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ABSTRACT

of a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Philology

**LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF COSMONYMS
(BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF RUSSIAN
AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES)**

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Urgency of the theme and the degree research. The relevance of the research is due to the importance of identifying the national specifics of the semantic space of different cosmonyms, which have not yet been subjected to lexical and semantic analysis with the identification of their features on the material of the Russian and Azerbaijani languages. The study of linguistic signs allows us to determine pragmatic and semantic connections both between Russian and Azerbaijani languages, and separately, and to provide information about the system that connects them. Properties that determine the systemic connection within one linguistic structure reveal relations of equality and difference, which can be observed in languages with different systems. The set of semantic means and groups of lexical categories - in Azerbaijani and Russian - ensures the identification of both common and differential linguistic features.

In Russian and Azerbaijani linguistics, cosmonyms are the object of research conducted in various aspects. Among the works devoted to the study of cosmonyms, we can show the following research works as Cosmonyms in term formation by Magerramova, S. A (based on the material of the Russian language) (2015); Cosmonyms and astronyms as onomastic units by Maslova I. B. (based on the material of Turkic folklore) (2012) ; Astronomy of Ancient Rus (2007) by Svyatsky D.

However, cosmonyms have not yet been the subject of a comprehensive study on the material of Russian and Azerbaijani languages. In this regard, submitted dissertation work aims to eliminate the gap.

The object and subject of the study. The object of the study is cosmonyms in the Russian and Azerbaijani languages, which are universal and unique objects of the nomination of the surrounding reality. The subject of the study is the lexical, phraseological and contextual means of verbalization of the lexical-semantic field of "Cosmonym" based on the material of the Russian and Azerbaijani

languages.

The aims and duties of the research. The aim of the study is to comprehensively describe the names of celestial bodies and identify the features of their representation in these languages. To achieve this goal, the following tasks are set:

- to characterize the lexical-semantic features of "Cosmonyms";
- to classify phraseological units into thematic classes and groups representing the heavenly bodies in the compared languages;
- to find out the similarity and difference of the representation of cosmonyms in the onomastic space on the material of these languages;
- to identify and systematize the relevant linguistic paremiological material;
- to define a group of terms and terminological combinations with the "cosmonym" component in the compared languages.

The research material was the data of explanatory, phraseological, paremiological, encyclopedic, onomastic, translation and terminological dictionaries of the Azerbaijani and Russian languages. The total number of examples is 373 in Azerbaijani, and 282 in Russian.

Research methods. The following methods and techniques were used in the course of the research:

1. The technique of directed sampling. This techniques was used when searching for material based on linguistic corpora of the Azerbaijani and Russian languages, as well as when selecting lexical material from explanatory dictionaries (in all three chapters);
2. The descriptive method and lexical-semantic analysis used when comparing the semantic fields of the concept under study in order to identify its core and periphery (in all three chapters);
3. The method of corpus analysis, which allows presenting the most objective description of the functioning of lexical units objectifying the lexical-semantic field of "Cosmonyms";
4. The comparative method used to establish the national and cultural

specificity of the Azerbaijani and Russian linguistic pictures of the world;

5. Paremiological and phraseological analysis (in the third chapter).

Provisions submitted for defense:

- Lexical-semantic field of “Cosmonyms” in a key concept in any language culture and it represents complex multilayer derivatives significant for the material of multi-systematic languages - Azerbaijani and Russian languages the comparative study of cosmonyms based on the material of diverse languages has great linguistic and cultural significance, since cosmonyms are nationally specific and reflect the peculiarities of mentality and world perception;

- While in the Russian language space the specificity of cosmonyms in terms and terminological combinations of various scientific fields has a higher nominative density, in the Azerbaijani language it is lower.

- The lexical-semantic field "Cosmonym" in the Russian and Azerbaijani languages presents differences in the linguistic and conceptual landscapes of the world on the basis of onyms, determines specific features in the assessment of the same concepts and phenomena in different linguistic cultures. Cosmonyms are very widely represented in the onomastics of the Azerbaijani language. In Russian they are presented in single cases and only in surnames.

- The study of phraseological units and paremiological fund of the language in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages, including stable components with the lexical-semantic field "Cosmonyms", allows us to determine that cosmonyms have influenced the worldview, customs, and everyday life of people throughout human history, as well as the national characteristics of the studied linguistic cultures.

