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**THE ISSUE OF SEMANTIC TRANSFORMATION IN THE
TRANSLATION OF WINGED EXPRESSIONS
(Based on the translation of W. Scott's works into Azerbaijani)**

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Applicant: **Afandiyeva Gunay Khalid**

ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION

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The dissertation work was carried out at the English language department of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

Scientific advisers: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Jafarov Jafar Asad

Doctor of Philological Sciences, associate professor
Aliyeva Gulchohra Babaali

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Tahirov Ilham Mikayil

Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Asadova Mahabbat Najaf

Doc. Doctor of Philosophy in Philology
Javanshir Khankishi Muradov

ED 1.06 Dissertation Council of the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan under the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Chairman of the Dissertation Council; Doctor of Philological sciences, professor

Mammadli Nadir Baloglan

Scientific Secretary of the Dissertation Council: Doctor of Philological Sciences, associate professor
Mammadova Sevinj Yusif

Chairman of the scientific seminar: Doctor of Philological Sciences, associate professor


Huseynova Gulsum Israfil

INTRODUCTION

Despite the fact that “winged expressions”, which are part of the rich national language treasury and form an important part of the world and national cultural fund, are the product of a talented person, they are used outside the national language and in the languages of other nations.

The “winged expressions” reflect the life experience, history, customs and traditions, mentality of each nation in a concise, laconic, artistic, figurative way.

Although phraseology is one of the current problems of theoretical linguistics, there are still many issues in this field that need to be studied. The fact that phraseologies have a national-cultural semantic load contains information about country studies, which makes them difficult to transform.

The study of “winged expressions” allows linguistics to be connected with anthropology, cultural history, sociology, psychology, philosophy, as well as a number of other fields. In this regard, we can note that the research is ethno linguistic in nature. With this in mind, we consider the etymology of “winged expressions” by studying the language of the works of Walter Scott, a famous English writer of Scottish descent and the “founder of the historical novel genre” in the early nineteenth century. The “winged expressions” that have stood the test of time and passed down from generation to generation as the most valuable relics have retained their communicative and expressive richness. The study of “winged expressions” in different systems of languages is of interest in terms of creating a correct and complete picture of the semantic development of the language and its lexical system.

Today, due to the widespread study of foreign languages, the importance of translation is growing rapidly in our country, which is on the path of globalization.

Phrase logical language facts are the most problematic in translation. Because the winged expressions developed in W. Scott’s works contain features of national culture, difficulties arise in the target language when both their content and pragmatics are reflected

in the translation. Therefore, it is important to ensure the adequacy of the original (source) text in the literary translation. W. Scott's two large novels have been translated into Azerbaijani: *Quentin Durward* (translated by Mikayil Rzagulzade) and *Ivanhoe* (translated by Prof. Kilinchan Bayramov). Authors A. David, A. Alyokhina, N. Khomsky, A. Kutler, R. Gibb, Z. Harris, A. Makkai, who spoke about the phraseology of the English language, defined the principles of this field in their researches. Azerbaijani linguists M. Taghiyev, S. Murtuzayev, H. A. Bayramov, S. Jafarov, M. Adilov, Z. N. Verdiyeva, A. Gurbanov, K. Y. Aliyev, Z. Alizade, M. Mirzaliyeva applied to this field, gave a division of phraseological expressions on the basis of different linguistic materials.

Works of Russian scientists A. K. Kunin, M. Ashukina, V. Vinogradov, M. Maksimov on phraseology, idioms are devoted to the study of theoretical problems.

In the field of phraseology, many world scientists - Sh. Balli, K. Rosemary, J. Sigson, K. Webster, B. Foster, have created valuable research works. Annotated information about W. Scott's works of art is given in encyclopedic publications and textbooks, collections and collections. Publications dedicated to the author's work and biography can be found in Russia, Great Britain and the United States.

Object of research. The language of W. Scott's "*Ivanhoe*" and "*Quentin Durward*" was chosen as the object of research. The selection of these works as the object of research is due to the historical significance of the works and their translation into Azerbaijani.

Subject of research. The subject of the research is the figurative language material of the "winged expressions" developed in W. Scott's works and the linguistic compatibility of stylistic tricks in the translation of the author's works into Azerbaijani.

Objectives and tasks of the research. The main purpose of W. Scott's works is to identify the "winged expressions" that constitute the linguistic features of the author's style, to determine the ways in which they were transformed into the Azerbaijani language. To achieve this goal, the following tasks are envisaged in the research

process:

- To determine the state and level of research of the problem of winged expressions in linguistics in general;
- Correctly determine the nature, types and place of winged expressions in modern English in the language system;
- To reveal the peculiar development of “winged expressions” in W. Scott’s works, which are considered to be artistic and descriptive means;
- Clarification and description of “winged expressions” in terms of source and structure;
- To reveal the special feeling of the author in the realization of his artistic goals, in the choice of these language expressions;
- To determine the main stylistic functions of the “winged expressions” used by the author in his works;
- To consider translation criteria in order to determine the theoretical basis of adequacy between the original text and the translated (target) text;
- To compare W. Scott’s works with their translations into Azerbaijani, to conduct a comparative analysis, taking into account the criteria of equivalence, conciseness, clarity of opinion, as well as the pragmatic aspect of translation.

