from this chapter are highlighted in the following articles and conference materials published by the author¹⁸.

Chapter III of the dissertation is called **“Phraseography issues in Azerbaijani and English linguistics”**. This chapter consists of 5 paragraphs: “Development ways of phraseography in Azerbaijani and English languages”, “The place of proverbs and sayings in phraseography”, “Monolingual phraseological dictionaries and their principles of compilation”, “Analysis of bilingual phraseological dictionaries”, “Principles of phraseography compilation and explanation”.

The compilation of phraseological dictionaries in Azerbaijani linguistics began after the 60s of the last century, several monolingual and bilingual dictionaries were published in this field.

The historical compilation of the phraseological dictionary of the English language began in the 20s and 30s of the last century. Such a monolingual phraseological dictionary is dedicated to the verb phraseology of the English language, and in 1964 F.T.Wood prepared and published the dictionary “English verbal idioms”.

So, the first dictionaries were written by V.H.Collins. It is given in the book “A book of English Idioms”. The book was published in 1956. This book was later published in the former Soviet Union in 1960.

The second such dictionary is given in the books “A second

¹⁸ Həsənova, T.İ. Frazеoloji lüğətlərdə ekvivalent və ekvivalentсiz frazeologizmlər // “Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri”. Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans. – Sumqayıt: SDU, – 2016, – s. 53-54; Frazеologiya dilçiliyin bir sahəsi kimi // Gənc alimlərin II Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı. – Gəncə: GDU, – 2017, – s. 289-291; İngilis dilçiliyində frazeologiyanın təşəkkülünə dair // Filologiya məsələləri, – 2018. № 6, – s. 190-195; Azərbaycan dilçiliyində frazeologiyanın təşəkkülü // Tədqiqlər, – 2018. № 2, – s. 122-128

book of English idioms” published in 1958 and “A third book of English idioms” published in 1960. About a thousand phraseological units are given in all three books.

Taking into account the above mentioned, we can say that there is a considerable amount of phraseological dictionary in both Azerbaijani and English languages. In particular, bilingual phraseological dictionaries prevail.

In the second paragraph of the III chapter of the dissertation, proverbs and sayings and the printed dictionaries related to them are discussed in detail, and enough examples are shown both in the Azerbaijani language and in the English language.

Both Azerbaijani and English proverbs semantically cover all areas of people’s life. Here, periodic events, injustices, good and evil ceremonies, work, friendship, upbringing, etc. motives can be found.

As for the grammatical structure, we can say that when we consider English proverbs, they appear in simple and complex sentence forms, and in some cases in the form of question and command sentences. These types of proverbs contain both affirmative and negative sentences. As in the modern Azerbaijani language, in the modern English language there are a lot of proverbs in the form of command sentences. Unlike Azerbaijani proverbs, exclamatory sentences are rare in English proverbs. Proverbs in the form of interrogative sentences in English are less than Azerbaijani proverbs. There are some Azerbaijani proverbs that are used in the form of both a question and an exclamation, but in the form of English proverbs, this is not the case.

As in English proverbs, there are many proverbs with the number “one” and “two” in Azerbaijani proverbs. “Four”, “five”, “seven”, “ten”, “hundred”, “thousand” and other numbers are sometimes used in the composition of proverbs, so such proverbs are more common in Azerbaijani than in English. From English proverbs, we only find the expression “Four eyes see more than two”.

When English proverbs are systematized alphabetically, the articles (definite and indefinite) that precede them are not taken into account in terms of sequence. The main role here is the word. Because both the definite article and the indefinite article have a formal character and do not carry any meaning.

Many examples reflecting the correspondences of Azerbaijani and English proverbs are given in the dissertation.

Proverbs and proverbs are sentence-type phraseology, and their composition consists of a syntactic whole, grammatically formed.

The third paragraph of the third chapter is devoted to monolingual phraseological dictionaries and the principle of their compilation. Note that the object of monolingual phraseography is undoubtedly the explanation of the words of one language. Monolingual phraseological dictionaries also have two principles of compilation. In the first principle, phraseological dictionaries are placed only by orthographic method and their explanation is not given. In the second principle, phraseological units are compiled in internal alphabetical order or nested, and an explanation is shown in front of them. A complete dictionary compiled according to the first principle cannot be found either in English or in Azerbaijani, because it is a primitive (simple structure) method, and perhaps there is no need for it.

