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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**VERBS OF MOVEMENT AS A CLOSED
LEXICO-SEMANTIC GROUP IN POLISH AND
AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGES**

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE WORK

The relevance of the topic and the degree of its elaboration.

The focus of modern linguistics is on the problems associated with the reflection of national thinking in linguistic units. Derivational, lexical and grammatical meanings, various means of expressing meaning, the relationship between words and context are studied in detail using materials from different systems of languages. Therefore, in modern linguistics, the semantic potential of linguistic units is considered as the most important field of cognitive research, as a potentially important ingredient of the language system. The end of the last century was marked by close attention of researchers to the field of cognitivism. Such a direction of linguistic research as cognitive linguistics has emerged. Cognitivism in general is a field of scientific research based on mental processes. Consequently, cognitive linguistics is focused on identifying traces of national mentality recorded in linguistic forms. In the context of cognitive linguistics, a language is studied in terms of discovering ways of knowing the world by a people speaking this language. In this respect, the specificity of our research consists not only in the study of the semantic side of the analyzed linguistic forms in languages of different systems but also in the unification of the semantic and contextually conditioned, i.e. syntagmatic levels in the description of the studied phenomenon, taking into account their clear delineation. This study is the first to examine the question of the limitability of verbal action at the lexicographic level, i.e. about neutral, single use and contextually determined finiteness of verbal action, i.e. situational-syntagmatic characteristics of verbs of movement. With this approach, one of the most pressing problems in modern linguistics arises – the problem of the relationship between the meanings of words and context.

This attitude to language, when it is viewed not as an elementary system of signs and forms, but as a transformed form, marked the third scientific paradigm in the history of linguistics after comparative-historical and systemic-structural linguistics. Concentration on cognitions, or methods of mental comprehension of

the world fixed in language like any other research direction begins with the selection of units that reflect the national mentality in the most prominent form. It is clear that such units include, first of all, significant units of the language, the meaning of which is clearly delineated within its boundaries and is directly related to the material world around the people, habitat, mental processes, history and culture. This includes words, phraseological units, proverbs and sayings. In the first place in terms of its importance, of course, is the word as the central unit of the language.

The vocabulary fund of a language is a system of means of interest for cognitive research. At the same time, the nature of a particular study predetermines the priority of certain language means. The verb, as you know, is the basis of language in general. It is no coincidence that in many ancient and new languages the concept of «verb» is identified at the etymological level with such concepts as «word» and «speak». More precisely, the concepts of «word» and «speak» at the level of the internal form are directly related to the concept of «verb». It is enough to recall the Russian word *глаголить* in the meaning of «to speak», the Latin *verbum* meaning «verb» and «word». Let us recall the expression of A.S.Pushkin «Глаголом жги сердца людей» where the *глагол* means «word», «speech».

This study was conducted on the material of such diverse languages as Polish and Azerbaijani. Designating processes vital for a person, namely, various ways of moving in space, the verbs of movement, despite the field isolation, are one of the most common verb forms in both languages. In addition, verbs of movement as a lexical-semantic group are characterized by a number of structural, semantic and functional features that distinguish them from other verbs. The main role of the verb in the semantic system of language is due to the fact that the verb is intended to denote action in a broad sense, dynamics, movements. Verbal semantics is diffuse and in connection with this, a necessary condition for perfectification is a narrowing of the meaning, one or another qualification or modification of the action: the indefiniteness of the verbal action on the basis of non-prefixed stems undergoes a change during perfectification, acquiring finiteness. Movement as a way of

existence of matter acquires important significance in relation to verbal bases, being an attribute of verbal semantics. Consequently, verbs of movement can be considered as the fundamental basis of the semantic system of language. The relevance of the research topic is determined, on the one hand, by the insufficient knowledge of the categories of ultimacy, unidirectionality and infinity, multidirectionality of verbal movement, and on the other hand, its importance for modern aspectology.

Verbs of movement as a lexical-semantic group were considered in the works of such researchers as S.O.Agrel, N.M.Azarova, V.Aliev, A.V.Bandarko, A.Vezhbetskaya, Yu.M.Gordeev, V.G.Lysenko, G.A.Mirzoev, T.D.Sergeeva, E.N.Stepanov and others. It should be noted that the problem of the philosophical and ontological nature of verbs of movement has not yet been resolved, their grammatical status as a closed lexical-semantic group has not been determined, the question of the stylistic method of their functioning in literary texts has not been clarified, and the degree of adequacy of the translation of these units from Polish has not been determined language into Azerbaijani and vice versa. If we take into account that cognitive discourse is being formed at the present time, then in this regard, verbs of movement in different languages have not yet become the object of special research.

The object and the subject of the research. The object of the study is the lexical-semantic group of verbs of movement in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages. The subject of the study is a cognitive-comparative study of structural-semantic, morphological-syntactic, word-formation-valence and functional features of verbs of movement in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages.

The goals and tasks of the research. The goal of the research is to identify general and individually specific features of the system of verbs of movement, the conceptual content of the semantics of verbs of movement in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages.

To achieve this goal, the following specific tasks were solved in the work:

1. The theoretical principles and methodological basis of the research were determined;
2. A selection of verbs of movement was made from existing dictionaries of the Polish and Azerbaijani languages;
3. The verbs of movement were subjected to systematization and further comparative analysis from the semantic-syntactic and word-formation points of view with the clarification of the features of their functioning;
4. The linguistic status of verbs of movement is determined, taking into account the universal and specific properties of the languages under consideration, manifested in the sphere of verbs of movement, their philosophical and ontological nature;
5. The methodological basis on which the search and analysis of verbs of movement was carried out was determined;
6. The results of the study were summarized and presented in the form of brief conclusions.

