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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF SOCIO-
CULTURAL METAPHORS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Speciality: 5708.01 – Germanic languages

Field of science: Philology

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Baku – 2024

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Relevance of the topic and degree of development. Starting from the second half of the 20th century, a new research paradigm begins to take shape in theoretical linguistics, which prefers to study “language in man, man in language”. This paradigm, called anthropocentric, was formed on the basis of the achievements of the historical-comparative and structural paradigm as a whole. Continuation of comparative-historical and structural paradigms, anthropocentrism has shown wide possibilities in the investigation of problems beyond their capabilities, linguistic and cultural analysis. An interesting aspect is that anthropocentrism has achieved significant progress in the study of a number of linguistic problems that are waiting for a solution in a short period of time. These problems include such important issues as the system of metaphors of the language, the act of speaking, the cognitive features of communication and text theories, the generation and perception of speech.

Metaphors have a special place in the system of figurative language. They have an indispensable role as other types of metaphors within the optimization of speech in the communication process. The mechanism of emergence of metaphors in the language, intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic factors of their appearance, author’s intention and role in text pragmatics can be fundamentally determined only by the methods and techniques of anthropocentric linguistics. In this context, the study of metaphors and new scientific achievements in this field created a serious turn in theoretical linguistics in a short period of time. The real essence of this revolutionary turn lies in the fact that in the mechanism of formation of metaphors, semantic cross-field relations and their thinking model were already confirmed on the basis of the anthropocentric paradigm. In this field, linguists such as G.Lakoff and M.Johnson, M.Black, J.Searle, A.Richard, E.Kassirer, A.N.Baranov have made great contributions. M.I.Adilov has exceptional services in this field in Azerbaijani linguistics. In recent years, F.Y.Veysalli, K.M.Abdullayev, S.A.Abdullayev, A.Y.Mammadov, A.A.Rajabli,

A.A.Abdullayev have expressed valuable ideas about metaphor theory in their research in Azerbaijani linguistics.

There are a large number of research works on metaphors in modern linguistics, and they play a major role in the development of general metaphor theory by covering various aspects of metaphors. One of such aspects is the socio-cultural aspect of metaphors. This problem is not only related to linguistic issues. It also covers the social aspect of language. Socio-cultural features of metaphors in English are a wide research object in theoretical linguistics, as well as a wide research topic in Azerbaijani linguistics. The study of the mentioned problem is of special theoretical importance for our modern linguistics.

Socio-cultural metaphors in English cover a wide range of aspects. It includes Standard English as well as the specific features of its variants. The emergence of features of socio-cultural metaphors in American and Australian English is also reflected in the lexicon of those languages. Those features play an important role in the process of converting the languages listed as language variants into an independent standard language. In the process of the transformation of the mentioned language variants of the English language into independent languages, the study of socio-cultural metaphors is important from the point of view of modern theoretical linguistics.

Socio-cultural metaphors have a special role in representing the national-cultural uniqueness of language speakers. The relevance of the topic of the research work is undeniable from the point of view of determining the role of socio-cultural metaphors in the conceptual system, including the second nomination system.

The study of socio-cultural metaphors in English is of special importance in expanding the research object of metaphor theory and clarifying its scope. This fact also proves the relevance of the topic of the dissertation.

In our modern era, protecting the socio-cultural peculiarities of the carriers of national culture in the conditions of globalization and finding and investigating the peculiarities of their expression in the act of communication is one of the most important issues of anthropocentric research. Considering the importance of socio-

cultural lexicon in intercultural communication, it is not difficult to imagine their practical importance in the process of translation, including the teaching of English as a foreign language.

The topic of the dissertation is of special relevance from the point of view of preserving socio-cultural features as much as possible and adopting them in different ways by other cultural carriers during the period of integration into the planetary culture (inter-societal culture on a global scale). The study of socio-cultural lexicon provides a lot of theoretical material about the ethnic, social and cultural characteristics of peoples and helps in the development of theories about it. Since socio-cultural realities enrich the planetary culture, it is also relevant to conduct research in the context of studying this mutual enrichment process.

The object and the subject of the research. The object of the research is socio-cultural metaphors in English, and the subject is the study of the specific characteristics of socio-cultural metaphors in English.

The aim and objectives of the research. The main aim of the research work is to analyze by determining the specific features of socio-cultural metaphors in English and their function in the language. To achieve this goal, it is important to perform the following tasks:

- to explore approaches to socio-cultural metaphors in English society;
- to define the socio-cultural lexicon in English society;
- to study the connotative aspect of the English socio-cultural lexicon;
- to research the socio-cultural metaphors in the Standard English language;
- to study the socio-cultural metaphors in the American English language;
- to study the socio-cultural metaphors in the Australian English language;
- to research the semantic features of the socio-cultural metaphors;
- to study synonymy and antonymy in the socio-cultural

metaphors.

Research methods. Contextual analysis and description, observation, sociological-linguistic analysis methods were used in the research work.

The main provisions for defense:

- a metaphor is a mechanism that ensures the creation of a unified image of the world in culture, performs the function of “adjustment of consciousness”, and promotes readiness for perception. Metaphor is involved in the transmission of existing socio-cultural experience and the creation of new ones. Metaphor serves as a unified system for recording and transmitting important cultural information as one of the cultural codes;

- socio-cultural metaphors convey individual and collective experience and at the same time are factors of the development of civilizations. Metaphors that perform meaning-making, self-awareness and self-identification functions are carriers of the characteristic features of modern culture;

- metaphors are carriers of conceptual information, and this factor determines the consideration of their socio-cultural phenomenon, because it is in this context that they act as an important tool in the understanding of socio-cultural reality;

- socio-cultural metaphors represent the connotative aspect of the lexicon;

- socio-cultural metaphors play an important role in the creation of variants of the English language and its transformation into a standard language;

- socio-cultural metaphors are one of the factors that show the development of the lexicon of the English language;

- socio-cultural metaphors are one of the carriers of national-mental signs in the lexicon of the English language.