Research methods. The dissertation uses comparative-historical, comparative-typological and comparative methods. Linguo-stylistic analysis has also been taken into account, as the etymological-historical study of the words and expressions of the original is envisaged. Critical discourse analysis was also applied, taking into account the characters' style of speech, the author’s social position, and background knowledge. The analyzed language material is systematized and presented in a descriptive way.

The main provisions put forward for defense:

- The use of “winged expressions” in English in speech and the scientific-theoretical nature of their position in the text are determined;
- Determining the adequacy of the source text to the target text is assigned by the different nature of the stylistic figures and expressive means used in both texts;

- Clarification of the source of “winged expressions” is one of the factors ensuring the adequacy of translation;
- “Winged expressions” in different systems of languages do not exclude this or that semantic commonality;
- Along with numerous artistic techniques, the development of “winged expressions” is an indicator of the writer’s individual style;
- Syntax, rhythm and melody, figurativeness of the writer’s works are determined through the study and analysis of “winged expressions” used as a stylistic figure and to characterize the speech of the character.
- The “winged expressions” used to provide imagery in W. Scott’s works expand the semantic circle by creating a new figurative meaning;
- Generality in the semantics of winged expressions is not excluded in the translation process;
- Identification of their sources and authors facilitates transformation in order to obtain a fully adequate translation of winged expressions;
- The development of winged expressions in the works of W. Scott should be considered as one of the characteristic features of his style;
- Variety is typical for most winged expressions of both English and Azerbaijani languages.

The scientific and artistic sources used in the dissertation work are grouped into three types: 1) general; 2) Materials on Azerbaijan phraseology; 3) Original works of W. Scott and translations of those works. The first type of source is mainly the scientific and theoretical basis of the dissertation. The second type of source is the works devoted to the phraseology of the Azerbaijani language, and the third type is the works of art and translated texts.

Scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in the dissertation, “winged expressions” based on the material of the Azerbaijani and English languages are thoroughly and comprehensively analyzed in W. Scott’s work, the specificity of the “winged expressions” used is determined, the development of these expressions reveals the author’s stylistic means, at the same time, the

functions performed by these phraseological expressions in the text are considered. In addition, the universal and special features of the phraseological layer in the language system are analyzed by studying the ways of formation of “winged expressions”. The structural-semantic equivalence of “winged expressions” and stylistic accuracy in translation are thoroughly investigated in the research work.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The study of the mechanism of formation of winged expressions in different systematic languages, the disclosure of its essence is also important in terms of developing theoretical problems of general linguistics and phraseology. The research contributes to the science of translation in relation to the adequate transformation of literary text by explaining and supplementing the phraseological aspect of translation theory. The results of such studies facilitate the solution of various problems related to the differences in the structure of the source and translation languages.

Adequacy analysis of phraseological expressions in the translation of a work of art is important in the process of preparing textbooks and teaching aids, translation classes, conducting special courses on phraseology, compiling phraseological dictionaries, teaching historical phraseology and lexicology.

Approbation and application of the dissertation: The main provisions and separate chapters of the dissertation were discussed in the form of reports at department meetings, republican and international scientific-practical conferences held at the University and reflected in 13 published scientific articles.

The main results of the research and the proposed proposals were presented in the form of reports at national and international conferences held in Azerbaijan.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is carried out: The dissertation was performed at the English language department of ASPU.

The volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately and the total volume with a sign. Introduction 5 pages, Chapter I 28 pages, Chapter II 45 pages, Chapter III 40 pages, Conclusion 4 pages, list of used literature 13 pages. Total volume

132 pages - 204 133 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION WORK

In the introduction part of the dissertation the relevance of the topic, the degree of development is substantiated, the object and subject, goals and objectives, research methods, defense provisions are defined, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research, approbation and application of the research work, the name of the dissertation organization structure Information on the volume of sections separately and the total volume with a sign is provided.

The first chapter of the research, consisting of four half-chapters, is called **“Study of winged expressions in general linguistics”**.

Subchapter I analyzes **“Basic provisions of phraseology”**. The phrase “winged words” is a common expression in the poems of the legendary Greek poet Homer, the Iliad and the Odyssey. Homer called words that spread rapidly among the people “winged words.” However, in Homer’s works, they are not a linguistic term, but a poetic image with a deep meaning, a petrified metaphor shown before the speech of the hero of the epic poem. Musa Adilov notes that the term “winged words” was introduced to philology in the XIX century by the German scientist G. Buchman(Geflügelte wörter) and writes: *“After understanding the meaning of phrases from different roots the thought is completely understood in the sentence “¹..expressions and names that are constantly used in the country, regardless of their language, with a known historical source and artistic affiliation, are called “winged words”²”*.