Research methods. The work uses the method of direct observation and comprehensive description of language material, the structural-semantic method, the comparative method, the method of lexical-semantic analysis and the method of component analysis.

Main provisions put on defense:

1. The concept of movement refers to basic philosophical categories, along with the categories of modality, time and space, the specificity of which lies in the different manifestation and different implementation of forms of verbal expression in different systems of languages, on the basis of which national language pictures are determined;
2. Due to its universality and importance, the category of movement as a linguo-philosophical category urgently requires comprehension from the standpoint of anthropological and cognitive paradigms to develop a methodology for analyzing the linguistic representatives of this category;
3. The semantic field of the verbs of movement constitutes a closed lexico-semantic microsystem, both in Polish and in the Azerbaijani language, and is ideothnic, since it is capable

(microsystem) of forming a kind of formal lacunae in each of the compared languages;

4. In view of the heterogeneity and unrelatedness of the compared languages, significant differences between the verbs of the Azerbaijani and Polish languages are most often manifested not only in terms of the content, but also in terms of the syntactic-paradigmatic significance of one or another verb of movement, if it has a formal correspondence in one of the compared languages, as well as in the ability to metaphorize the analyzed forms, due to the basic senses of the verbs of movement;

5. The main integral features that are relevant for verbs of movement in both languages are not only «directional / non-directional movement» which determines the main semantic-derivational and paradigmatic-syntagmatic capabilities of the analyzed verbs, but also the aspectual and valence possibilities of the verb word, «environment and way of verb action», defining the entire semantic range of varieties of verbs of movement in the Azerbaijani and Polish languages.

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the integration of contextual and cognitive-comparative approaches to such a complex phenomenon as verbs of movement in diverse languages. For the first time, verbs of movement in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages are subjected to systematic and comprehensive study, semantic systematization and comparative analysis in order to discover common and specific features in them. It also seems innovative to include phraseological combinations with these verbs in the same analysis of verbs of movement of two different systems of languages.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research consists in describing the semantic structures of the verbs of movement and describing the nature of their evolution, postulating conclusions of a cognitive nature, generalizations and conclusions that are important for the theory of language, cognitive science, semantics and typology.

The practical value of the research lies in the release of its materials and results into the sphere of practical lexicography of the Polish and Azerbaijani languages, as well as into bilingual lexicography, in the need to use the research results in the preparation of general and

special university courses on lexicology and semasiology of the Polish and Azerbaijani languages, typology and cognitive science.

The approbation and application of the research. The main results of the research were regularly reported at meetings of the Department of Slavic Philology of the Baku Slavic University, theoretical seminars held at BSU, at university, interuniversity, republican and international conferences. The results of the study were reflected in 10 articles by the author.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work has been done. The dissertation work has been done by the Department of Slavic Philology of the Baku Slavic University.

The structure and volume of the dissertation in characters indicating the volume of each structural section separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction – 7 pages, 10932 characters, Chapter I – 44 pages, 75193 characters, Chapter II – 90 pages, 155357 characters, conclusion – 5 pages, 6855 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 160 pages, 248337 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The introduction substantiates the choice of topic, its relevance and degree of study, defines the object, subject, purpose, objectives, research methods, notes the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the work, presents the main provisions put on defense, provides testing and application, as well as information about the structure and volume of the dissertation.

The first chapter «**Theoretical foundations for the study of verbs of movement as a lexical-semantic group in diverse languages**» talks about the basic principles of the systemic study of the language as an integral object, substantiates the importance of an anthropological approach to linguistic phenomena and its role in determining the results of studying the actual language material. It also examines the basic principles of comparative analysis of lexical-semantic units of language, the main attention is focused on the concept

of «comparison» and its epistemological mechanisms as a universal method of understanding the world and linguistic phenomena. In this regard, the issues of transferring background information in dictionaries of different eras are considered, and it is noted that background information should be directly related to understanding the meaning of a word in a certain number of hypothetical contexts, but one cannot go beyond the hypothetical contexts and lexical meaning of the word.

The chapter consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph discusses the basic principles of studying the language system as an integral object. It is noted that the paradigm of systematicity in linguistics has actually always existed and was associated with the formation of systematic ideas about its object, natural language, whether observed in speech or presented in a particular monument. The concept of «systematicity» acquired particular significance in linguistics in the last century. A huge number of works by outstanding linguists of the 19th and 20th centuries. (F. de Saussure, I.A.Baudouin de Courtenay, S.Bally and A.Seshe, L.V.Shcherba and A.A.Potebnya, etc.) is devoted to the development of systematic issues. In this regard, this paragraph discusses some ideas of systematicity in language in the works of these researchers. It is noted that the most important position of the modern theory of language is to understand the heterogeneity of the content plan and the form plan in the language system, which actually rely on the semiotic system, as F. de Saussure imagined it.

It is known that the systemic significance of a linguistic sign is determined by its differential features. This feature is universal in nature, since, on the one hand, it covers the entire system of language, all its levels, on the other hand, is common to all semiotic systems. The structure within the language system is implemented as some kind of constraint. For example, one or another linguistic unit, in terms of its content, is capable of entering into various relations with other linguistic units. Using the terms *paradigmatics* and *syntagmatics*, we can say that the paradigmatics of the unit can allow it a wide valence. However, the potential breadth of valence does not at all mean its realization. The language system always dominates the

valence of individual members. It follows that the system imposes restrictions on the compatibility of the linguistic unit.