Scientific novelty of research. The scientific novelty of the dissertation is the theoretical analysis of metaphors in English socio-cultural life for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics. Analyzing the metaphors in the lexicon of American and Australian English from the socio-cultural aspect constitutes another scientific innovation of the dissertation. In addition, in the dissertation, the standardization of

language variants of socio-cultural metaphors in English and the nature of their various aspects have been extensively studied here. In the dissertation, the socio-cultural characteristics of metaphors were studied from the linguistic aspect as well as from the cognitive aspect.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The theoretical importance of the research work is related to the analysis of metaphors from the socio-cultural aspect. The results of the work can be used in studies devoted to the development of the theory of cognition and metaphor, as well as to the study of the linguistic depiction of the world. The practical significance of the research can be explained by the use of socio-cultural metaphors in the teaching of the English language, preparation of appropriate dictionaries, translation processes, teaching of the subject of rhetoric and the teaching of the subject of language skills (former lexicon) in English language faculties.

Approbation and application. The results of the research work were reported on the conferences that were held in republic and abroad, published in the form of articles and theses.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The work was performed at the Department of Linguoculturology at the Faculty of Education-2 of Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the character. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion reflecting the principal theses of the research and a list of references. Introduction – 5 pages, 8 825 characters; Chapter I – 42 pages, 80 406 characters, Chapter II – 43 pages, 81 601 characters, Chapter III – 35 pages, 65 485 characters, Conclusion – 3 pages, 4 872 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 241 189 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusion and a list of references. The relevance and development of scientific research on the topic of the dissertation, the object and subject of research, the scientific and practical significance of the research, the aim and objectives, the main theses of the defense, as well as approbation of the work are being discussed in the “**Introduction**” section.

The I chapter of dissertation is entitled as “**Theoretical aspects of socio-cultural metaphors in English**” and studies under three paragraphs.

The first paragraph is entitled as “*Approachment to the notion of the socio-cultural metaphor in language*” and it is noted here that, the socio-cultural metaphors are one of the most addressed problems of the modern linguistics. The features of the influence of the cultural factors, generally, of the manner of the social life to the language are standing at the essence of that problem. This factor is so strong that, it reflects itself in the variants of the same languages, especially in the American and Australian variants of the English language, as well as in the other languages being in these features, too. As much as the mentioned factors affect a person, they take their own places in certain level in the languages of those people as being the language transformation. One of the indicators of such features is the socio-cultural metaphors. The languages and the situations related to them include here. The situation of speech is the appearance of the national-ethnic thought; it is a view of the world that created by the language transformations. Let’s look at this sample: The expression of “yöndəmsiz adam” (a clumsy man) is given such as “*bull in a china shop*” (“*Çini mağazasında öküz*”) in the English language. In other nations, it is expressed by different associations.¹

The expression “a clumsy man” is compared with the word

¹ Sinakaeva, L.I. Zoonymic metaphors: [Electronic resource] // International Journal of Humanities and Natural Sciences. – 2017. No. 1, – p.78. URL: <http://intjournal.ru/zoonimicheskie-metafory>

“bull” in the English language or an awkward action belonging to “bull” is transferred to a person. The word “a bear” being a symbol of awkward in the languages of some nations of the world is accepted such a symbol of “power and strong” in English. These different features create a different national mental environment belonging to those lexemes in the thought of the English nation.

Ancient Greek philosophers had approached to the metaphors differently; that problem had existed such as Aristotle’s and Plato’s approachment in rhetoric. M.Black notes that, an author applies metaphor in the case that, either an author can’t find an equivalent for the expression of thought, or he uses from it such as a stylistic method.²

G.Lakoff and M.Johnson considered that, metaphoricalization was based on two knowledge structures: one of them is the structure of source; the second is the structure of aim. According to the authors, metaphor is not just a figurative means of language, but a phenomenon of thought and culture. According to them, *“the essence of metaphor is to live and understand the essence of one kind (thing) in terms of the essence of another kind”*.³

Davidson considers the metaphors such as the enrichment of lexicon of the language. He considers that, the metaphors have lexicological meaning.⁴

As it can be seen, the theory of metaphor had developed not according to Plato’s definition, but according to Aristotle’s theory, as genius philosophers appeared in that field, the subtleties of the problem had been started to research and analyzed.

The second paragraph of the first chapter surveys the problem

² Black, M. Metaphor // Theory of metaphor: Collection: Trans. from English, French, German, Yen, Polish. lang./Intro. Art. and comp. N.D.Arutyunova; General ed. N.D.Arutyunova and M.A.Zhurinskaya. – Moscow: Progress Publishing House, – 1990. – p.156.

³ Lakoff, G. Metaphors we live by: Trans. from English / G.Lakoff, M.Johnson. Ed. and with a preface. A.N.Baranova. – Moscow: URSS Editorial, – 2004. – p.27.

⁴ Davidson, D. What metaphors mean // Theory of metaphor: Collection: Trans. from English, French, German, Yen, Polish. lang./Intro. Art. and comp. N.D.Arutyunova; General ed. N.D.Arutyunova and M.A.Zhurinskaya. – Moscow: “Progress”, – 1990. – p.174.

of “*Issue of classification of socio-cultural lexicon*”.

Culture is a phenomenon that reflecting the system of values of the society. The lack of lexical variation existed in the variants of the English language reflects the development of the lexical system of the same language operating in the sphere of different cultures. As well as the socio-cultural lexicon forms such as the manner of society, the indicator of psychology.

There is no indivisible classification of non-equivalent lexicon, and it is the result of approachment to this issue from different method; A.D.Schweitzer explains this as not existing of the exact equivalent in the other culture, G.D.Tomakhin explains as not existing of relevant notion in the other cultures, and L.S.Barkhudarov explains as being strange of the object that spoken about it and historical resemblance to the other language transformation.

The study of non-equivalent lexicon was accompanied by three approachments in the context of intercultural attitudes and foreign language teaching: 1) *Linguistic region studies*; 2) *Communicative, ethnographic*; 3) *Socio-cultural*.

These concepts have been developed and improved for long years. Especially, according to linguistic region studies, the concept that introduced by E.M.Vereshchagin has been improved.⁵

The essence of this theory was that the language elements were conformed to region studies and were analyzed. Later, one of the main duties of this theory which was developed in the didactic aspect was consisted of studying the national-cultural features in the context of non-equivalent lexicon.

If we look through the classification carried on later period, we can see that, the mentioned classification expresses the feature of base and it gave opportunity to the researches in the field of social lexicology.

According to the signs of the subject, the semantic classification of realia at first is belonged to A.E.Suprun. Later the other features of socio-cultural lexicon appeared when the overview had increased on the problem; the main meaning of those issues was

⁵ Vereshchagin, E.M. Language and culture / E.M.Vereshchagin, V.G.Kostomarov. – Moscow: Russian language, – 1990. – p.24.

that, it was related to the anthropological and ethnographic sides.