In the words of People’s Poet Bakhtiyar Vahabzade, *“there are wings in words. The wings of the word, like the wings of a*

1 Adilov, M.İ. Niyə belə deyirik / M.İ.Adilov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2019. – 432 s.

2 Adilov, M.İ. İzahlı dilçilik terminləri / M.İ.Adilov, Z.N.Verdiyeva, F.M.Ağayeva – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2020. – 656 s.

butterfly, look the same on every flower”³.

M.T. Taghiyev disagrees with those who explain phraseology in a broad sense. He says: *“As one of the linguistic sciences, the task of phraseology is to study only phrases related to the structure of language. Phraseological expressions are one of the rich means of expression of our language. Among them are proverbs, folk tales and idioms. Proverbs, folk proverbs and idioms are the product of the figurative thinking of each nation, representing its national spirit. They go by word of mouth, pass through the creative filter of the people, pass the tests of time, and gradually become crystalline”.* Phraseological combinations reflect some subtleties and traces of the life, traditions, life experience and struggle of each nation. The depth of meaning and beauty of form are the main merits of these expressions. Proverbs and folk proverbs also play an important role in the formation of other phraseological expressions.

M. Huseynzade was one of the first linguists to take the initiative in this field. He published a special section entitled “Phraseology” in his book “Modern Azerbaijani language”, published in 1954. In this section, proverbs, parables, wise sayings, idiomatic expressions are considered to be a phraseological combination, understood as a concept formed from a combination of two or more words, used in the form of indefinite sentences, components are figurative, the source of idiomatic expressions, etc. reported.

A. Damirchizade also spoke about phraseological units under the name “Idiomatic units”, the stylistic possibilities of idioms are explained, first of all, by the fact that they can be synonymous with individual words and expressions, and it is precisely by synonymy that they explain their stylistic and other issues. The author concludes⁴ that *idioms are used in all styles, but the most common and comprehensive field of use is artistic style.* In the book, the stylistic aspects of idioms are divided into two parts under the name

³ Vahabzadə, B. Dərin qatlara işıq / B.Vahabzadə. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1986. – 320 s.

“internal and external possibilities. Idiomatic words, idiomatic expressions, idiomatic sentences were considered external, expressiveness and semantic colors of idioms, field affiliation were considered internal stylistic possibilities. “Expressive colors” means that idioms act as a means of artistic description, and “colors of meaning” means synonyms, antonyms and ambiguities.

Recently, researchers of modern English phraseology consider it expedient to study phraseological units more diachronically.

The second subchapter is called the grouping of winged expressions by grammatical categories.

It is noted here that word combinations, like words, can only serve the communicative function of language within a sentence.

Thus, when speaking of word combinations, it is necessary to consider combinations that create an idea of a single concept formed from the combination of two or more words with independent meanings. Due to this feature, word combinations differ from sentences. In word combinations, the nuclear word subordinates other words.

H. Sweet shows that the word that has the main meaning in word combinations acts as a subordinate word. H. Sweet uses the term “word group” instead of word combinations⁵. The American linguist Leonard Bloomfield's approach to the problem of word formation from the point of view of structural linguistics since the 1930s provided its syntactic linear structure and included in his book the initial term of the phrase – “phrase” status. Therefore, linguists note that the term “phrase” refers to American linguists, and the term “word group” refers to English.

The language paradigm, which includes the phraseological unit, consists of three structural-semantic syntagms: free word combination, fixed word combination and phraseological unit. Free word combinations, like fixed combinations, consist of lexical units, and they are word combinations formed from the lexical and grammatical combination of several words with independent

⁵ Sweet, H. A new English Grammar, Logical and Historical / H.Sweet. – Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, – Part I. – 1900. – 534 p.126-86

meanings. Language and speech dichotomies are based on the factor of stability. Fixed units, which are considered to be language units, are observed in speech. Unstable units that are considered to be a unit of speech appear randomly in speech and do not exist in language.

There are also connections between the components of a free word combination, without which stable combinations do not form and the act of speech is not possible.

Phraseological units also exist in language and are realized in speech. Fixed word combinations and phraseological units differ sharply. There are no more words within the phraseological unit; there is an etymological connection between the words. For example, the phrase “to take water in the mouth and sit” is not measured by the meaning of the words - to take, water, in the mouth, water, - in our language.

Unlike phraseological expressions, fixed word combinations consist of words. It differs from a free word combination by having a ready form and content. Fixed word combinations do not appear in speech, they exist in language, and they are used in speech. When a phraseological or idiomatic expression belongs to a certain part of speech, it is also necessary to define the key word for the expression. However, the lexical meaning of the word “basic” does not match the grammatical meaning. Since the lexical meaning and grammatical structure of a number of expressions are taken together, it is possible to determine the key word with such expressions.

The third subchapter deals with “**Winged expressions as an integral part of phraseology and their characteristics**”.