The second paragraph highlights the anthropocentric paradigm as an important condition in the comparative study of languages of different systems. At the same time, the prospects for an anthropocentric approach to linguistic phenomena, carried out within the framework of cognitivism, are substantiated. This is what allows us to talk today about language as a transformed form. Language turns out to be a mediator between a person and the reality around him. Understanding this gives special meaning to comparative research, since the specific features of one language are clearly presented against the background of another. V.A.Maslova writes: «*The anthropocentric paradigm is a switching of the researcher's interests from objects of knowledge to the subject, i.e. man is analyzed in language and language in man*» since, according to I.A.Baudouin de Courtenay, «*language exists only in individual brains, only in souls, only in the psyche of individuals or individuals that make up a given linguistic society*»¹.

The views of W. von Humboldt, J.L.Weisgerber, E.Sapir, A.Vezhbitskaya, A.Maslova and other scientists, whose works constituted a significant stage in the development of the anthropocentric paradigm, are also analyzed. It is noted that the cognitive discourse of modern linguistics, perhaps, has not yet taken shape completely, but today it is already quite clear that the formalism of radical structuralism has been overcome. The search for traces of the national mentality is relevant in the language. All language units can be successfully subjected to such an analysis in the aspect of cognitivism, but, of course, lexical-semantic, phraseological and paremiological units should be studied first of all by the methods of cognitivism. It is these units of the language that represent the concept, as part of the semantic vocabulary, in direct connection with the national-mental conceptualization, which, as we know, is always realized at the figurative level.

The third paragraph discusses the principles of comparative analysis of verbs of movement as a lexical-semantic group in the Polish

¹ Маслова, В.А. Лингвокультурология // В.А.Маслова. – Москва: Академия, – 2001. – с. 6.

and Azerbaijani languages. The basic theoretical principles of the study of linguistic units, methods (levels) of onomasiological and semasiological analysis are determined. These levels, first of all, are connected with the fact that, firstly, comparative studies reveal differences, contrasts of languages, which determine the zones of originality, uniqueness of languages. Secondly, comparative analysis is also the identification of areas of coincidence, commonality and identity, however, such a study should not only identify areas of coincidence, but also interpret them, explaining the historical-linguistic and extralinguistic motivation. And finally, thirdly, the analysis we have indicated allows us to speak of universal phenomena.

It is noted that the comparative analysis of the verbs of movement in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages is based on a scrupulous componential analysis of basic lexemes based on the materials of lexicographic reference books. This analysis actually proceeds from the identified semes and is a contrastive analysis of specific semes of compared lexemes. Cognitive analysis also relies on componential analysis of the verbs of movement. The essence of cognitive comparison is to identify non-universal semes and link them to the national mentality. Cognitive comparison fixes attention on the unusualness of the metaphorical development of signifiers whose signified is an identical sememe in both languages.

Considering that the semiotic designation of movement is not only a linguistic, but also a mental universal, at the first stage the research will be onomasiological in nature, from sememe to lexeme. The second stage, actually comparative, will have a semasiological character. Here the analysis is carried out from lexemes denoting various characteristics of movement in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages to semantic structures. This means that the comparative study of the verbs of movement in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages combines the methods and principles of comparative studies, structuralism and cognitivism. The prospects for such a study are determined by its nature and methodological basis.

The main provisions and materials of this chapter are presented in the following articles and conference materials².

In the second chapter, **«Comparative-cognitive characteristics of verbs of movement as a lexical-semantic group in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages»**, on the basis of specific language material, verbs of movement in these diverse languages are studied, followed by a comparative-cognitive interpretation of the units under study. At the same time, the analysis is broad in nature, since the degree of participation of verbs of movement as a lexical-semantic group in the process of phraseologization in these unrelated languages is also revealed. The status of verbs of movement as a kind of closed lexical-semantic group is, of course, motivated by extralinguistic factors, namely the logical-substantive motivation of the meaning of these words. It is characteristic that in the sphere of verbs of movement the asymmetry of the language code is clearly manifested, since the nature of the action denoted by these words motivates transposition.

In this chapter, the verbs of movement in both languages are considered as a closed system with a strict structure. The systematicity of this lexical-semantic group is that all words included in it are interconnected and interdependent. However, this interconnection does not mean at all that we are dealing with a semantic field. The fact is that the study of lexico-grammatical groups does not imply the distribution of lexemes along the paradigmatic and syntagmatic axes.

The chapter consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph examines some features of verbs of movement as a lexical-semantic group in languages of different systems. It also talks about

² Абдуллаева, С.Ф. Предметно-логические связи денотата и характер их отражения в семантической структуре глаголов движения // – Баку: Актуальные проблемы изучения гуманитарных наук, – 2010. № 3, – с. 75-78; Глаголы движения. Системность и метафорика в азербайджанском языке // – Баку: Азербайджанский университет языков. Научные вести, – 2010. № 2, – с.154-158; Глаголы движения в азербайджанском и польском языках (на примере глаголов *hərəkət etmək* и *posuwać się*) // Материалы VIII международной научной конференции «Актуальные проблемы азербайджановедения», – Баку: – 2017, с. 21-23; Глаголы движения польского и азербайджанского языков в сопоставительно-когнитивном аспекте // – Москва: Инновационные подходы в современной науке, – 2021. № 4. – с. 55-58.

controversial issues of determining the composition and volume of the specified lexical-semantic group both in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages, and in the Russian language.