L.S.Barkhudarov has great services in the field of study of the socio-cultural lexicon⁶. The division that has been realized by him in this direction carries geographical-ethnographic feature; it almost completely encompasses the main parameters of non-equivalent lexicon. According to that division, the geographical names, the names of organization, the name of newspaper, the name of films which not existing in the other languages, they don't have the equivalents as proper nouns in other languages. After them, the socio-cultural lexicon was taken out of the context of region studies and was entered to the semiotic-linguistic context in A.O.Ivanov's and other's researches. In fact, it wasn't a denial of the previous classification of socio-cultural lexicon; it was the logical result of the applying in the direction of its study and in the direction of the deepening of researches. Let's look through its division:

1. Referential really. It expresses the attitude between the symbol and referent while talking about the attitude to the subject. Non-equivalent terms, author's neologisms, the semantic lacunas, the notions and subjects that translating descriptively include here.

2. Dialects and jargons, slangs and taboo words, abbreviations that demarcated from the literary language norm survey the pragmatic non-equivalent lexicon. The author specially notes the associative lacunas in this part.

3. Alternative equivalent lexical words: the anthroponyms, toponyms, the names of firm, phraseologisms, the names of songs, the names of films and books are looking through as non-equivalent lexicon.⁷

The socio-cultural lexicon is non-equivalent lexicon linguistically; according to sociolinguistic feature, it is socio-cultural lexicon. It is an appearance of the socio-cultural thought of the belonged nation.

⁶ Barkhudarov, L.S. Language and translation (Issues of general and particular theory of translation) / L.S.Barkhudarov. – Moscow: Int. relations, – 1975. – 240 p.

⁷ Ivanov, A.O. Non-equivalent vocabulary [Text]: Textbook / A.O.Ivanov; Ed. V.S.Volkova. – St. Petersburg: Printing house of the St. Petersburg State University Publishing House, – 2006. – p.46-47.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is entitled as “***The socio-cultural connotations***” and the term of socio-cultural connotation is clarified in the context of metaphorization in the language variants. Connotation is found at the language variant level in the socio-cultural lexicon. For example, *Have a nice day!* (*Gününüz uğurlu olsun!*) is used more in the American version of the English language. But it isn’t accepted well in native English and it is asked as: “*thank you, I have other arrangements*” – “*sağ olun mənim başqa planlarım var!*” Such facts prove that the socio-cultural connotation is developed on the socio-cultural bases and these features are also reflected in different form in the language. According to the thought of the English, it means to interfere in someone’s life, it is avoidance in the lifestyle of the English people unlike American; the tone of request, desire, wish is more superior in addressing to someone in the English people. For example, “*Would you stop that noise, please?*” – “*Zəhmət olmasa, səs salmayın!// Xahiş edirəm səs salmayasınız!*” and etc. This difference reflecting itself during the communication of native English and American English is related to the historical, social and cultural conditions. The additional – connotative meanings of words appear for calling something by depending on the socio-cultural features. It is observed in the words expressing the color, in the political connotations by depending on the ideological direction, as well as the connotative meanings related to the names of animal and etc.

Even in close cultures, the peculiarities reflect themselves in this aspect.

As the act of influence against the other side, the additional loading of the word, emotionality, expressiveness, style and evaluation in the structural semantics are taken as the basis in the semiotic approachment to connotation. But the study of national cultures, socio-cultural lexicon revealed the need of new approachment to the problem. It was extralinguistic approachment to connotation. Because, there were such problems in the socio-cultural lexicon that, new approachment to it was required. L.Bloomfield eliminated that gap in linguistics. He defined the social, regional and cultural features by approaching to the connotation in the socio-

cultural context. According to his thought, the semantic connotation is related to the sphere of consciousness.⁸

Thus, the extralinguistic approachment to the connotation encompasses larger sphere by overstepping the bounds of the lexical meaning of word; it indicates the collection of objects, associations expressing a special aura in the society where the language speakers exist.

Evaluation is considered such an important factor in whether linguistic, or extralinguistic approachment to connotation.

The **II chapter** of the dissertation is entitled as **“The role of the factors influencing to the development of the socio-cultural metaphors in the variants of the English language”** and it is researched in five paragraphs.

The first paragraph of the second chapter is entitled as **“*The socio-cultural metaphors in the Standard English language*”**. The terms as “standard language”, “language norm” and “standard English language” are explained here.

The problem of “language standard”, “language norm” was caused great discussion in the English linguistics last years. When we say the language standard, it is meant the widespread of certain language form in different social layers of language speakers. The norm and the standard are used in different context, it is not only about coded language standards, but also about the condition of existing of different regional features. There is such kind of thought in European linguistics that, the notion of “literary language” norm doesn’t fit with the demands of modern period. And it benefits from the base of postmodernism philosophy, descriptive principles of language description and the principles of critical analysis of discourse. Postmodernism is against “normativity”. The ones who are against to the “norm” in European linguistics consider so that, the literary language is related to appearing of the national states.

There are differences between the standard and non-standard English languages. For example, unlike the standard English language, a group of pronouns expresses the first and second person plural by using in the second person plural (*yous, you all, y’all, yiz,*

⁸ Bloomfield, L. Language. / L.Bloomfield. –New York, –1933. –560 p.

youse, youse yins, y'uns, you guys, you lot) in the non-standard English language. The second person singular and plural don't distinguish in the non-standard English language and they are more in this aspect.⁹

The second paragraph of the second chapter is entitled as ***“Some features of American English”*** and lexical and morphological features of American English have been analyzed on the basis of the facts.

American variant of the English language has informal speech form. It has formed on the background of mass media and geographical and social mobility of the people. The cause of this is the principle that television presenters use from the lexicon that everyone can understand. Thus, the regional forms of television can't be unaffected to the connotative lexicon. The practice expresses that, the regional differences existing in American English are not only being eliminated, but also they are developing and gradually they are taking place in the literary language:

The word *copacetic* (satisfactory – kafi, qanedici) using in American English can't be understood by the British people. We can also stop on an interesting fact. When the British say “football”, they consider the traditional football game. But American people express American football with this word; and they express the traditional football with the lexeme “soccer”.

This word has been used in the meaning of standardized football in Britain in XIX century. But it is considered Americanism in the environment of modern English language. These types of samples also encompass the subtleties forming in the semantics of a word. Therefore, there can't be a question of complete equality between the lexicon of British and American English.