Small-volume, deep-winged expressions testify to the antiquity of written monuments, where the lexical wealth of the people is accumulated. Winged expressions, which are improved and stabilized in connection with life and circumstances, and finally fall into the hearts and take root in the memory, form a branch of phraseology and have common features of phraseological combinations.

In 1930, linguist S. G. Zaimovsky showed that free expressions are winged according to three conditions:

1. the possibility of revealing the artistic source or identity of the winged expression, or if it has already been proven; 2. not only if it is

known to all, but also if it is in the working fund of the language; 3. when processing is long-term, not temporary; According to Zaimovsky, the term “winged expressions” includes the concept of aphorisms, “quotes from the authors”, epithets, nicknames, verses, “colorful passages from speech”⁶.

Comparing winged expressions with other expressions, S. G. Zaymovsky said that they are: 1) everyday words, 2) straightforward, 3) conciseness, 4) belonging to a higher artistic circle than proverbs and sayings, 5) the ability to determine the relationship with the first source and or based on different symptoms as already known.

O. V. Berkova explains the “winged expressions” as follows: “Winged expressions, with their aphorisms and wisdom, depth of meaning and precision, concisely and figuratively define deep thoughts, complex situations and the essence of characters in a concise form”⁷.

The world is a caravanserai, Life is a struggle.

Thus, given the above, almost winged units are linguistic units with differential characteristics according to the characteristics of each independent fixed language unit. It differs from other independent units in that winged units have a special additional meaning associated with the source or author’s name.

The fourth subchapter of the first Chapter is called “**Winged Expressions as a Key Component of W. Scott’s Style**”.

The “winged words” used in W. Scott’s works are closely connected with the content of the text, are subordinated to his idea, and form an inseparable unity with it. One of the important features of winged expressions is their connection with the historical period. To reveal the real semantics of this type of phraseology, it is important to know the characteristics of that historical period.

Speaking about the role of writers in the development of literary language, V. Vinogradov notes the following: “*In addition to*

⁷ Займовский, С.Г. *Крылатое слово*. Справочник цитаты и афоризма / С.Г.Займовский. – Москва, Ленинград: Госиздат, – 1930. – 492 с.

⁸ Беркова, О.В. *Крылатые слова и проблемы их лексикографирования*: / диссертация ... канд. филол. наук / – Ленинград, 1991. – 161с.

adhering to the classical tradition and the constant standard norms of the language, each artist must find and create his own deep, colorful means of individual expression ⁸. In this sense, the “winged expressions” used in the epigraphs added to each chapter of W. Scott’s works show that he was a good connoisseur of ancient English poetry and a characteristic feature of his style.

It is enough to observe the influence of history on language in its vocabulary, and it turns out that the phraseological system also develops within the general developmental tendencies of language. Just as the formation of phraseology is the result of the disproportion of the language code, it is demonstrated in accordance with the results of general evolutionary tendencies in the development of the phraseological system. As a social event, a feature of language is to preserve the traces of any more or less important event in the history of the people and the country.

The development of phraseological expressions, riddles, proverbs in the language of types in the poems, ballads and prose works of W. Scott is connected with the principle of mastery - the tendency to typification. Types engraved in the reader’s memory in a generalized sense are selected according to individual language characteristics. One of the reasons for the success of the word artist is the language difference of the images.

In W. Scott’s works, dialogues are preferred when describing the representatives of the people, and ready-made folk expressions play an important role, because each image forms its own opinion in the process of speech. So, the tendency to automate is strong in the work of the writer. However, this does not mean that actualization, that is, the creation of new expressions similar to folk expressions, is not inherent in the work of the writer. He himself creates new personal-poetic expressions. Wise sentiments are widespread in his works. W. Scott’s sentiments are valuable, meaningful, clear and generalized language memorization. Such aphoristic expressions are developed in

⁹ Виноградов, В.В. Об основных типах фразеологических единиц в русском языке / Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография, – Москва: Наука, – 1977. – с. 140-161

the language of artistic speed in the work “Ivanhoe”. Proverb conciseness is also characteristic of W. Scott’s sentiments. *Wag the world as it will, a trick of the time*

Chapter II of the research is called **“The scope of development of “winged expressions” in the works of W. Scott, classification and translation according to their sources”** and consists of six sub-chapters.

In the first subchapter, **winged expressions taken from folklore** are analyzed.

In order to convey the true purpose of the work to the reader, it is very important to be able to convey the phraseological units of ancient, Greek and Roman myths with all the force of artistic origin.

It is known that through translation, language includes not only new words, new terms and compositions, but also new expressions, definitions, and sentence structure forms. This is a natural phenomenon and, like all languages, has had an impact on the literary language of Azerbaijan.

W. Scott often gives the legends he has collected among the people in one or another of his works, especially in prose verses, or rather, through legends and narrations. These legends are very true. Ivanhoe illuminates the main theme of the author’s work, as if giving it a new meaning. In this way, the writer visualizes his thoughts.