It is noted that in the Russian language there are traditionally 17 pairs of verbs of movement (and some also add 18 pairs - *таскаться* / *тащиться*³), in the related Polish language, only 12 pairs of verbs are traditionally distinguished. True, the Polish researchers H.Włodarczyk adds 4 more pairs to these groups, and C.Pernikarsky adds another 5 pairs⁴, although some Russian correspondences to the Polish verbs indicated by them are not actually verbs of movement. So, for example, the Polish verbs *sunąć* and *suwać* have more meanings than the Russian ones *сунуть* and *совать*, and are stylistically neutral verbs of imperfective movement. The Russians *сунуть* and *совать*, being stylistically reduced, are contrasted in appearance and therefore cannot be attributed to the group of verbs of movement. Without delving into the details of this classification of Polish verbs of movement, we note that the general differences from the Russian system lie in the independence and isolation of the development of two related languages, and also in the fact that archaic, common Slavic features in the system of verbs of movement are preserved in the Polish language better than in Russian. In addition, in the Polish language, differentiation on the basis of one-pointedness (*jednokierunkowość*) / non-unidirectionality (*wielokierunkowość*) of movement was preserved in a larger number of verb pairs than in the Russian verb system.

As for the system of verbs of movement in the Azerbaijani language, then the situation is quite different. Azerbaijani verbs of movement include the following semantic groups: verbs of general movement (such as *əyilmək*, *yellənmək*, *sürüşmək*, *getmək*, *üzmək*, etc.), movement up / down (such as *qaldırmaq*, *endirmək*, *qalxmaq*, *yüksəqltmək*, etc.), by acceleration of movement (such as *tələsmək*, *uçmaq*, *qaçmaq*, *sürünmək*, *gəzmək*, etc.), verbs of movement-pursuit

³ Глаголы движения русского языка (сборник таблиц и упражнений слушателям подготовительного отделения для иностранных граждан) / сост. В.В.Унченко, Н.В.Хозяйкина – Днепр: Национальный горный университет, – 2013. – с. 11.

⁴ Степанов, Е.Н. Глаголы движения в современном русском и польском языках / Слов'янський збірник. Warszawa – 2015, вып. 19, – с. 224-229.

(such as *izləmək, üstələmək, təqib etmək, sürmək, tutmaq*, etc.), verbs of cyclic movement along the entry / exit line and in a circle (such as *başlamaq, irəliləmək, fırlanmaq, qayıtmaq, girmək*, etc.), as well as verbs of movement on water (such as *axmaq, üzmək, çimmək*, etc.). The system of Azerbaijani verbs of movement is very rich in terms of expressing the semantic shades of verbal action⁵. On the other hand, if we compare the considered verbs of movement of the Russian language with similar forms of the Azerbaijani language, then not all verbs of this group will find a pair in the Azerbaijani language. So, for example, the Russian verbs of movement *идти – ходить, ехать – ездить; нести – носить, вести – водить, везти – возить* correspond to the Azerbaijani verbs *daşımaq / aparmaq*.

Thus, it can be stated that the analyzed group of verbs in the Azerbaijani and Polish languages is not identical both quantitatively (by the number of elements included in it) and qualitatively (by the semantic components) into which they are decomposed, and by the relationships between them. However, in terms of lexical elements, some coincidences of the semantic and formal order are noted, due to the subjective vision of the people, the reflection of reality by each of the languages.

The second paragraph examines the philosophical and ontological essence of the verb as the basis for the linguistic implementation of movement. The role of the philosophical and ontological essence of verbs of movement is emphasized which in this case can serve as a methodological basis for the analysis of linguistic material, a kind of methodological unification of substantial and relational approaches in research.

As we know, an attribute of the verbs of movement is a vital concept – movement is one of the most famous and controversial philosophical categories, which has long attracted the attention of philosophers and researchers in various scientific fields, since the very concept of «movement» is an ontological essence, the most important feature of life on earth. «... *The idea of the world given to us in*

⁵ Mirzəyev, H.A. Azərbaycan dilində feil / H.A.Mirzəyev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1986. – 320 s.

sensations is a consequence of the movement existing in it. Only in movement does matter reveal that it is»⁶.

Considering the philosophical essence of this concept on the basis of the teachings of Aristotle and other ancient philosophers, including Indian grammarians, we can conclude that movement is not only the «shift» of matter, but also its qualitative and quantitative, amplitude and thermostatic, temporal and spatial changes. Although in the history of philosophy there have been attempts to abandon the fact that movement is an integral attribute of an object. So, supporters of the philosophical direction of «energetism» tried to reduce all movements, processes and phenomena of the world around us to «modifications of energy devoid of a material basis». In Indian philosophical thought, Bhartrihari, a representative of Indian grammarians, believed that «... *linking an action with a verb is not at all necessary ...*», «... *a sentence directly expresses or implies an action*»⁷.

Indeed, in Azerbaijani, Polish, Russian and in many other languages one can face such a linguistic situation when, according to Bhartrihari, an action can be expressed not necessarily with a verb word. For example, if we want to say *çay gətir / przynieść herbatę / принеси чай*, it is not necessary to express this with a verb word, but it is enough just to say *çay / herbatę / чай* and deictically indicate the corresponding person (subject). We believe that even if some grammarians are inclined so «skillfully» to avoid the philosophical and ontological essence of the concept of action, which has its verbal expression exclusively with the help of a verb word, this does not exclude the important role of verbs of movement in the implementation of the philosophical concept of «действие / движение» in general. The unique opportunity to express the meaning of the action of the verbs of movement out of context was noted by V.V.Vinogradov, who revealed such a feature of the verbs of unidirectional movement: «... *they are directly connected with negation HE only in the form of the present tense («не везу его*

⁶ Карачунский, В.А. Философия движения // В.А.Карачунский. – Мариуполь: ПГТУ, – 2003. – с. 8.