The differences also reflect themselves in the aspect of agreement in the syntactic level: There is a group of several nouns (*singularia tantum*) in British English that, they can be used both in

⁹ Trudgill, P. *Dialects in contact* / P.Trudgill. – London: Oxford, – 1986. – 174 p.; Trudgill, P. *International English: A guide to varieties of standard English* / P.Trudgill. – London: – 1982. – 130 p.; Trudgill, P. *Standard English: What it isn't // Standard English: The widening debate.* – London, New York: – 1999. – p.117-128.

singular and in plural. But in American English, those words are almost used in singular; it is possible to add the personal pronoun that being in plural to that sentence. The germanists who make the research in this direction consider that, there is not the dictionary that completely distinguishing from British English in American English, There is a simplified written form in American English, American and British English have influenced to each other more, the differences between them are getting increase year by year.

While speaking about American English, the term “slang” is used. Slang is a language phenomenon that not overlapping with the norm of literary language. The slangs are usually cheerful, noisy. They come to speech, they live for a while in the language and then they give their places of usage to the other slangs. The slangs appear inside the language and they serve to the compactness and expressiveness. The youths usually use from this lexicon. This feature differs them from the adults; the language of slangs are rough. The norms of language level don't exist for them.

The third paragraph of the second chapter is entitled as ***“The socio-cultural metaphors in American English”***. Oral speech has more effective opportunities by being the most alive type of communication. In this case, the study of slangs has got a wide scope in American English.

Movie takes a place as a form of important amusement and rest in American life. Therefore, very many metaphors appeared related to this field. They have been called according to the features of different characters remembered like a hero melodrama (*fingerwinger*), a hiccuped hero (*tear bucket*) and etc. Though some of these types of metaphors had been used actively before, but later some of them have been forgotten. For example, these metaphors are used actively in modern American English: *whodunit, tiein, socko, rave (pesio), flopperoo, palooka, belly laugh, newscaster, to scram u pushover, focus pullers, juicers, Foley artists, gaffers, best boys, supervising drapes, inbetwecners, wranglers, post-punch supervisors, swing-gangs, scrims, flags, goboos* and etc.

The fourth paragraph of the second chapter is entitled as ***“Some features of Australian variant of the English language”*** and

encompasses the following issues. Except the way of natural development of the world languages, there is also a new way of formation related to certain historical-political situation. This is the way of appearing of American, Canadian, Australian English, as well as such type of other languages.

According to the development of the noted direction, the dialects of the English language and approachment of the languages of aborigines to each other and conversion to the means of general misunderstanding were conditioned the appearing of new era in public-political life of Australia. That communication language was Australian English being the variant of British English. The formation of Australian English was the process based to certain historical-political reality. Although Australian English has preserved the base principles of the English language in the period of development till today, it has also been enriched with new language elements and has developed to the meaning of “Australian English” and “the Australian language”.

Although the Chinese, Arabic, Vietnamese and Italian languages besides the English language are used during the communication, 76% of people speak in English in Australia. The specialists considered that, till the British colonies arrived to Australia, the local inhabitants had spoken in 250 dialects, the number of them decreased to 20 in modern period.¹⁰

There are such words in Australian English that, they have appeared on the base of the model of word formation of the English language, or they have come from the language of local aborigines, or they have been formed artificially. Then the author notes that, these words operate without modification in British and Australian English (*come, black, time, eat, yesterday, little, week* and etc.). But a large group of words has semantic development and lexicosemantic variation that, they aren't found in British English. They are called australism, like *tohat* – “tənha işləmək” (especially gold diggers); *show* – “şaxta mədən”, *station* – “qoyunçuluq ferması” *trooper* – “atlı

¹⁰ Australian English: what is it and how to understand it: [Electronic resource] / URL: <https://habr.com/ru/company/puzzleenglish/blog/411189/>

polis”.¹¹

Australian English is the language being in formation from both phonetic, and lexical and grammatical features, and also in enriching with new characters. As for the concepts, it is lexical expression of specific thought and mental values; they express different notions with the language units. Therefore, mental thought and their lexical expression is that nation oneself.

The fifth paragraph of the second chapter is entitled as “*The socio-cultural metaphors in Australian English*”. There are some many metaphors expressing the national-cultural specialty in Australian English. The specialists researching metaphors consider that, metaphors appear when the crisis happens in the public-political life of society or for expressing the attitude to any loyal opposition in cultural life. The associations are characterized by finding the relation between the subjects and events on the basis of the knowledge that exists in people’s minds. The associations related to colors have a very large system of associations in Austrian English. There are scientific researches about it.¹²

The metaphorical associations of the adjective “*Blue*” deal with in the mentioned source. Generally, there are different associations of the colors in the world languages; white color – means peace, happiness, prosperity and etc. (in the Azerbaijani language); black color – means hard life, death, calamity, tragedy and etc. (in the Azerbaijani language), blue color – means sky, eternity and etc. (in the Azerbaijani language), let’s look through the associations of the color “*Blue*” in Australian English.

1. The associations related to animals, it means the zoomorphic associations: *Blue bunnies* – “*the police*”, *blue pig* – “*an officer of the law*”, *blue pig* – “*a police officer*”, *blue pig* – “*an unlicensed drinking house*”, *blue boar* – “*a venereal bubo*”, *blue duck* – “*a baseless rumour*”, *blue goose* – “*the general convict cage at a*

¹¹ Orlov, G.A. Modern English in Australia / G.A.Orlov. – Moscow: – 1978. – p.54.

¹² Muzhikova, O.N. Metaphor and metonymy in English slang using the example of the lexeme blue // Humanitarian, socio-economic and social sciences, St. Petersburg State University, – 2015. Vol. 2, No. 11, – p.354-356

prison camp”, *blue pigeon* – “*a thief who specializes in stealing the lead from roofs*” (*mavi dovşan* – “*polis*”, *mavi donuz* – “*qanun məmuru*”, *mavi donuz* – “*polis məmuru*”, *mavi donuz* – “*lisenziyasız içmə evi*”, *mavi qaban* – “*cinsi bir bubo*”, *mavi ördək*).

The association has formed between the police and bunny – “Blue bunnies” in the first sample. In the next samples, the word “blue” has also formed new metaphors by combining with the words in different content. Let’s note that, there are zoonymic associations related to the word “police” in the languages of world nations. The association related to the word “bunny” being in Australian English comes from the signs or features related to the word “bunny” being in people’s mind and revealing from Australian reality. Let us add this that, in this context, bird, duck, pigeon, goose and the other animals participate in the model of “human”.