Examining the phraseological expressions of the English language, it turns out that a group of legends participated in the enrichment of phraseology as a source. In this regard *“dance attendance on” – “to take care of”, “to flatter”* (In ancient Britain, a bride had to play with anyone who invited her to a wedding); *“cut off with a shilling” – “to deprive of inheritance”* (the heir was given only one shillings so as not to be mistaken for a forgotten one). These are taken from the narrations and included in the phraseological system of our language either as they are or with some changes.

The second subchapter is entitled **“Winged expressions related to cultural and historical processes”**. When selecting and grouping the winged expressions recorded in W. Scott’s works, we observe that he was able to use the winged expressions taken from

these sources in accordance with his general poetic idea. The principles of presenting these winged expressions in the modern Azerbaijani language, finding equivalence with the expectation of semantic and stylistic correspondence, show that the relevant translation is successful.

The equivalent of many expressions is given by such types of translation as equivalent, analog, descriptive. (*Be careful the devil escaped the chains, in Black lazy, Holy Flag Day*)

The third subchapter is entitled **“Winged words developed in religious literature”**. The winged expressions used in religious literature and known to many people have a kind of memory, didactic and educational function, given in the form of quotations and quotations used in fiction. (You will be asleep in heaven tonight. Charity covers many sins of man). In order not to make their translation funny, it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of modern words and expressions.

It is known that the most ancient words of any nation consist of the names of their ongons – gods. As the word combinations that appeared in the early stages of the development of society and myths are characteristic of each language, they are also widely reflected in the examples of religious-mythical imagery.

The fourth subchapter is entitled **“Shakespeare’s word in intertextual dynamics”**. After the Bible, Shakespeare’s works are distinguished by an abundance of phraseology and are among the most cited works. After Shakespeare, these expressions were widely used by other writers and, of course, enriched the English language. Shakespeare's vocabulary is rich in winged expressions. Many of his expressions are used as riddles and aphorisms: Much ado about nothing. Where there is a will, there is a way. In the clout.

In the fifth subchapter “winged units” taken from Latin and French are analyzed in the **“winged expressions” section taken from Latin and French**. The problem of foreign words in literary language is more of a literary-historical or cultural-social issue than a stylistic-linguistic problem. The word as a stylistic tool is one of the figures that ensures the poeticity and poeticism of the literary language. L. N. Tolstoy has a famous saying: *“It’s poetic - it means*

acquisition". Since Aristotle, the evaluation of derived words for this quality has taken the form of a general law. Scott's use of sub-words (Sub rose, Sub attcum ,Nebulo Guidam) and expressions in his works is characterized by artistic intent and is used in emotional speech, rhyme function, slang function, individualization of type speech, etc..

The last sub-chapter is entitled "**Distortion from the Original and Cases of Deviation**". It deals with lexical-semantic inconsistencies in the translation of winged expressions developed in the works of W. Scott. Now we would like to express our opinion about some of the free elements used in this work. First of all, it should be noted that at the beginning of the novel "Ivanhoe" was given "Letter of Intent". Here, the author expresses his attitude to the problems discussed in many novels and explains the reasons for addressing this topic. Unfortunately, the translator did not translate the "Letter of Intent".

The epigraph for each chapter is freely translated, the expressions are translated correctly, but the poetic rhythm and rhyme have not been transformed. The translation of the novel "Ivanhoe" (translated by Prof. G. Bayramov) can be called successful and qualitative as a whole, where the creative style of W. Scott, the language and stylistic features of the work are clearly felt. It is felt that the mediating language does not pass through the filter of Russian translators. In Scott's works, he subordinates everything to his native environment. This factor requires a great deal of knowledge about the realities of the historical period from the translator in the translation process.

Chapter III of the dissertation is entitled "**The problem of equivalence and adequacy in the translation of W. Scott's prose from English into Azerbaijani.**" This chapter consists of five sub-chapters.

The first sub-chapter of the chapter is entitled "**A look at the history of translation in Azerbaijan**", where the translation of works of many famous English and American writers into Azerbaijani was assessed as a great internal development of our language.

If our writers can express the beauty of meaning and form in

the works of W. Shakespeare, W. Scott, G. Byron, P. B. Shelley, T. Dreiser, J. London in the Azerbaijani language, it shows that our language is powerful.

Because translation is a creative work, it has led to the emergence of deep reserve forces of language, the emergence of new words and phrases, proverbs and parables, idiomatic expressions. The art of translation, which has a long history, has a special meaning and significance in today's new socio-political environment. Proof of this is the relevant order of our President on the translation of works of the Nobel Prize-winning and other famous writers into Azerbaijani. There is no denying the importance of the art of translation, which serves to further strengthen economic-political, socio-social relations and multicultural relations.