First of all, let's note that before these dictionaries, a large number of phraseological combinations related to certain words were given in the four-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Azerbaijani Language" edited by A.Orujov. Along with the explanation of those expressions, some of them are reflected in illustrative materials. Along with phraseology, some proverbs and sayings were also used here. Fixed word combinations are indicated by [◇], and free word combinations are indicated by [□]. In some cases, those signs were ignored. There is no semantic or connotative difference here. For example, the meaning of the lexical unit "Balaban" in the dictionary is "a simple musical instrument made of reeds played with the breath, made from a hook"; it is explained as "whistle, pipe". *Flat*

balaban is correctly shown and explained with the sign [□] as a free word combination, and the expression *balabanda qandırmaq* is a fixed word combination with the sign [◇] refugee.¹⁹

The dictionaries on phraseology published by H.Bakhshiyev and N.Seydaliyev were prepared in different ways. Thus, H.Bakhshiyev's dictionary called “Abridged Phraseological Dictionary of the Azerbaijani Language” was compiled based on the nesting method. That is, the phraseological expression is related to any word, that word is listed in the dictionary as a dominant (main) word in alphabetical order.

N.Seydaliyev's book “Phraseological Dictionary” published by “Chirag” publishing house in 2004 is an explanatory dictionary and contains illustrative materials. One of the positive features of the dictionary is that each phrase is reflected in the sentence structure. These also clearly prove the development of such expressions in the vernacular. A remarkable aspect of the dictionary is that some of the expressions given in it are distinguished by polysemy or homonym formation. Example:

To hold hands I - to reach for help, to help. “The poor, the helpless, the elderly. I will take care of orphans and widows” (“The King and the Blacksmith” tale).

To hold hands II - greeting, meeting by shaking hands. “Mariya joined hands with Nabi” (“Gachag Nabi” saga).

To give heart I - to encourage, cheer up. “The madmen started to give him heart and soul” (“Koroglu” saga).

To give heart II - to love, to fall in love. “[Rovshan:] I made a pact with him not to give my heart to someone else” (“Shams-Qamar” tale).

Both of the phraseological units that we have shown as examples are mistakenly given as polysemous in the explanatory

¹⁹ Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti: [4 cilddə] / – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. – 2006. – s. 212

dictionary of the Azerbaijani language²⁰.

Thus, none of the stable word combinations given in the “Brief Phraseology Dictionary of the Azerbaijani Language” and the four-volume “Explanatory Dictionary of the Azerbaijani Language” by H.Bakhshiyev have homonymous meanings.

After the mentioned dictionary of N.F.Seyidaliyev, “Phraseological dictionary of school” prepared by B.B.Ahmadov and F.H.Huseynov was published. That dictionary has the same principle as N.Seyidaliyev’s dictionary.

One of the monolingual explanatory phraseological dictionaries is the “Phraseological dictionary of the Azerbaijani language” published in 2015, compiled by G.Maharramli and R.Ismayilov. It would have been more appropriate if the authors had provided an example of each expression in the structure of the dictionary. In order for the explanation to be more correct and complete, illustrative material should be given after the explanation of each statement.

In the dissertation, it was widely discussed and a critical attitude was expressed.

As in Azerbaijani, in the history of English lexicography, phraseologisms were reflected in explanatory dictionaries for the first time. In this field, the role of the Oxford dictionary of the English language is great. The compilation of that dictionary was decided by linguists in 1857 after the decision of the London Philological Society. We thought it appropriate to give examples of a few phraseological combinations from the 1995 edition that we have. Let’s note that in the scheme of the structure of the dictionary, those phrases are grouped as follows:

- IDM - idiom section with special symbol.
- PHR V - prasal verbs section with special symbol.

First, an example of an IDM scheme:

bag and baggage - with all one’s possessions, often suddenly or secretly: *Her tenaut left, bag and baggage, without*

²⁰ Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti: [4 cilddə] / – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. – 2006. – s.86; 13, c. 4, – s.429

paying the rent (p. 76).

the apple of sb's eye - a person or thing that is loved more than any other: *She is the apple of her father's eye* (p. 48).

let the cat out of the bag - to reveal a secret carelessly or by mistake: *I wanted mother's present to be a secret? But my sister let the cat out of the bag* (p. 174).