⁷ Лысенко В.Г. Движение или действие: грамматическая традиция и вайшешика // – Москва: Наука, Историко-философский ежегодник, – 2005. № 3, – с. 360.

сезодня») and in the form of an imperative mood for expressing a prohibition («не безу так быстро») ... And although in living speech this pattern is not strictly observed, such use is still preferable»⁸. Here we can add the special role of the verbal prefix which has the right to radically change the model of verbal control, and therefore the direction of movement expressed by the verbal word. This also leads to the question of the semantic possibilities of the valency of verbs of movement, inherent in the very nature of the verb word (both prefixed and non-prefixed). Therefore, the ambivalent nature of verbs of movement and the nature of the polysemy of many verbal prefixes affect the philosophical and ontological essence of verbal action, the structure and direction of verbal movement (after all, there are cases when verbs of movement with the same prefix can express different types of control of verbal action).

Consequently, a cognitive approach to the study of the category of movement as an attribute of the implementation of a verb word will allow us to draw a fine line between verbs of movement and verbs in general. It is no coincidence that movement as an integral sign of matter predetermines the forms of existence of matter itself and therefore it, along with such concepts as space and time, semantically differentiates all properties and manifestations, as well as the internal content of all things and phenomena of reality.

The third paragraph examines the semantic-functional features of verbs of movement in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages. An analysis of verbs of movement as a lexical-semantic group in these diverse languages is carried out in a comparative and cognitive aspect. Let's look at some examples.

The sememe «двигаться» as the basic sememe of the lexical-semantic group of verbs of movement is an integral feature of the entire lexical-semantic group, around which this lexical paradigm is organized. In this case, we are not interested in the Russian lexeme *двигаться*, but in the sememe «двигаться» which is presented here as a unit of the description metalanguage, and not as a Russian word. In this regard, onomasiological analysis connects the sememe

⁸ Виноградов, В.В. Русский язык. Грамматическое учение о слове // В.В.Виноградов. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1986. – с. 429.

«двигаться» with the stable phrase *hərəkət etmək*. As for «*irəli getmək, irəliləmək, artmaq, yüksəlmək*», here we are dealing with the transposition of the Russian lexeme *двигаться*, and not the sememe «двигаться». «The sememe «двигаться» is equal to the definition «находиться в движении, перемещаться, направляться»⁹.

The sememe «двигаться» in Polish is expressed in the combination *posiwać się* 1. *двигаться; продвигаться*; 2. *подвигаться*; 3. *figurative. доходить (до какой-л. границы)*; 4. *outdated. продвигаться, получать повышение по службе*; 5. *outdated. оступаться* / «Большой русско-польский словарь»¹⁰ (БРПС). The very fact of the development of enantiosemy here can also be explained in accordance with the logic of semantic evolution. At the same time, the *się* formant is a recurrent particle, denoting the return of an action to its subject. This formant can be used both in preposition and in postposition, but depending on the position, its functional significance does not change. If we proceed from the categorical sign of whole-formedness, then *posiwać się* will have to be recognized as a phrase, but not a word, as in the Azerbaijani language: in both cases there is a separate design of the sign. The difference is that in Azerbaijani the configuration does not include a reflexive marking. The combination *hərəkət etmək* literally means «движение делать». From a structural and semantic point of view, there is a difference between *hərəkət etmək* and *posiwać się* that in Polish the configuration consists of a verb and a reflexive formant. In the Azerbaijani language, the configuration denoting «двигаться» consists of a noun and an auxiliary verb which itself has a holistic and independent meaning.

To the basic verbs of movement is also the meaning of the sememes «плыть» / «плавать» // *üzmək*. In the «Азербайджанско-русский словарь»¹¹ (АРС) the semantic structure of the verb *üzmək* is described as «плавать», «заниматься плаванием», «передвигаться по

⁹ Ожегов, С.И. Словарь русского языка // С.И.Ожегов. – Москва: Русский язык, – 1990. – с. 156.

¹⁰ Минович А., Дулевич И., Грек-Пабис И., Марыняк И. Большой русско-польский словарь. Том 1. Варшава: Wiedza Powszechna, 2004, с. 244.

¹¹ Азербайджанско-русский словарь: [в 4-х томах]. / – Баку: Эльм, – т. 1. – 1986. – 576 с.

воде или в воде на специальных плавающих сооружениях», «держаться на поверхности жидкости, не тонуть» – «to swim», «swimming», «moving on water or in water on special floating structures», «staying on the surface of a liquid, not sinking». There are also meanings that differ from the meaning of the basic sememe: a) «smoothly, slowly move in the air» (compare: *Başımızın üstündən buludlar cəmbə doğru üzürdü* / «Над нашими головами облака плыли на юг»; b) «only in perfect form *нѣтъ* for any time (compare: «Мən iki gün, iki gecə üzməli oldum / «Мне пришлось проплыть два дня и две ночи (двое суток)»; c) *qan içində üzmək* / «плавать в луже крови»; *yağ-bal içində üzmək* / «как сыр в масле кататься (жить в достатке)»; *yaşillıq içində üzmək* / «утопать в зелени» (vol. 4, p. 624). So, in Azerbaijan language there is no phraseological unit *yaşillıq içində üzmək* and *yaşillıq* has nothing to do with phraseological unit, it is used in its basic meaning and is not a component of the phraseological unit, if such, i.e. phraseological consider the combination *içində üzmək*. The absence of even a hint of phraseologization is well felt on the example of the Russian equivalent to *утопать в зелени*. The phraseological unit, apparently, is the configuration *içində üzmək*, while the word *yaşillıq* is the environment of this phraseological unit. The same can be attributed to the constructions *qan içində... / yağ-bal içində... üzmək*.