Starting from the last decade of the 19th century (Hashim bey Vazirov translated Shakespeare's Hamlet tragedy), the Azerbaijani school of translation has consistently turned to English literature. A number of our achievements are obvious. Recently published two volumes of Shakespeare's works (it contains 154 Shakespeare's sonnets and main plays), a collection of six poems by G. G. Byron, Dickens's novel "the Adventures of Oliver Twist" and other publications, as well as an anthology of folklore and works of various poets, writers and playwrights shows the great interest of Azerbaijani readers in English literature. Earlier, these works were translated only from Russian into our language, but since the sixties of the last century, our translators today refer directly to the original. In world literature, the secular ideas of Homer, Dante, Nizami, Shakespeare, Balzac, Pushkin and other great poets have become the source of human thought through translation. The history of translation is connected with the history of writing in human history. One of the spoils obtained during various wars or marches was the written monuments of the defeated people or tribe. These writings, which were taken as booty, were translated and studied. In the works of Pompey and Tacitus, this issue is touched upon, albeit slightly.

I. Rahimov writes in "Two-sided translation": "*.....It is clear that a text written in one language does not change in itself, it does not change into another form, in fact, along with the original text, a*

new text is created in another language, which is called a translation. When we talk about translation, we mean the differences between the two language units, one of which is the source language and the other is the target language. ...⁹” and so on.

The second subchapter is entitled “**Methods of transformation of winged expressions**”.

Phraseology is difficult to translate because it is related to the worldview, religious ideas, and attitudes to the environment, ethical and philosophical views, lifestyle and way of thinking of each nation. In order to convey a foreign expression to the recipient of the language, it is important to consider not only the linguistic aspect of translation, but also the role of culture.

The translation of fiction requires figurative thinking, the miracle of the human brain – artistic thinking, and the feeling of the truth and philosophy of language, which is also a miracle of this miracle. Because art requires a figurative way of thinking, the means of imagery are widely used in fiction.

Imagery is created by the writer by special means: it is the emotionality, harmony, rhythmic color, variety of intonation of the writer’s language. Therefore, when translating, the translator should take into account every detail and not reduce the artistic impact of the work by preserving the real, true meaning of the work without compromising the personal style of the author. The famous Russian poet and translator V. V. Kapnist wrote: “*The person who starts the translation becomes a borrower who has to repay the same amount, even if he does not have the same banknote*”.

Since phraseological compounds, which form an important type of fixed compounds, are formed on the basis of metaphors, their components are processed separately in the sense of their vocabulary, acting as a monolithic combination. Phraseological compounds have a certain lexical meaning, but this meaning is subject to certain

¹⁰ Rəhimov, İ. İkitərəfli tərcümə / İ.Rəhimov, V.Nağıyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – 1972. – 88 s.

¹¹ Капнист, В.В. «Предисловие к переводам и подражаниям Горация» / В.В.Капнист. – СПб.: – 1910. – с.78

modifications in the context. Because lexical meaning is broad and abstract, they can be used in a variety of contexts, but the connection between lexical meaning and contextual meaning is never broken.

It is very difficult to translate phraseological units, especially winged expressions. It is not easy to translate this language category because it is very colorful, stylistically rich, with a certain style of speech and, finally, national character. It causes semantic parallels when translated or translated into another language.

When translating fixed word combinations, the communicative function of the source text, the characteristics of the context important for text analysis, must be taken into account. Since the function of the text is realized with the communicative situational factors, attention should be paid to the factors outside the text, and within the text. Intratextual factors are directly related to the text itself. Extra-textual factors can be analyzed by simply observing the situation in which the text is processed before the text is read. Many English phraseological units have ambiguity and stylistic diversity, making their transformation into another language difficult.

During translation, phraseological units are divided into two groups: 1. Phraseological units with the equivalent of the original phraseological unit in the recipient (receiving) language and 2. Non-equivalent phraseological units. Different methods have been used to transform phraseological units. One of the most widely used methods is the equivalent method. In this way, the meaning and imagery expressed by the phraseological unit in the source language completely coincide with the target language. There are two types: 1. The only accepted, synonymous, constantly working equivalent that does not depend on the context. This term was coined by Y.I.Retsker¹⁰.

The translation of the same phraseological unit in the target language is determined by the literal translation. For example: "*Time is money* , *To promise the Moon* ". Equivalent refers to the terms

¹² Рецкер, Я.И. О закономерных соответствиях при переводе на родной язык // Вопросы теории методики учебного периода. Сб. – Москва: Изд-во Акад. Пед. Наук. РСФСР, – 1950. – с.156-183

monoequivalent or fully equivalent. Monoequivalent refers to the only possible complete equivalent of a phraseological unit.

“Winged expressions” of an international nature imply the need to be developed in several languages in accordance with a single principle. For example, A. Frinta believes that *“international term” is a word used in all “cultural languages” of the world*¹¹.

The third sub-chapter provides an analysis of **“Expression of cultural-historical and national color in the works of W. Scott in the translation into Azerbaijani”**. Reflecting nationalism in literature and art means depicting the truth of the time through artistic images. The main indicator of national identity is the language of art. The possibilities of artistic language are inexhaustible and diverse. The nationality of art stems from its connection with the people, and when we say national color, we mean the characteristics of a people.