Example of PHR V scheme:

fighty back - to fight with new force and strength: to show resistance: *After a disastrous first half we fought back to level the scores* (p. 433)

fend for oneself - to support and care for oneself: *It is time you left home and learned to fend for yourself* (p. 429).

order sb about/around - to keep telling sb to do things: *Even as a boy he was always ordering his friends about* (p. 816).

Each dictionary attracts attention due to its structure. It is true that several different dictionaries have been prepared and published about it, but all the mentioned dictionaries cannot be considered a complete phraseological dictionary of the English language.

The fourth paragraph of the research study deals with the analysis of bilingual phraseological dictionaries. Here, first, after providing information about bilingual and multilingual dictionaries published in Azerbaijan and English-speaking countries, mainly in England, bilingual and trilingual phraseology dictionaries available in both languages are discussed.

The work in the field of bilingual or multilingual phraseological dictionary in the Azerbaijani language was carried out in two directions. Whether in Russian-Azerbaijani or Azerbaijani-Russian or English-Azerbaijani or Azerbaijani-English printed dictionaries, phraseologisms are given according to the component expressing the main meaning. This field was discussed in detail in the dissertation, and analyzes were made.

The Azerbaijani-English and English-Azerbaijani two-part phraseological dictionary was first published in 1962. The dictionary compiled by Kh.Ahmadova and I.Rahimov is called

“Azerbaijani-English, English-Azerbaijani short phraseological dictionary”. As the authors also noted, “*the goal is to compare phraseological expressions in both languages and to help students and pupils to read and understand English texts rich in expressions, proverbs and phrases that are difficult to translate*”²¹.

A.V.Kunin worked on the English-Russian bilingual dictionary for the first time. He published it in 1933 under the name “English Idioms”. This dictionary is nested. The dictionary has been published many times in different years.

In the introduction to the fourth (1984) edition of the dictionary, it is known that there are neologisms - *in the pipeline, bike the clappers, merchant of death, etc.*, as well as the American version - *Gold Duck, a dypsy cab, etc.* widely used. Some slang, archaic, dialect phraseologisms are also reflected here.

“English-Azerbaijani Phraseological Dictionary” was published for the first time in 2006. Compilers of the dictionary are: A.H.Hajiyeva, A.K.Hajiyeva and V.V.Eyvazova. The dictionary is based on the nesting method, that is, on the principle of selecting a key word and assigning units corresponding to this word. In front of each word, the part of speech to which it belongs is shown with an abbreviation - initial letters. The words are arranged mainly according to the grammatical principle. The American version of some phraseological units is also given (*green goods* – 1. fresh; 2. (*amer. sl.*) money, fake money).

Local phraseology is also reflected in the dictionary. For example: *to be off at the nail (Scot.) bewilder; to be mad; cash (cash down) on the nail (amer.) - cash, etc.*

Giving proverbs in the dictionary is not in accordance with the principle.

Besides the English-Azerbaijani dictionary, another

²¹ Əhmədova, X. Azərbaycanca-İngiliscə, İngiliscə-azərbaycanca müxtəsər frazeoloji lüğət / X.Əhmədova, İ.Rəhimov. – Bakı: ATPƏİ, – 1962. – s. 3-4

dictionary is A.Hajiyeva's "English-Azerbaijani dictionary of zoometaphorisms". The dictionary consists of zoometaphorisms selected from scientific, artistic works, press and dictionaries. In recent years, dictionaries have been compiled that compare three languages in phraseography. In this regard, the books "English-Azerbaijani-Russian Phraseological Dictionary" by K.Mammadzadeh and "Azerbaijani-English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary" by N.Valiyeva can be mentioned. One of the dictionaries dedicated to the phraseologisms of three languages - French, Azerbaijani and Russian is G.Sadigova's dictionary "Biblical phraseology in the French, Azerbaijani and Russian languages". As the name of the dictionary suggests, it is dedicated to phraseology used in the Bible, a religious book.

The fifth paragraph of the third chapter of the dissertation is called "Principles of Phraseography Composition and Explanation of Meaning". It is noted that in order to compile a phraseological dictionary, first of all, it is necessary to semanticize them. First, the meaning of the phrase included in the dictionary is explained. It should be indicated in which content and in which situations it should be applied. The semantics of phraseologisms are clarified, in what sense they are used - literally or metaphorically - and then their stylistic shades are determined. Here the meaning of the components contained in the phraseological unit, the loss of meanings in the composition and the general meaning should be taken into account. Collected materials should be collected in the created file. Phrases in the phraseology developed on the basis of the materials should be accurate, rich in terms of language history, style and semantics, in addition to the clarity of shades of meaning in various aspects. Because it is one of the important issues to record the completeness of phraseologisms selected from the main sources. It is possible that the meaning of the phraseological unit used in the sentence does not fully match. In this case, the preceding or following sentence should be added there.