- The dominant correlation group in Russian dialect phraseology is the group with the Sun lexeme. The frequency of use of these phraseological units can be explained by the fact that in

Slavic mythology and folk beliefs the Sun is, on the one hand, a celestial body located in the center of the light, illuminating everything and an object of worship, and on the other hand, as God, the King of the Sun.

- The lexical-semantic field of "cosmonym" is a stable phenomenon in both the Azerbaijani and Russian language spaces, since all celestial bodies in the studied languages have a positive meaning and are perceived by the individual as something valuable and important.

The scientific novelty of the research is the systematization and comprehensive comparative analysis of the names of celestial bodies based on the material of the Azerbaijani and Russian languages which are not cognate. Regarding the novelty of the study, the following should be noted:

1. for the first time, a comprehensive analysis is carried out in the study of cosmonyms as part of paremias, phraseological units, terms and proper names;

2. During a comprehensive study of the lexical-semantic field of "cosmonym", new factual material of the Azerbaijani language was identified in comparison with the Russian language;

3. when studying phraseological units and onyms, a discrepancy and an uneven ratio of language forms in both languages were revealed.

For the first time, the value, conceptual and figurative components of the lexical-semantic group of cosmonyms in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages were determined, and national-specific and universal components of the semantics of the concept under study were identified in languages and linguistic cultures of different systems.

Theoretical and practical significance of the study. The results of the study have theoretical significance not only in the linguistic aspects, but also in the linguacultural aspects. They provide new information about the paradigmatics and syntagmatics of the analyzed units, intellectual and associative perception and mastering

of the surrounding world by native speakers of Russian and Azerbaijani languages. The research material as fragments of macrofields can be used to describe the national and cultural specificity of linguistic pictures of the world.

The materials and results of the study can be used in universities when developing lecture courses on semasiology, phraseology, lexicology of the Azerbaijani and Russian languages, as well as special courses on linguistics and semantic processes in vocabulary. In the practice of teaching Russian as a foreign language, this material can be used in the work on expanding the vocabulary of students, as well as for the formation of language play skills in a foreign language.

Approbation and application. The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the speeches published in the theses of international conferences and journals.

The research results are reflected in the publications of interuniversity collections of scientific papers and scientific journals and 7 publications are included in the list of publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out. The research was carried out at the Department of "Russian and Eastern Languages" of Nakhchivan State University.

The structure and volume of the study in characters, indicating the overall volume by mark separately. The dissertation consists of an "introduction", three chapters, "conclusion" and a list of references. Introduction (14,625 characters), the first chapter I - 29 pages (52,895 characters), the second chapter II - 37 pages (64,565 characters), the third chapter III - 41 pages (78,309 characters), the conclusion - 9 pages (8,894 characters) and the list of references - 11 pages (20,128 characters). The total volume of the work is 136 pages (241,543 characters).

THE CONTENT OF THE WORK

The "Introduction" section of the dissertation discusses the relevance of the topic and the degree of development, draws attention to the object and subject of the research, goals and objectives, methods, and sources, indicates the main provisions put forward for defense, justifies the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation, and provides information about the approval and structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter titled **"Cosmonym" macrofield " in the term formation in the Russian and Azerbaijani languages"** consists of 3 sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter *"Research of the problem of cosmonyms in Russian and Azerbaijani linguistics"* provides an overview of scientific works devoted to various problems of cosmonyms, excursions are made into the history of cosmonyms, which are unique objects of linguistic nomination and scientific description.

Cosmonyms have played an important role in the lives of all Turkic peoples. The nomadic lifestyle of the Turkic peoples brought the importance of cosmic objects to the agenda, and the ancient Turks used the signs of cosmonyms to accurately determine the expected weather or time. The deification of celestial bodies in the Turkic languages was reflected in the language in the form of winged words, phraseological units, proverbs and sayings.

In the surrounding reality surrounding a person, everything is interconnected. There is an interaction between natural science and philological knowledge, which manifests itself through linguistic classification, which is clearly visible in the study of various cosmonyms. Thus, if astronomical encyclopedic dictionaries provide information about the diameter, mass, density, period of rotation around its axis, temperature and other such properties of celestial bodies, natural science facts that are part of natural science knowledge, linguistics is engaged in explaining the nature, characteristics, functions, lexical and semantic features of cosmonyms in a particular language, and compiling their classifications.

Cosmonyms, which are unique objects of linguistic nomination and scientific description, act as terms in a number of natural and linguistic sciences. Among cosmonyms, the Sun is known in the history and culture of many peoples of the world as an object of worship, the supreme and most powerful god, a standard for imitation, the embodiment of the highest justice and grace.