2. The metaphors of subject: For example; *blue bullets* – “*barbiturates*”, *blue box* – “*a police wagon*”, *blue star* – “*LSD*”, *blue pill* – “*a bullet*”, *blue ribbon* – “*gin*” *blue cheese* – “*hashish*”, *blue plum* – “*a bullet və s.*” (*mavi güllələr* – “*barbituratlar*”, *mavi qutu* – “*polis arabası*”, *mavi ulduz* – “*LSD*”, *mavi həb* – “*güllə*”, *mavi lent* – “*cin*” *mavi pendir* – “*həşiş*”, *mavi gavalı* – “*güllə*”).

The metaphors of subject are realized on the basis of subject-narcotic, subject-drinking or vice versa connection.

Let’s look through some of them. “*blue box*” – “*a police wagon*” – *polis arabası*. Being in blue of the police cars and being association of the car/wagon with the box was caused to the creation of new contextual metaphor. The other sample: “*blue pill*” – “*mavi həb*” – *güllə*. The association between the pill and the bullet is more specific as the others. The other association of “the bullet” also expresses with the association of “blue plum” that given above. The lexeme of “blue” is used in both cases. Not only “blue”, but also the other colors also include to the system of associations with metaphorical content in the system of associations.

3. Somatic metaphors: These metaphors are formed by relating to the human body and the lexeme “blue” – *mavi* is also used in these associations: *blue gum* – “*bootleg whisky*”, *bluehead* – “*strong and illicitly distilled whisky*”, *bluebelly* – “*the vagina*”, *bluefoot* -

“sex”, *blue cheek*, *blue chin* – “a style for facial hair whereby all whiskers were shaved off”. (*mavi saqqız* – “bootleg viski”, *bluehead* – “*güclü və qanunsuz olaraq distillə edilmiş viski*”, *bluebelly* – “*vajina*”, *bluefoot* – “sex”, *mavi yanaq*, *mavi çənə* – “*bütün bığlarının qırıldığı üz tükləri üçün üslub*). Such associations happen on the human body as a jaw, cheek, facial hair, stomach, head, leg and etc.

4. The created metaphors on the mythological base: These metaphors are based on the mythological thought and the associations created on its basis. For example: *blue devil* – “a white person”, *blue devil* – “a police officer”, *blue devil* – “a depressant (drugs)”, *blue devil* – “*delirium tremens*”, *blue dragons* – “*barbiturates*” (*единицы blue dragon незафиксировано*), *blue angel* – “a barbiturate”.

mavi şeytan – “ağ adam”, *mavi şeytan* – “*polis məmuru*”, *mavi şeytan* – “*depressant (narkotik)*”, *mavi şeytan* – “*delirium tremens*”, *mavi əjdahalar* – “*barbituratlar*”

The communication system is created by adding the word “blue” to different types of mythological creatures in the given samples by coinciding to the national mental features. The main model is on “devil-human”, “devil narcotic”, “dragon narcotic” and etc.

5. Anthropological metaphors: For example: *blue Jews* – “a pair of blue denim Levis”, *blue john* – “skim milk”, *blue lady* – “*methyated spirits*”, *blue whistler* – “a bullet”, *blue boy* – “a venereal bubo” (*mavi yəhudilər* – “bir cüt mavi denim Levis”, *mavi John* – “yağsız süd”, *mavi xanım* – “metil spirti”, *mavi düdük* – “güllə”, *mavi oğlan* – “*zöhrəvi bubo*”).

The associations have been formed on the basis of the semantic models “*human-food products*”, “*human-wearing*”, “*human-subject*”, “*human-alcohol*”, “*human-disease*” here, too.

There are some proper nouns in Australian English that, they have become metaphorical by incurring the transfer of meaning. The situation of their metaphoricalization is phraseological combinations,

rather, is the usage in this composition.¹³

B.M.Azhniuk also adds the followings here by locating the list of this type of metaphorical names:

“Cheap Jack – in spoken language; a wandering trader; *Jack Tar* – English sailor; *Johnny Newcome* – sailor; The special geographical position of England, the nearness to the sea helped to choose these professions that expressing by the way of the phraseological units. The existing of harbor cities was inevitably caused the creation of less “holy” professions. *John Drawlatch* – a thief; *S Nicholas’ clerk* – a thief; *Jack Roller* – the thief who robs drunkards.¹⁴

The **III chapter** of the dissertation is entitled as **“The linguistic analysis of socio-cultural metaphors”** and is researched under three paragraphs.

The first paragraph deals with **“Semantic features of socio-cultural metaphors in English”**. Metaphors are the cognitive process appearing in the formation and development process of the long-term life experience of humanity. Since they have been able to understand some associations between the nature and the human context, the large opportunities have been opened for the enrichment of the words semantically in the lexical system of the language and the lexical needs of the speakers in communication have been compensated.

Metaphors appear in the result of those associations and they reflect in the socio-cultural connotations and in the phraseology of the language. The socio-cultural connotations are also characterized with the appearing of neologisms in the lexicon of the language. The socio-cultural metaphors being in British English, as well as in the territories that the English language was spread, have taken a large place in the lexical system of the language. These can be analyzed in several aspects. For example, let’s look at a metaphor existing in political-historical and cultural aspect:

“At least you have peace while you’re in. A man without a passport is a corpse on parole. (Pasportu olmayan adam şerti

¹³ Azhnyuk, B.M. English phraseological units with a power component // *Movoznavstvo / goal. ed. V.M.Rusanivsky. – 1984. No. 6, – p.61-65.*

¹⁴ Ibid there, p. 61-65.

azadlığa buraxılmış meyitdir.). All he's really expected to do is commit suicide – there's nothing else.

"And with a passport? There's no place where you get a permit to work too?"

"Of course not. You only get the right to starve to death in peace – not on the run.

That's a good deal. "Kern stared straight ahead".¹⁵

"A man without a passport is a corpse on parole" (*Pasportu olmayan adam şərti azadlığa buraxılmış meyitdir.*) is public-political metaphor in the upper sentence; it is the indicator of understanding in the level of public mind of society laws. M. Remarque has formed a figurative expression denoting to the stringency of the society laws by creating the association of "a person without a passport – a corpse". M. Remarque wants to say that, any of the man being apart from the noted signs is "a corpse". This metaphor has public-political content.