For example, there is such an episode in J.Jabbarli's play

“Diamond”: Khanumnaz says: - *Hey, baby, where have you been since morning? I ate my heart out...* In this example, if only the expression “*I ate my heart out*” was given in the dictionary, it would not be known what the conversation was about. The first sentence fully explains its meaning.

The dictionary of phraseology is, first of all, among the explanatory dictionaries. In the process of working on compiled phraseological dictionaries, as a result of the comparison of phraseology, synonymy is widely spread and plays a key role.

To clarify our point, let's show some examples from various pages of phraseological dictionaries.

From the book “English-Azerbaijani Phraseological Dictionary” compiled by A.H.Hajiyeva, A.K.Hajiyeva and V.Eyvazov:

Abbey bubber – loafer, parasite, vagabond, idler (p.15).

To make/ to lay an ambush –to lie in wait, to lie down (p. 29).

From the book “Azerbaijani-English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary” compiled by N.Valiyeva:

Alt dodağı yer süpürür - to pout one's lips/ to be in a pet/ to take the pat/ to be in a bad mood/ to be of form - надувать губы/ быть не в настроении (быть в скверном правознии духа) (Vol. I, p.159)

Aralarından su keçməz - they are bosom friends/ they can't be parted for worlds/ nothing can part them/ the stick together/ they are thick as thieves - водой не разолешь/ не разлей вода/ закадычные друзья вместе, спаенные крепкой дружбой) (Vol. I, p. 171)

As you can see, the clarification of the meaning of phraseologisms is more clearly noticeable through synonyms. Examples from the dictionaries of M.Taghiyev and H.Bakhshiyev are also given in the dissertation.

Phraseology is also a stylistic category. They have the qualities of expressiveness, emotionality, imagery. N.Seyidaliyev writes that “*the use of phraseology, both in spoken language and in fiction, makes the idea expressive, beautiful and*

convincing”²².

It is also clear from the conducted research that phraseological units are used in different styles - book language, colloquial language, mocking, solemn style, joking, euphemistic style, etc. is used.

A.Orujov used this method in his book “Azerbaijani-Russian Phraseological Dictionary”, albeit a little. We can show several examples of this and give their equivalent in English:

Aliğmi aşırmaq (kimin) - (разг.) расправиться, справиться (с кем) (p. 51) (to overcome someone)

Allahın bacısı oğlu - [досл. сын сестры (племянник) бога] (ирон. шутл.) важная персона (птица) (p. 52) (important person)

Allahın dilsiz heyvanı - [досл. безмолвное божье животное] (разг. ирон.) о безропотном, тихом, жалком человеке; ср. божья коровка (p. 52) (about immaculate, quiet, pitiful person)

In general, it can be concluded from what has been said that when preparing a phraseological dictionary of any kind, first of all, the principle of its coverage must be taken into account.

*The main provisions obtained from this chapter are highlighted in the following articles and conference materials published by the author*²³.

In the “**Conclusion**” part of the dissertation, the provisions of the research are concluded and summarized.

1. Unlike Azerbaijani linguistics, the history of vocabulary in English linguistics is older.

²² Seyidəliyev, N.F. Azərbaycan dastan və nağıl dilinin frazeologiyası / N.F.Seyidəliyev. – Bakı: Araz, – 2006. – s.102

²³ Həsənova, T.İ. İngilis və Azərbaycan frazeoloji lüğətlərində ifadələrin yerləşdirilməsində məna açıqlanması // Gənc alimlərin I Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı. – Gəncə: GDU, – 2016, – s. 70-72; Frazeoloji ifadələrin lüğətlərdə verilməsi prinsipləri // Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2018. №1(105), – s. 148-151; Место и роль пословиц и поговорок во фразеологии // Казанская наука, – 2018. № 7, – с. 55-57; О двуязычных фразеологических словарях // Сборник статей XXXVII международной научно-практической конференции, – 2021. – с. 221–224

2. The phraseology of both Azerbaijani and English languages has a very rich phraseological reserve, passing a long historical path. However, it is not fully systematized in the lexicographical aspect.