Thus, *üzmək* in the Azerbaijani language reveals a subject-logical asymmetry based on the designation of phenomena by contiguity. In fact, three sememes are distinguished here: «to move on the surface of the water or in depth», «to move on the surface or in the depth of the water in a certain direction», «while swimming, to move a certain distance». All other meanings can be considered as variants of these sememes.

In the Polish language, the sememe «плыть», in contrast to the Azerbaijan language, finds expression in two lexemes: *plynąć* / swim (БРПС, т. 2, с. 75) and *plywać* / swim (БРПС, т. 2, с. 67). The semantic structure of the verb *plynąć* in the «Большой польско-русский словарь»¹² (БПРС) is defined as «течь, струиться»;

¹² Гессен, Д. Большой польско-русский словарь / Д.Гессен, Р.Стыпула; – Варшава: Wiedza Powszechna, – т.1. – 1998. – 656 с.; – Варшава: Wiedza Powszechna, – т.2. – 1998, – 844 с.

«плыть», «нестись, доноситься (о звуках)»; «вытекать, следовать» (БПРС, т. 2, с. 54). As we can see, the sememe «плыть» is not the main nominative meaning of the verb *plynqć*. It is derived from the meaning «течь», therefore, it is of a secondary nature. Interestingly, the meaning of the phraseological unit with the verb *plynqć* and the word *ślinka* in Polish can also be conveyed with the verbs «бежать», «лететь». The semantic structure of the verb *plywać* in the БПРС is described as «плавать» and in the figurative-colloquial meaning «плавать (отвечать наугад)» (like «na egzaminie» / «плавать на экзамене» (БПРС, т. 2, с. 54).

Comparison of dictionary entries allows us to assert the equivalence of the verbs *plywać* and *üzmək*. The complexity and fragmentation of the description, characteristic of the APC, does not at all mean the complexity of the verb *üzmək* in comparison with the verb *plywać*. The main nominative meaning of the Azerbaijani verb *üzmək* is reflected precisely in the semantic structure of the Polish verb *plywać*, and the verb *plynqć* only partially intersects with *üzmək*. As for the correspondence of phraseological units with these verbs, then Azerbaijan verb *üzmək* forms only one phraseological unit, instead of the three marked in the APC. The verb *plywać* does not participate in phraseologization, *plynqć* – forms only two phraseological units, one of which can be considered only as a variant of the phraseological unit *слиюнки текут*. The second phraseologism is identical to the Russian expression «плыть по течению или против течения». This phraseological unit in the Azerbaijani language corresponds to the equivalent with the sememe «идти / двигаться».

Thus, in both Polish and Azerbaijani languages, the sememe «плыть / плавать» does not show active participation in phrase formation, which is cognitively comprehended: the fact of the relative unnaturalness of the movement itself in comparison with «движением по воду», i.e. man is not born to live in water. Considering the anthropomorphic nature of semantics which directly affects the asymmetry of the language code, this circumstance can also be taken into account.

Let's look at other examples. The sememe «следовать» which does not have an expression in the integral signifier in the Azerbaijani

language (compare: *dalınca getmək*), is indicated in the «Русско-азербайджанский словарь»¹³ (РАС) with seven substitutes, of which only in three cases we are dealing with the sememe «следовать»: «1. *dalınca getmək*, *ardınca getmək*, *təqib etmək*; 2. *ardınca gəlmək*, *dalınca gəlmək*; за весной следует лето / *yazın ardınca yay gəlir*; 3. *getmək*, *hərəkət etmək*; поезд следует в Москву / *qatar Moskvaya gedir*» (vol. 3, p. 191). In general, the seme «direction» is an integral feature here. Even according to the third meaning which is identified with the basic seme «идти» and denoting «по которой» the verb *getmək* turns out, the integral seme «направление» is also presented. The lexeme *getmək*, due to its general and abstract nature, is capable of denoting any movement. It is characteristic that the main configuration for the postposition *dalınca* is its combination with the verb *getmək* (see: APC, vol. 2, p. 30).

Phraseological units given in this article do not give the impression of units of a secondary nomination. Indeed, if we take a combination of *dalınca düşmək*, consisting of two components, then you can easily see that neither one nor the other is subject to desemantization, does not lose touch with its original denotation. The word *dalınca* in this configuration acts as an adverb, in accordance with the description and semantization given in the above article. The word *düşmək* realizes one of the meanings noted in the article for this word. If it is not the main nominative meaning of this word, then it means nothing. The same applies to the expression *bir-birinin dalınca*. There is also no even a hint of phraseologization here, since all components appear in their meanings.

It should be noted that during the Soviet years, a phraseological school was created in Baku (Baku Phraseological School), the origins of which were the outstanding Azerbaijani linguist and lexicographer M.T.Tagiyev. The works of M.T.Tagiyev and his students were characterized by a strict delineation of phenomena that take place at the junction of the core of a phraseological unit and its environment.

In Polish, the sememe «следовать» finds expression in the lexemes *podążać*, *iść*, *chodzić*, *jechać*, *plynąć*, *lecieć* (БРПС vol. 2, p. 463).