In Azerbaijani linguistics, cosmonyms are mainly considered in terms of their linguistic-stylistic characteristics¹, the peculiarities of cosmonyms, the ways of their formation and the formation of artistic-stylistic possibilities², the development of cosmonyms in the modern Azerbaijani literary language³, and the study of cosmonyms in Azerbaijani ashug poetry⁴.

In the second sub-chapter *"The main ways of term formation with the cosmonym" luna / / ay "in the Russian and Azerbaijani languages"*, the following ways of forming cosmonyms are systematized and analyzed:

In Russian:

1. by means of lexical suffix: Lunnik/Lunaria-a) "a genus of plants of the cruciferous family"⁵ The term "Лунник" is formed by attaching the suffix-ik (from Lat. -itis), denoting possession. The plant got its name because of the unusual shape of the fruit, similar to the full Moon; b) "space aircraft".
2. Compound word : Луносемянник – "Perennial dicotyledonous herbs with a curly stem". The term " Луносемянник " was formed by combining the roots of the words (the moon and the seed). The

¹ Mustafayeva, Q. Onomastik vahidlərin üslubi-lingvistik xüsusiyyətləri / Q.Mustafayeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2001. – 179 s.

² Bağirov, A.N. Kosmonimlərin yaranma yolları və bəzi lingvistik xüsusiyyətləri // – Naxçıvan: AMEA Naxçıvan Bölməsinin Xəbərləri, – 2013. № 1, – s. 112-118.

³ Qurbanov, A.M. Azərbaycan onomalogiyasının əsasları: [2 cildə] / A.Qurbanov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2004. – 504 s.

⁴ Mirzəyev, H. Aşıq poeziyasında yaşayan adlarımız və tariximiz / H.Mirzəyev. – Bakı: ADPU, – 1997. – 351 s.

⁵ Ефремова, Т.Ф. Современный толковый словарь русского языка: [в 3-х томах] / Т. Ефремов. – Москва: АСТ, Астрель, Харвест, – 2006. – том II. – 1168 с.: [электронный ресурс] / <https://www.efremova.info/>

plant got its from relatively large seeds, semi-lunar shape; the moon-fish is "a fish of the rocktooth family with a short spherical body that lives in warm seas".

3. The syntactic method: It is one of the productive ways of term formation. We have identified 8 thematic subgroups: a) Space terminology: lunar rover, lunar continent; b) Numismatic terminology: lunar calendar; c) Zoological terminology: lunar copra (a kind of dung beetle); lunar gourami (fish); lunar tooth (fish); lunar crucian; d) Geographical terminology: lunar landscape, lunar tide, etc.;

The lexeme "moon" under the semantic method of term formation changes its meaning and is used in slang vocabulary in the meanings: 1. an employee of the criminal investigation department; 2. an electric lamp.

In the Azerbaijani language with the "ay" component, we identified 3 terms related to the morphological method of addition by combining stems: ay-balıq, ay-ıldız, ay-ulduz.

In the third sub-chapter "*The main ways of term formation with the cosmonyms "sun, day, star / / günəş, gün, ulduz "* in the Russian and Azerbaijani languages", the following methods of formation of these cosmonyms are systematized and analyzed:

In Russian: 1. Among the morphological methods of forming terms with the "sun/star" component, the affixal method of formation should be particularly noted: Solnechnik – "I. 1. A marine fish from the order of fish close to perch-like, with a flat body and a double dorsal fin. 2. The simplest animal of the Sarcodaceae class with a spherical body, from which filamentous processes radiate in the form of rays. II. "A herbaceous plant of the family of Asteraceae, related to sunflower"; *Zvezdchatka* is a "genus of herbs of the clove family". The term is formed by joining two word-forming suffixes: the suffix-chat-with the meaning "having something, having a large amount" and the suffix-k-in the meaning "the result of an action". It got its name because of the shapes of its flowers.

2. Word composition-solntsetsvet - "shrubs, semi-shrubs or annual grasses". The term "solntsetsvet" is formed with combination of two words (sun and color). The plant got its name due to the fact that its flowers are always facing the sun; the *zvezdonos* is a "mole". The term *zvezdonos* is formed by combining the two words (star and nose), in the literal sense of the nose in the form of a star. Also, the name of the other animal with the same name is starfish.