3. Comparison of the phraseological system in Azerbaijani and English languages shows that fixed and free word combinations in both languages should not lose their syntactic relations from a grammatical point of view.

4. Phraseological units have not been fully resolved in either Azerbaijani or English phraseography. It is true that although phraseologisms are given in explanatory dictionaries of both languages, this does not mean a complete solution to the problem.

5. The research work shows that the science of phraseology and corresponding phraseological dictionaries are more widely developed in English. The research conducted by Russian-speaking linguists in this field is commendable.

Although M.T.Taghiyev's system of views, known as the coverage theory, is related to the phraseology of the Russian language, the original research is related to his name. Nevertheless, this theory is widely spread in Azerbaijani linguistics as well as abroad. Research also shows that Azerbaijani linguistics is developing independently in the direction of solving problems related to phraseology.

6. M.Taghiyev's "Russian-Azerbaijani Phraseological Dictionary" and A.Orujov's "Azerbaijani-Russian Phraseological Dictionary" or H.Bakhshiyev's "Azerbaijani-Russian Phraseological Dictionary" do not provide an explanation of the phraseology included in the dictionary. Those dictionaries are purely translational. A.Kunin's book «Англо-русский фразеологический словарь» ("English-Russian phraseological dictionary") has the same principle.

Azerbaijani-English and English-Azerbaijani dictionaries published on the principle of translation have great importance in the phraseology of both languages.

7. The research work shows that a lot of work needs to be

done in the field of phraseological dictionary and a large-scale phraseography should be prepared.

8. The degree of equivalence in bilingual or trilingual dictionaries should be determined. There is enough theoretical-practical and phraseological basis for this. Therefore, a phraseological dictionary that meets modern requirements should be published. In addition, examples from artistic, journalistic works, and scientific literature should also be reflected.

9. Phraseologisms are planned to be given in dictionaries, proverbs and sayings, wise words, phrases, etc. should not be given.

10. In the works on the dictionary, the card file is of great importance, because stylistic aspects must be taken into account when entering phraseology into the card file; here are prose works, poetry, scientific-journalistic writings, periodicals, etc. includes.

11. The research shows that some explanatory phraseological dictionaries - both in Azerbaijani and in English - were compiled using the nesting method. Such a method is not a convenient method. The best way is to put the dictionary in alphabetical order. It is also important to pay attention to the internal alphabet. It should be taken into account that both lexicalized units and variable units are reflected there.

12. The following methods are used in the translation of phraseology from English to Azerbaijani or from Azerbaijani to English: analogical, equivalent, calque translation. Sometimes an adequate translation should be achieved by taking into account the contextual conditions.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the author's following theses and articles:

1. İngilis və Azərbaycan frazeoloji lüğətlərində ifadələrin yerləşdirilməsində məna açıqlanması // Gənc alimlərin I Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı. – Gəncə: GDU, – 2016, – s. 70-72
2. Frazeoloji lüğətlərdə ekvivalent və ekvivalentlərsiz frazeologizmlər // “Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri”. Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans. –Sumqayıt: SDU, – 2016, – s. 53-54
3. Azərbaycan və ingilis dilçiliyində lüğət tərtibinin qısa müqayisəli xülasəsi // GDU, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2017. № 2, – s.140-145
4. Frazeologiya dilçiliyin bir sahəsi kimi // Gənc alimlərin II Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı. – Gəncə: GDU, – 2017, – s.289-291
5. Dilçilikdə lüğətçilik tarixinə dair // Doktorantların və Gənc tədqiqatçıların XXI Respublika Elmi Konfransı. – Bakı: – 2017. –s.125-127
6. Azərbaycan və İngilis dillərində tərcümə // Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. № 5, – s. 271-276
7. Frazeoloji ifadələrin lüğətlərdə verilməsi prinsipləri // Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2018. №1(105), – s.148-151
8. İngilis dilçiliyində frazeologiyanın təşəkkülünə dair // Filologiya məsələləri, – 2018. № 6, – s. 190-195
9. Место и роль пословиц и поговорок во фразеологии // Казанская наука, – 2018. № 7, – с.55-57
10. Azərbaycan dilçiliyində frazeologiyanın təşəkkülü // Tədqiqələr, – 2018. № 2, – s. 122-128
11. О двуязычных фразеологических словарях // Сборник статей XXXVII международной научно-практической конференции, – 2021. – с.221–224

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