As the culture of world nations is known from its history, such valuable metaphors can find the way of usage not only in its belonged language collective, but also as the form of references in the language collectives having different cultures. We noted above that, some of the metaphors are regulated with the ability of delight and aesthetic criteria; the associations also appear in this aspect. For example:

"The clerk was a thin, acidulous individual (turşulu fərd) who looked like a herring. (Katib siyənək balığına oxşayan ariq, turşulu bir insan idi). "Name?" he asked in an astonishingly deep voice. "Ludwig Kern".¹⁶

Association of world nations on tastes is different; this difference reflects itself in the creation of metaphors. The phrase like "acidulous individual" that we have given in the sample is a parallel of model "acı adam" using in the modern Azerbaijani language. As the associations of tastes are different in the mind of the Azerbaijani

¹⁵ Remarque, E.M. Flotsam – A novel of World War II (Trans. from the German by Denver Lindley) / E.M.Remarque. – New York: Random House Trade Paperback Edition, – 2013. – p.123 (Part I. To live without roots takes a stout heart).

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 134

and English language speakers, this difference is also seen in the creation of metaphor. In the opinion of the Azerbaijanis, “acı” (bitter) person is a person with a negative aura that creates negative feelings in a person at the first meeting. That meaning is given with the associations created on the basis of the lexeme “sour” in the English language. In both cases, the author’s frigid attitude towards that character reflects itself. The feature of evaluation of the metaphors is adjusted on this act. These features being in this context between the Azerbaijani and English language speakers reveal from the language collective itself; the tastes as “acı” (bitter) and “tuz” (sour) are the concepts formed in the mind of the people for centuries. They have turned to the source of different pithy associations in the context of cultural values for a certain time. As we know, the metaphors are the common-public symbols of language collectives. They are the symbols in this meaning that, all members of that language collective can understand this association, can catch the meaning of thought. Its symbolization is characterized by being common for all members of that society.¹⁷

Conceptual metaphors are based on the system of national values. The features related to the associations of transfer of national culture reflect on them. Let’s look through several samples: *Black frost* – (*qara şaxta/sərt şaxta*);

Black Frost damaged trees-Qara şaxta ağaclara ziyan vurmuşdu.

Black Frost is the only beer. Black Frost – yeganə pivədir.

Black Frost freezes scream in mid-air – Qara şaxta səsi havada dondururdu.

The meaning of “sərt/bərk” (harsh/hard) of the word “qara” (black) is related to the value, and interpretation of that nation for the colors in the English language; the meaning of “qara” (black) is also in this form in the national mind.

Or: *Boil the ocean – okean qaynayır* (inanılmaz yeni bir iş

¹⁷ Karpova, N.S. The role of metaphor in the development of the lexical-semantic system of language and the linguistic picture of the world (on the material of English and Russian neologisms): / Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of candidate of philological sciences / – Saratov, 2007. – 22 p.

görmək (to do a new unbelievable task). *Climate refugee (iqlim qaçqını)* the person who changes own living place according to the change of climate and atc.

These mentioned facts are the metaphors existing by referencing to the associations existing on the background of human and nature in the English mind.

There are some metaphors that, they are evaluated comically on the background of public attitudes: For example:

Fat cat (yağlı pişik) – A person who has the most money and authority.

Sometimes I'm not in the mood to count all my money, but I do it anyway because I am a fat cat.

Fat Cat is on the move, and if we don't do something soon...

“*Fat cat*” is the public evaluation of individual. There is a system of evaluation in each society, it exists as a national uniqueness in the national mind of people. In this meaning, the public evaluation is a high level in this metaphor.

Since the middle of the 20th century, scientific-technical innovations happening in the world and novelties happening in social life wasn't ineffective in the system of lexical associations, too. It is possible to observe it in the British variant of the English language: “*sandwich generation*” (sendviç nəslı), “*techno-creep*” (texno-sürünmə), “*hot money, grey pound*” (isti pul, boz funt), “*candy bar phone*” (konfet telefon) mobil telefon, “*meat tooth*” (ət dişi), “*bricks-and-mortar*” – kərpic və məhlul → the traditional way of carrying business (in compare with carrying business on internet); “*cappuccino economy*” (being strong of the state economy in one direction and stable development in other fields) and etc.¹⁸

As it can be seen, the conceptual metaphors have special features as nominativity, evaluation, national mental characterizing in the English language. This feature carries universal essence by not limited with only the English language.

¹⁸ Kotova, E.L. English phraseological units with a national-cultural component // Text of a scientific article in the specialty “Linguistics and Literary Studies” // <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/angliyskie-frazeologicheskie-edinitsy-s-natsionalno-kulturnoy-sostavlyayushey>

The second paragraph of the third chapter is entitled as ***“The synonymy of socio-cultural metaphors in the English language”*** it deals with the synonymic system and the semantic features of them in the context of socio-cultural metaphors in the English language.

The formation of new metaphorical synonyms expresses the cognitive process from one side, and its conclusion from the other side in a language. As saying the conclusion, the understanding of environment is considered. Recently, the change of the manner of approachment to happening events in different levels of the language demands a new approachment to metaphorical synonymy both derivationally and nominatively. E.S. Kubryakova gives special importance to national-mentality in the process of derivation in the metaphorical aspect and notes that, it is under the center of attention of linguists.¹⁹

The creative people have stability; it helps a person to cope with all creative barriers.²⁰

The stability (inertness) being in the people’s mind for calling any situation with the accuracy and effectiveness in the process of speech makes a choice on the language units got to the top layer of consciousness for naming the needed notion or event very precisely, sometimes the stability (inertness) is concluded with new creativity. Therefore, stability (inertness) can be called the energy of innovation.

The third paragraph of the third chapter is entitled as ***“Antonymy in the socio-cultural metaphors”***. Antonyms are one of units of lexicon using most actively. They have two sides by being the carrier of opposite meanings. Because the antonymic pair forms on the basis of opposite meaning of one word with the other one. Such units perform a multi-planned function both nominatively and functionally in lexicology.

Antonyms are one of the language units performing the lexical fertility in the English language. They have a large scope for parts of

¹⁹ Kubryakova, E.S. In search of the essence of language: Cognitive research / Institute of Linguistics RAS. – Moscow: Znack, – 2013. – p.103

²⁰ Kravchenko, A.V. Sign, meaning, knowledge. Essay on the cognitive philosophy of language / A.V. Kravchenko. – Irkutsk: – 2001. – p.157

speech. For example:

Belonging to adjectives: *cheerful – gloomy (qəşəng-çirkin)*; *cheerful – gloomy (xoşbəxt-qəmgin)*; *rich – poor (varlı-kasıb)*; *tall – short (uca-qısa)*,

Belonging to verbs: *to accept – to refuse (qəbul etmək-təkzib etmək)*; *absence-presence (iştirak etmək-gəlməmək)*;

Belonging to nouns: *attic-cellar (çardaq-zirzəmi)*; *brother-sister (bacı-qardaş)*; *autumn-spring (payız-yaz)*.