The syntactic method is one of the most productive ways of term formation. We have identified 8 thematic subgroups: a) Physical terminology: solar corona, solar flare, solar battery / panel; b) Space terminology: solar sail (a device that uses the pressure of sunlight or a laser on a mirror surface to propel a spacecraft); c) Zoological terminology: sun heron / bird (bird of the crane order), star catfish, star ancistrus, star cichlid (fish), star sawfly-weaver (insect, pest of coniferous species), star bacteria, etc.

In the Azerbaijani language with the "ay" component, we have identified 9 terms related to the morphological and syntactic method of by combining the other word stems: *Günağaşı* – "the place where the sun falls"; *Günəbaxan* – "the place where the sun is planted, the sunflower field"; *Günəbaxanlıq* – "the place where the sun falls, the place where the sun holds the sun"; *Günəvər* - "the place where the Day falls, the place where the day holds; sunny place"; *Gündönümü* – "time of the sun to pass the farthest point of the equator of the sky"; *Ulduzaoxşar / Ulduzşəkilli* – "in the form of A Star"; *Ulduznışan* – "the star above from the tab in the form" et al.

When considering the terms formed syntactically in the Azerbaijani language, we identified three lexical and thematic groups: a) Geographical terminology: solar energy (light and heat radiated by the Sun), solar activity (a set of changes occurring on the surface and in the atmosphere of the Sun), solar wind (the flow of plasma filtered from the sun into interplanetary space, the movement of charged particles of cosmic origin in phase), solar flare (especially bright areas observed on the surface of the Sun), b) Botanical

terminology: sunflower oil (oil obtained from sunflower seeds); c) Historical term: son of The Sun (one of the titles of the Pharaoh in Ancient Egypt).

The second chapter of the *"Cosmonym Macrofield" in the onomastics of the Russian and Azerbaijani languages* consists of four sub-chapters. In the first sub-chapter "Micropole "ay, moon" in the onomastics of the Azerbaijani and Russian languages", a systematic description of the linguistic means of objectification of the micropole "ay, moon" in the anthroponymic system of the modern Azerbaijani and Russian languages is carried out.

As M. A. Huseynov notes, *"unlike the function of ordinary speech and communication, onomastic units, as the material of artistic creativity, hide great and attractive riddles in their internal semantics, their expressive potential plays an important role in creating a reliable and powerful artistic and aesthetic foundation"*⁶.

It should be particularly noted that in the Azerbaijani language, names with the "ay" component are associated with various aspects of human life much more and more significantly than names with the sun and stars components:

Let's look at specific examples: Ayçöhrə - female name: Turk. ay + Turk. çöhrə (face, appearance) - "moon-faced"; Aybəniz - female name: Turk. ay + Turk. bəniz - "moon-faced"; Aycan // Aycanə - female name: Turk. ay + can // can - "like the moon in soul"; Aytən // Aytan - female name: Turk. ay + Turk. tən // tan - "similar in body to the moon." In classical Azerbaijani literature it is used in the meaning of "body"; Aydın - male name: Turk. ay + Turk. dın (light, morning) - "the light of the moon; bright, radiant; slave; enlightened"; Aybikə - female name: Turk. ay + Turk. bikə - refers to hybrid anthroponyms. The word "bikə" is an archaized anthroponym;

⁶ Hüseynova, M.A. Onomastik vahidlərin poeziya dilində potensial inikasınları// Bakı: Elmi xəbərlər. Humanitar elmlər seriyası. Qərbi Kaspi Universiteti. – 2019, №2 – s.45.

Aygöhər // Aygövhər - female name: Turk. ay + pers. göhər // gövhər (jewel, precious stone) - "pearl of the moon", etc.

Unlike the Azerbaijani language, in modern Russian, the lexeme "moon" does not participate in the formation of personal names. One Russian anthroponyms, we identified one surname with the component "month" – *Mesyatsev* and one surname with the component "moon" - *Lunev*.

While viewing Russian anthroponyms, we have identified a surname with the component “month (месяц)” – *Mesyatsev* and a surname with the component “Moon (Лuna)” – *Lunev*. The surname of *Mesyatsev* is widely spread among the Russian clergy and may have an artificial origin.