The stylistic significance of the national color in the works of W. Scott is great. Words and expressions that are indicators of national color in connection with the structural features of the language used in artistic creation help the author to reveal and show the characteristics of the social structure and way of life of his native country and people at all stages of development. These include “winged” units, proverbs, idioms, exclamations, parables, and more. Winged units that reflect the national color help the writer to vividly and convincingly describe this or that period, to create a vivid picture of events and characters. Like a number of English authors, W. Scott described in his works the images of religious values, rites, holidays, ceremonies, as well as religious figures, which directly speaks of national identity. *“O, my lord, I crave your pardon”¹², My wisest Rebecca* “

The fourth sub-chapter is called the aphoristic **“Winged phrases ” in W. Scott’s works”**. An effective, figurative,

¹³ Фринта, А. Славянская филология . – Москва: Ч I. – 1958. – с. 127

¹⁴ Skott, Valter. Аувәһәу [roman] / V.Scott. – Тәрүмә едән Q.Байрамов. – Баки: Şərq-East, – 2013. – 520 s.

educational word spreads rapidly among the people, languages are memorized, and proverbs become characteristic. In fact, every proverb is a creative product of a father, grandfather, poet, and philosopher. Generalized aphoristic expressions have a special place in the works of W. Scott. (*Make the hay while the sun shines, Second thoughts are the best*) Small texts of various origins and functions require the same approach when translating. By drawing attention to these texts as an independent, special type, we have taken into account their unity in terms of meaning and form, and that they perform a special independent communicative function.

The source of information for small texts is the author (proverbs, winged words) or the people (proverbs). When we get acquainted with the text, we accept the objectivity of the information provided. The cognitive nature of the information conveyed is defined in two ways: 1) in the context of the source of the text and the conditions under which it is a generally valid basis for its recipient; 2) by accepting the accuracy of the information provided by each person's life experience.

The last sub-chapter of the third chapter of the dissertation is called **“Winged expressions in the epigraph-microtext”**.

W. Scott's language is simple and fluent and is based on the language of the living people. It is typical for his works to give types with individual features, to speak them in different literary languages according to their consciousness, profession, art and national affiliation. One of the common features of these works is that the events are sometimes divided into chapters under separate headings and often presented with an epigraph.

*“Thus, like the sad presaging raven, that tolls
The sick man's passport in her hollow beak,
And in the shadow of the silent night
Doth shake contagion from her sable wings;
Vex'd and tormented, runs poor Barrabas,
With fatal curses towards these Christians”*¹⁵Jew of Malta .(by

¹⁵ Sir Walter Scott. Ivanhoe. Oxford World's Classics / W.Scott. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2008. – 582 p

Kristopher Marlo)

The author chooses the words as an epigraph from English, Scottish, world classics, the Bible, folklore, and in some cases creates his own. In the novels and short stories of the author, we often come across poems expressed in the language of types, the author of which is often the writer himself.

As in “Ivanhoe”, in the novel “Quentin Durward” W. Scott used many quotations. The quotes indicate the author’s literary taste, as well as the idea of the work. It is interesting that W. Scott seems to look through the eyes of these foreign writers, purifies and evaluates the events by their literary criteria. According to the theory of translation, the maximum unit of translation is the text. So, aphorisms are the equivalent of a phraseological text as a sentence. (Under the ribs of death)

Philosophical aphorisms (definitions or axioms) and didactic aphorisms (notes) are objective phenomena of reflection in language in the form of sentences or texts. In the example of these language units, which provide the vocabulary of the language with the resources of wise words or ideas, the phenomenon of cliché (quotation) - phraseologicalization of the text occurs.

Observations show that in the process of translation, unlike sentence-type phraseological units, epigraphs are translated according to the environment in which they enter, and their transformation is carried out by the “free” method.

The following conclusions were made in the dissertation:

In our research, it was found that our national translation studies have precise conceptual indicators and the following conclusions were reached.

1. From this research based on the novel “Ivanhoe” and the observations and comparisons here, it is clear that Prof. G. Bayramov translated this novel with special talent and managed to give the national spirit of the work in the translation. As Quentin Durward is translated from Russian, there are a number of deviations and distortions from the original.

2. Hundreds of WUs have been recorded in W. Scott’s works, both original and translated into Russian. The semantic and structural

equivalent of some of them, the semantically equivalent of another part and the structural stylistic analogue of another part have been determined in the Azerbaijani language.

3. As a result of the research, it was found that the frequency of processing of winged expressions in W. Scott's works translated from the original is more intensive and colorful.

4. Idioms and idiomatic expressions predominate in the transformation of winged expressions recorded in W. Scott's novels, and most of them are used in modern English literature and its dialects.

5. More than 40 WEs were developed in the epigraphs, and 9 defects were observed because the translation was more successful than the original, and 21 defects were observed in the repeated (other author's) translation, and more appropriate options were indicated. Most of the errors are due to the superficial understanding of the winged expressions of the translators, which often leads to distortion of the main meaning and text.

6. The most striking feature of aphorisms, proverbs, and titles (other than text titles that transmit cognitive information, such as scientific texts, instructions, etc.) is the specificity of the aesthetic information they contain.