Antonyms are such lexical units that, they create a system for opposite meaningful word semantically. For example: *first – last (birinci-axırncı)*; *hard – easy (asan-çətin)*, *young – old (cavan-qoca)*, *clean – dirty (təmiz-çirkli)*, *front – back (irəli-geri)*, *big – small (böyük-kiçik)*, *clever – stupid (ağıllı-səfeh)*. The antonymic system represents the realities that people live in everyday life as – good, bad, near, far, young, old and etc. in this type of samples.

Another feature of antonymy is also related to the possibility of metaphoricality in every synonymic row of the sides. This feature represents itself in three forms:

I. The existing of metaphoricality in both sides: This type of antonyms arranges on polysemy.

1. *On such an afternoon some score of members of the High Court of Chancery bar ought to be – as here they are – mistily engaged in one of the ten thousand stages of an endless cause, tripping one another up on slippery precedents, groping knee-deep in technicalities, running their goat-hair and horsehair warded heads against walls of words and making a pretence of equity with serious faces, as players might.*²¹

2. *A shallow analysis of contemporary society* (müasir cəmiyyətin dayaz təhlili).

The metaphors “*deep in technicalities*”, “*shallow analysis*” that given in the samples are for the antonyms “*deep*” (*dərin*), “*shallow*” (*dayaz*). The upper metaphors are the metaphors using actively in the English language. The word “*shallow*” including to antonymic row has become metaphorical lexeme by belonging to society.

²¹ Dickens, Ch. Bleak House (novel) / Ch. Dickens. – Eksmo. – 2010. – p.3

II. The antonyms observing with the advantage of real meaning in both of the sides:

As the system in one of the sides can be neutral meaning, it also can be metaphorical in the metaphorical system. In this case, the metaphorical meaning arranges a link in the synonymic row of antonyms. This type of metaphors occurs within the framework of polysemy – associations appearing in any lexeme:

1. *She carries some small litter in a reticule which she calls her documents, principally consisting of paper matches and dry lavender.*²²

2. *These are all yawning, for no crumb of amusement ever falls from Jarndyce and Jarndyce (the cause in hand), which was squeezed dry (quru) years upon years ago.*²³

3. *The weather for many a day and night has been so wet that the trees seem wet (nəmli, yağ hava) through, and the soft loppings and prunings of the woodman's axe can make no crash or crackle as they fall.*²⁴

4. *I went (nəmli) up to my room(göz yaşından nəmlənmiş), and crept to bed, and laid my doll's cheek against mine wet with tears, and holding that solitary friend upon my bosom, cried myself to sleep.*²⁵

The antonyms in all samples given above exist on the basis of true meaning. Such grouping has a relative feature; the ratio of metaphoricity can change in the antonymic system in both literary and publicistic texts. It can be said about the antonymic system as “rich” – “poor”; “Anoisy” – “quiet”.

III. The existing of metaphoricity in one of the sides:

Because the English language is very affluent, the antonymic system which both sides are metaphorical is very multifunctional in literary texts; they increase the imagery and the effect of influence of the literary language. The metaphorical antonyms can be different according to the coefficient of antonymy. For example:

²² Dickens, Ch. Bleak House (novel) / Ch. Dickens. – Eksmo. – 2010. – p.6

²³ Ibid., p.6

²⁴ Ibid., p.7

²⁵ Ibid, p.9

1. *He came quite (olduqca) opposite to me from the other corner of the coach, brushed one of his large furry cuffs across my eyes (but without hurting me), and showed me that it was wet.*²⁶

2. *When the house was out of sight, I sat, with my bird-cage in the straw at my feet, forward on the low seat to look out of the high window, watching the frosty trees, that were like beautiful pieces of spar, and the fields all smooth and white with last night's snow, and the sun, so red but yielding so little (kiçik), heat, and the ice, dark like metal where the skaters and sliders had brushed the snow away.*²⁷

3. *My godmother had left Mrs. Rachael all the little (kiçik) property she possessed; and there was to be a sale; and an old hearthrug with roses on it, which always seemed to me the first thing in the world I had ever seen, was hanging outside in the frost and snow.*²⁸

4. *Standing on a seat at the side of the hall, the better to peer into the curtained sanctuary, is a little (kiçik) mad old woman in a squeezed bonnet who is always in court, from its sitting to its rising, and always expecting some incomprehensible judgment to be given in her favour.*²⁹

5. *He did not speak to me any more until he got out of the coach a little (kiçik) way short of Reading, when he advised me to be a good girl and to be studious, and shook hands with me. But my little (kiçik) body will soon fall into the background now.*³⁰

6. *We looked at one another, half laughing at our being like the children in the wood, when a curious little old woman in a squeezed bonnet and carrying a reticule came curtsying and smiling up to us with an air of great ceremony.*³¹

It is possible to observe it in the given samples. The word “*Guite*” (olduqca) has been used in the meaning of “çox az” (so

²⁶ Dickens, Ch. Bleak House (novel) / Ch. Dickens. – Eksmo. – 2010. – p.8

²⁷ Ibid., p.9

²⁸ Ibid., p.9

²⁹ Ibid., p.22

³⁰ Ibid., p.29

³¹ Ibid., p.29

little) in the second sample, in the meaning of “xırda” (the little) in the third sample, in the meaning of “kiçik” (little) in the fourth sample, in the meaning of “kiçik boylu” (small) in the fifth sample, in the meaning of “kiçik” (little) in the sixth sample. The notion of “kiçik-balaca” (little-short-small) combining all of them is the basic and leading meaning in the antonymic system. The meanings being around it become concrete depending on the situation according to that concept.

The antonyms, especially the metaphorical antonyms have a very important pragmatic necessity in the literary texts. The text pragmatics is related to the social function of text. The social function is related to public-cultural function of a certain normal text in the society. The role of a text in the society is also related to it.