¹³ Русско-азербайджанский словарь: [в 3 томах]. – Баку: Маариф, т.1. – 1982. – 607 с.; – Баку: Гянджлик, т.3. – 1983. – 555 с.

The lexeme *podążać* is described in БПРС as «podążać направляться, устремляться, спешить» (БПРС, vol. 2, p. 64). It is characteristic that all three Russian equivalents, designed to designate the sememe «следовать» in the Polish language, only implicitly represent this «за кем-то или чем-то». Even the concept of «спешить» contains an indication of the object of pursuit, since if *снешить*, then *куда-то*. Thus, even if the Russian verb *следовать* is not indicated by the equivalent of the Polish verb *podążać* in БПРС, nevertheless it is the sememe «следовать» that is the function of this verb.

The verb *plynąć*, although given as the equivalent of the Russian *следовать*, has a completely different meaning, not at all connected with the main nominative meaning of this Russian verb. In БПРС, the value of *plynąć* is defined as follows: «płynąć 1. течь. 2. плыть. 3. нестись. 4. проходить. 5. вытекать, следовать» (vol. 2, p. 54). Thus, here we have «следовать» only by the fifth meaning, and not in the meaning of «идти за кем-л.», but in the meaning of «умозаключение».

The verb *lecieć* means «лететь» (БПРС, vol. 1, p. 385) and also has nothing to do with the sememe «следовать».

The verb *jechać* means «ехать» (БПРС, vol. 1, p. 289) and is also not associated with the sememe «следовать».

As for *iść*, this word means «идти, шагать» (БПРС, vol. 1, p. 281), *chodzić* – means «ходить» (БПРС, vol. 1, p. 102). Consequently, it is erroneous to bring the words *iść*, *chodzić*, *jechać*, *plynąć*, *lecieć* into the БПРС in the specified article, since they are not designations of the sememe «следовать». Words such as *iść*, *chodzić* and *jechać* have a common meaning, which can only denote a goal situationally, i.e. fix attention on the object of movement. At the level of the invariant, they denote exclusively movement without regard to the goal. As for the words *plynąć* and *lecieć*, they have a special meaning, denoting not just movement, but its special variety, depending on the environment in which this movement takes place. From the point of view of the direction of movement, these verbs in their invariant meanings are indifferent to the direction.

Thus, the sememe «следовать» in Polish turns out to be a function of a single lexeme, in Azerbaijani it is a verb + postposition or

adverb + verb combination. The sememe «следовать» in Polish is only a function of the lexeme *podążać*, and it does not explicitly indicate movement after someone or something. However, all verbs used to determine the meaning of the verb *podążać* contain such an indication in their semantic volume. In both languages, the sememes denoting this are simple, there is no developed semantic structure. In addition, these signs are not involved in the phraseologization process. Phrases given in the APC, as noted, are not phraseological units. A similar expression of the sememe «следовать» in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages, apparently, can be associated with the particular nature of the movement itself in comparison with such a concept as «идти».

The sememe «катиться» in the Azerbaijani language, in addition to the basic meanings (*diyirlənmək* and *gillənmək*), has a second meaning which looks like a semantization: *sürətlə getmək*. The APC contains three meanings of *diyirlənmək* (кататься; катиться, вращаясь; скатываться, скатиться) (vol. 1, p. 109) and one meaning *gillənmək* – direction) (v. 3, p. 226). It confirms our idea that movement is always directed, even if the direction is not realized as a goal. In terms of the manifestation of the semes denoting movement, the expression *Daş gilləndi* is no different from *Aşağı diyirlənmək* or *Çuxura diyirlənmək*. However, in the article on the word *gillənmək*, as we can see, an indication of the direction is given, while in the article there is no such indication of the verb *diyirlənmək*.

In Polish, the sememe «катиться» is denoted by the lexemes *toczyć się* and *staczać się*. At the same time, *toczyć się* in the БРПС is recorded in the meanings to *катиться; течь; вестись, идти; происходит* (vol. 1, p. 462). As you can see, the verb *toczyć się* has only one meaning related to objective movement. In the second, objective movement is also meant, but this meaning has a nominative-derived character in relation to the first. The third meaning is of a procedural nature.

The verb *staczać się* in the specified dictionary means *скатываться; сваливаться; опускаться на дно; впадать в крайнюю нищету погружаться в разврат* (vol. 2, p. 376). As we can see, this verb has a simpler semantic structure. It is the seme «снижение» or «ухудшение» that is relevant here. Consequently,

the verbs *скатываться* and *сваливаться*, cited as substitutes for *stacząc się*, should, in principle, be perceived in a figurative sense.

Thus, the sememe «катиться» in both languages is expressed in two lexemes. In both languages, meanings seem to be specialized in accordance with the semantics of movement and fall proper. Figurative meanings are completely determined by the nature of the subject-logical meaning.

The associative feature that motivates the transposition of the signifier is the seme «понижение» or «упадок», i.e. not just «катиться», which is associated with the relevance of the movement, but «скатиться», where «ухудшение» is actual.

As the analysis has shown, the differences in the systems of verbs of movement in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages are often artificial, since they are presented in lexicographic sources. In other words, we judge the differences in semantic structures by the lexicographic description. In this case, it is necessary to take into account the fact that dictionaries, as a rule, are based on a certain tradition, which most often has not only a strictly scientific, but also a historical and cultural character.

The main provisions and materials of this chapter are presented in the following articles and conference materials¹⁴.