7. The author prefers WEs taken from folklore, historical, religious and used in Shakespeare's works. Word games and puns are deprived of expressiveness and transformed into a neutral style. The realities in the works are given by transliteration, mainly because they express the subject and traditions related to folklore, and then provided with comments at the end of the book.

8. The transformation of international WEs has been given by the kalka method, while retaining the elements that are widely understood at the international level. The commonality in the semantics and imagery of the WEs, the existence of similar objects, events and stories in different nations, made it possible to create equivalence or analogy in translation.

9. Repetition of WE as a linguistic expression is associated with agility, mobility and efficiency. Non-equivalent phraseologies are plural. A brief ethnographic interpretation of the WE (source,

author) ensures the equivalence of the translation.

10. The largest group of transformations of English WEs are analogues and lacunae. This is explained by the specifics of the languages, the culture, as well as the direct connection between the speakers of those languages. In many cases, WE is subject to certain changes (occasional) by the translator. Exclamatory WEs are transformed into free expressions of meaningful, expressive, emotional lexical combinations.

11. The commonalities between the thematic groups of WEs are due to the universality of the functions they perform. Phraseological contamination is also used in the language of works of art to increase the imagery of WEs. In this case, additional lexical expressions are added to the list of components.

12. The stylistic possibilities of WEs are also diachronic. During the development of winged expressions, the author and source are gradually reduced. Their development in epigraphs draws attention to the author's idea, and its transformation is important because it includes the topic of the chapter.

13. WE forms a special layer due to its linguistic features, which are characteristic of other phraseological expressions, such as linguistic expression, and in addition to such features, they are distinguished by their connection to the author and sources, which is an important condition in translation.

14. In the absence of equivalent or variant matching, the descriptive (explanatory) translation method is used. This is given in the margins at the end of the work - with comments and notes. In order to preserve the color during the translation, the translator compensates the elements of the foreign language as a stylistic device with his explanatory expression. Most of these foreign – WEs are in archaic form, a shield of clichéd expressions, such expressions are repeated in English, as in other languages, i.e. both variants are used.

15. In expressions, elements of the national language are conveyed through transcription or transliteration. In the first case, the source is a graphic form of the language expression, and in the second case, the cover of the linguistic expression, i.e. its

pronunciation, is given in the translated language. When the purpose of the author, to whom the WE belongs, is correctly defined, its informative-contextual value is fully understood and a successful transformation is achieved. By translating the phraseological system of languages and “recreating” them in his own language, the translator enriched the fund of ready-made expressions of the language. The variability of WE has led to the emergence of new phraseological models of the same type.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following articles and theses published in various scientific journals:

1. Wise words and features of their development in different languages // Materials of the Republican scientific conference on “Turkish epic thought in written monuments” dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the first translation and publication of “Kitabi-Dada Gorgud” in German, - Baku: ASPU, - November 9-20, - 2015, - p. 166-175.

2. Winged expressions as an important language element // Materials of the Republican scientific conference dedicated to the 90th anniversary of Bakhtiyar Vahabzade, – Baku: ASPU, – November 26–27, – 2015, – p.262-266[

3. Linguistic structure and functional features of winged expressions // Materials of the XX Republican conference of doctoral students and young researchers, – Baku: ASUOI, – 2016, – p. 210-213

4. Characteristics of “winged expression” // - Baku: Language and literature, – 2017. No.1 (101), – p.88-91

5. History of research of winged words in Azerbaijani phraseology // - Baku: Philological issues, – 2017. No.3, – p.168-174

6. Structural stability of winged expressions // Actual problems of studying humanities – Baku: BSU, – 2017, – p.118-121

7. Sources of “winged expressions” in the works of W.Scott // - Almaty: Bulletin of the Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abay, philological series, – 2017. No.1, – p.217-221

8. Epigraph in the works of Walter Scott // Proceedings of the V International Scientific and Practical Conference “Scientific research in the field of the humanities: discoveries of the XXI century” -

Pyatigorsk: Pyatigorsk State University, – 2017, – p.118-122

9. Grouping of phraseologies by grammatical categories // - Baku: Scientific works of Girls' University, – 2017. No. 3 (31), – p.30-33

10. “Winged units” taken from religious literature in the works of Walter Scott // Materials of the XXI Republican Scientific Conference of Doctoral Students and Young Researchers, – Baku – October 24-25, – 2017, – p. 185-282

11. Winged expressions of Latin and French origin in the works of Walter Scott // Materials of the XXII Republican Scientific Conference of Doctoral Students and Young Researchers, - Baku - Volume II, – 2019, – p. 228-230

12. On the position of winged words in phraseology // - Baku: Searches, – 2019. v.10, No.2, – p.101-105

13. Preservation of national features during the circulation of foreign works // Al – Farabi 5. International Conference of Social Sciences, – Baku – August 1-4 – 2019, – p. 154-156

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Address: Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the ANAS, fifth floor, AZ 1143, H.Javid avn., 115, Baku

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