The theoretical sources related to the topic of the research work and the conclusion obtained from the linguistic and cultural research conducted on the relevant language material can be summarized as follows:

1. The study of the socio-cultural lexicon is one of the priority issues of anthropocentric linguistics, and the socio-cultural metaphors are one of the special indicators of the lexical layer. Metaphors affecting the lexical layer of the language play an important role in enriching the lexical inventory. The study of metaphors from different aspects is of general lexicological importance.

2. The study of socio-cultural metaphors is closely related to socio-cultural influences. Differences and similarities of language variants are related to social factors. At the heart of the problem are the characteristics of the social lifestyle, cultural factors in general, and the influence of cultural factors on the language, and this factor manifests itself clearly in the American and Australian versions of the English language. The professionalism of people working in the fields of social activity and their life experiences in this field do not remain unaffected by the linguistic tools they use in the process of communication, and as a logical consequence of this, unique new expressions and idioms appear in the act of communication. Socio-cultural metaphors characterized by national-cultural signs are also

one of the main signs of emotion and evaluation depending on the speaking situation.

3. The increase of interest in metaphors in studies conducted within the cognitive approach is primarily related to their sociocultural nature. Metaphors serve to create new concepts, and metaphors are closely related to cultural development. The process of metaphorization carries out the meaning change operation, and as a result, new shades of meaning are formed in the semantics of the target lexical unit.

4. The lexical variants found in the variants of the English language reflect the development of the lexical system of the same language operating at the intersection of different cultures. Socio-cultural features enable the manifestation of connotative meaning shades of language structures in the act of nomination and in the context. Metaphors are based on the semantics formed by the intersection of lexemes belonging to different semantic fields in one coordinate. Among the parts of speech, nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs have a special weight in the creation of metaphors.

5. Differences in the British and American variants of the English language are manifested not only in the system of lexical meanings of words, but also in their phonetic features. The American version has an informal form of speech, formed due to the mass media and the geographical and social differences of the population. “Slang” is more characteristic of American English. Slang, a linguistic phenomenon that does not coincide with the norm of literary language, especially metaphorical slang, covers all areas of life in American English. In the current stage of human development, slangs have a denotative meaning as well as a connotative meaning.

6. Different variants of the English language – American, Australian, etc. options have independent language features. As Australian English has developed, it has been enriched with new linguistic elements while maintaining the basic principles of the English language. Innovations in Australian English enrich the lexical and conceptual depiction; increase its possibilities and uniqueness. As a result, a natural process – linguocultural influence on the lexicon of the English language at the level of multilingualism

of migrant speakers has led to the creation of a new lexical landscape of the Australian variant. The Australian English of the English language has linguo-semiotic, conceptual features formed on the basis of the mutual socio-cultural relationship of the arrivals with the local ethnic groups.

7. Metaphors appear in all areas of human life depending on the type of activity. The emergence of reflective metaphors manifests itself as a special thinking model in each language. Metaphors contain linguistic, socio-philosophical, socio-cultural, national-mental information. Socio-cultural metaphors occupy a large place in the conceptual system of British English, as well as other variants of the English language.

8. Conceptual metaphors in English have special features such as nominative, evaluation, national mental characterization. This feature is universal in nature, not limited to the English language. On a metaphorical basis, the formation of new language units in the language comes from the need of the addressee in the communication process. At this time, the addressee's personal mental-intellectual potential, his entry into the system of associations appropriate to the situation, and his determination of a form of association with a new content, create the basis for the emergence of a new nominative unit.

9. In order to accurately and effectively name a specific situation in the process of speaking, the speaker of the language uses the second naming system. The formation of metaphorical synonymy in the conceptual system of the language is the result of the unity of intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic factors. The phenomenon of antonymy occupies an important place in the formation of the metaphorical model of the language. An antonym pair is created based on the opposite meaning of one another. These style units perform both nominative and functional multi-planar functions in the conceptual system of the language. Antonyms, especially metaphorical antonyms, have a wide range of pragmatic effects in literary texts. The pragmatics of the text, conditioned by its social function, is also related to its social and moral function within the society.

The principal theses of the dissertation work have been reflected in the following articles and scientific works of the author:

1. Some features of metaphors in English // Interdisciplinary integration: Linguodiactic, linguocultural and psycholinguistic aspects. Proceedings of the international scientific conference. – Sumgait: Sumgait State University, – December 19-20, – 2019, – p.80-82.
2. The structure and semantics of metaphoric language in a multicultural context // Abstracts of reports of the II International scientific conference "Heydar Aliyev: Multiculturalism and Ideology of Tolerance" dedicated to the 96th anniversary of the birth of National Leader Heydar Aliyev. – Baku: Mutarjim, – 2019, – p. 227-228.
3. Contemporary approaches to the concept of social-cultural metaphor // – Dnipro, Ukraine: Bulletin of the University of Alfred Nobel. Series "PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES", – 2020. №1(19), – p.233-241.
4. The problem of classification of socio-cultural vocabulary // – Russia, Kaliningrad: Baltic humanitarian journal. Quarterly scientific journal, – 2020. Volume 9, No. 3(32), – p.221-223.
5. Socio-cultural metaphors in English // – Baku: Mutarjim, Baku Slavic University, Actual problems of humanities study. Collection of inter-school scientific articles, – 2021. No. 2, – p.3-10.
6. Some features of American English // // – Baku: Mutarjim, Baku Slavic University, Actual problems of humanities study. Collection of inter-school scientific articles, – 2021. No. 3, – p.3-9.
7. Socio-cultural metaphors in American English // Conceptual problems of the development of philological sciences in modern multicultural space: Materials of the International Scientific-Practical Conference. – Kiev: Tavria National University named after V.I. Vernadsky, – 18-19 June, – 2021, – p.105-107.
8. Socio-cultural metaphors in Standard English // – Baku: Baku

State University, Language and Literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, – 2022. No. 3(120), – p. 536-539.

9. Antonymy of socio-cultural metaphors summary // Romance and Germanic languages. Scholar's notes of TNU named after V.I. Vernadsky. Series: Philology. Journalism, – 2022. B.1, Vol. 33(72), №5, – p.271-275.

The defense will be held on 16 September 2024 at 12.00 at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED 2.12 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Address: AZ 1014, Baku, Rashid Behbudov Street, 134.

Dissertation is accessible at the Azerbaijan University of Languages Library.

Electronic version of the abstract is available on the official website of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 11 June 2024.

Jusaca

Signed for print: 21.06.2024

Paper format: 60x84 1/16

Volume: 47 538 characters

Number of hard copies: 20