¹⁴ Абдуллаева, С.Ф. Глаголы движения в польском и азербайджанском языках. Семема «ходить» // – Россия: Вестник ТГУ, – 2011. № 1, – с. 21-24; Сопоставительный анализ базовых глаголов движения «двигаться» и «идти» в польском и азербайджанском языках // – Баку: Бакинский славянский университет. Учёные записки (серия языка и литературы), – 2011. № 1. – с.156-163; К вопросу о сравнительно- сопоставительном анализе глагола «идти» в азербайджанском и польском языках // Материалы XXI республиканский научной конференции докторантов и молодых исследователей, – Баку: – 2017, с. 168-170; Принципы разграничения глагола движения «лететь» в азербайджанском и польском языках на семном уровне // – Баку: Бакинский государственный университет. Язык и литература, – 2017. № 2, – с. 161-164; Семантико-ситуативное и комбинаторное разграничение глагола движения «бежать» в азербайджанском и польском языках // – Баку: Бакинский славянский университет. Тагиевские чтения, – 2017. № 1, – с. 130-135; Анализ глаголов движения «повернуть/поворачивать» на польском и азербайджанском языках в сопоставительно-когнитивном аспекте // Материалы XXI республиканский научной конференции докторантов и молодых исследователей, – Баку: – 2019, – с. 153-156.

The **conclusion** summarizes the general results of the study. It is noted that, despite the fact that modern theoretical linguistics has developed a versatile and rich scientific apparatus, today there is a certain discrepancy in the understanding of certain concepts. In this regard, the work considered concepts such as system and structure, identity and difference, the asymmetry of the code and the heterogeneity of the content plan and the form plan, the dialectics of paradigmatic relations and syntagmatic connections, the configurability of the language system and the nature of system constraints, etc. Understanding the essence of these concepts determined the scientific and theoretical principles of this study. Otherwise, in the process of comparative analysis of the verbs of movement in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages, these principles and corresponding concepts were the initial ones.

If we consider that the philosophical and ontological essence of the concept of movement itself is diverse in its manifestations and necessarily exists in various forms, therefore, the implementation and representation of it (i.e. the concept of movement) in the linguistic plane will be associated with the distinction of basic forms and directions movement as a philosophical category. Movement as a philosophical essence is something a procedural phenomenon that encompasses all forms and types of changes and interactions in the world around us, the linguistic embodiment of which for the most part is intended to be realized by the verb, in the very essence of which the concept of movement, the concept of action, as an attribute of the verb word is laid.

Our research has shown that the verbs of movement in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages represent a certain closed system. The closed nature of the system is determined by the denotative basis of the semantic sphere itself. Nevertheless, the asymmetry of the code, on the one hand, the possibility of the formation of derivative words, on the other, significantly expands the scope of «movement» as such. Analysis of Polish and Azerbaijani verbs of movement shows that in the overwhelming majority of cases these words coincide. The differences are due to both the heterogeneity of the linguistic code in general and, in some cases, by the peculiarities of

the linguistic picture of the world. The most significant differences are also associated with differences in the grammatical structure of the compared languages.

In addition, the study revealed the influence of existing lexicographic traditions on the description of the verbs of movement in APC and БПРС. The БПРС is characterized by the integration of meanings. On the contrary, for the Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary, excessive detailing of the semantic structure of the word turns out to be essential. This circumstance leaves its mark on the perception of the semantics of the verbs of movement in the Polish and Azerbaijani languages, since it orientates both the reader and the researcher.

The main provisions of the thesis are reflected in the following publications of the author:

1. Предметно-логические связи денотата и характер их отражения в семантической структуре глаголов движения // – Баку: Актуальные проблемы изучения гуманитарных наук, – 2010. № 3, – с. 75-78.
2. Глаголы движения. Системность и метафорика в азербайджанском языке // – Баку: Азербайджанский университет языков. Научные вести, – 2010. № 2, – с.154-158.
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4. Сопоставительный анализ базовых глаголов движения «двигаться» и «идти» в польском и азербайджанском языках // – Баку: Бакинский славянский университет. Учёные записки (серия языка и литературы), – 2011. № 1. – с.156-163.
5. Семантическая структура глаголов движения в азербайджанском и польском языках и их лексикографическое описание // – Познань: Poznanskiye Studia Polonistyczne, – 2016. – s. 12-19.
6. Глаголы движения в азербайджанском и польском языках (на примере глаголов *hərəkət etmək* и *posuwac się*) // Материалы VIII международной научной конференции «Актуальные проблемы азербайджановедения», – Баку: – 2017, с. 21-23.

7. К вопросу о сравнительно-сопоставительном анализе глагола «идти» в азербайджанском и польском языках // Материалы XXI республиканский научной конференции докторантов и молодых исследователей, – Баку: – 2017, с. 168-170.
8. Принципы разграничения глагола движения «лететь» в азербайджанском и польском языках на семном уровне // – Баку: Бакинский государственный университет. Язык и литература, – 2017. № 2, – с. 161-164
9. Семантико-ситуативное и комбинаторное разграничение глагола движения «бежать» в азербайджанском и польском языках // – Баку: Бакинский славянский университет. Тагиевские чтения, – 2017. № 1, – с. 130-135.
10. Анализ глаголов движения «повернуть/поворачивать» на польском и азербайджанском языках в сопоставительно-когнитивном аспекте // Материалы XXI республиканский научной конференции докторантов и молодых исследователей, – Баку: – 2019, с. 153-156.
11. Глаголы движения польского и азербайджанского языков в сопоставительно-когнитивном аспекте // – Москва: Инновационные подходы в современной науке, – 2021. № 4. – с. 55-58.



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