In the second sub-chapter titled *"Microfield "of the sun//günəş, the sun" in the onomastics of the Russian and Azerbaijani languages"*, male and female names with the component "gun//günəş" in the Azerbaijani language are conditionally divided into three large groups: names of Azerbaijani origin, names of foreign language origin and mixed names:

1. Names of Azerbaijani origin: *Günətay/ / Güntay* – this appellative consists of two components: "gün" and "tay". The word form " tay "in the anthroponym of Turkic origin means"one of a pair". It is used in the meaning " like the Sun; beautiful as the Sun"; *Elgün* is a masculine name consisting of two components: el+gün. When considering the anthroponym, the following meanings can be distinguished: 1. lifestyle, the day of the people; 2. the sun, the light of the people; 3. the people;

2. names of foreign language origin: *Xurşid/ / Xurşidə* (sunny) - a male name, meaning "Sun, solar rays"; *Şəmsinur* (literary meaning: sunlight) is a two-component female name consisting of word forms: *şəmsi* +*nur*. The lexeme "nur" is of Arabic origin and means "light"; *Zərnigar/ / Zərniyar* (literary meaning: *günəş üzlü*). According to linguist A. Pashayev, the lexemes " zar/ / zər "in the

Persian language are synonymous with Turkic words and mean "yellow, sun, fire, light"⁷.

3. Mixed names: Günəşəli-male name: Turk. günəş + Arabic. - Ali – literary meaning Ali, who looks like the Sun; Günbahar is a female name: Turk. sun + Persian. bahar-literary meaning: spring sun; Günnur / / Günnurə//Günnuru-female name: Turk. gün + arab. nur + a / /u-literary meaning: the light of the sun, the light of beauty; Günruh-female name: Turk. gün + arab. Ruh-literary meaning: Sun soul, etc.

Unlike the Azerbaijani language, in modern Russian the lexeme "sun" does not participate in the formation of personal names. When considering Russian anthroponyms, we identified surnames formed with the "sun" component - Solntsev, Solnyshkin/Solnushko / Solnushkin /Solnyshkov, Solnopekov.

In the third subchapter titled *"Microfield" ulduz // star "in the onomastics of the Russian and Azerbaijani languages"* cosmonyms with proper names are considered and analyzed. The analysis is carried out by dividing cosmonyms with anthroponyms into special motivational groups.

In Azerbaijani anthroponymy, there is the formation of names only with the appellative cosmonym or two-component ones formed by combining the cosmonym with various words: *Ulduza/ / Ulduzə* - this appellative was formed by combining the lexeme " ulduz "and the affix"- a/ -ə", meaning celestial body". There are phonetic variants of the nomination in the form: *Yıldıza/Yulduza; Sulduz* is a male name consisting of two components: "su" and "ulduz". It is used in the meaning of "star"⁸⁸. It is noteworthy that there is a female form of the name *Sulduza//Sulduzə*, consisting of three components: Su+Ulduz and the affix-a, meaning "beautiful star";

⁷ Paşayev, A., Bəşirova, A. Azərbaycan şəxs adlarının izahlı lüğəti. – Bakı: Mütərcim – 2011 – 340 s.

⁸ Paşayev, A. Azərbaycan şəxs adlarının izahlı lüğəti / A.Paşayev, A.Bəşirova. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2011. – s. 215.

Kəhkaşan//Kahkaşan/Kəhkəşan (female name; "a collection of stars; Milky Way"; *Kövkab//Kökkab* (female name: "star"); *Nəcim//Nəcimə* (male //female name: "Ulduz").

Rarely the names of Greek origin are also met: The names of Greek origin "Esfir/ / Esfira" - the word form comes from the Greek word "esther" and means "star". According to some scientists, this form came from the Persian word "setare".

Unlike the Azerbaijani language, in modern Russian, the use of the lexeme "star" in the formation of personal names is not observed. When considering Russian anthroponyms, we identified the following surnames with the component "Star" - Zvezdilin, Zvezdochetov, Zvezdkin, Zvezdochkin, Zvezdinsky.

In the fourth subchapter of II chapter titled ***"The Planets" "microfield in the onomastics of the Russian and Azerbaijani languages"*** we identified the following groups in order to determine appellatives with the names of the planets in the Russian and Azerbaijani languages:

1. Venus/Zöhrə - Nahid / / Nahidə is a male // female name of Arabic origin, meaning "teenager, Venus"; Zöhrə//Zəhra//Zəhrə is a female name of Arabic origin, meaning "Venus, radiant, bright, beautiful", which, in our opinion, can be associated with a distinctive feature of the planet Venus – it is visible even in the light of day.

Unlike the Azerbaijani language, in the Russian language, the lexeme "Venus", does not participate only in the formation of personal names, but also surnames. Let's consider specific examples: Venus is a female name of Latin origin from the word "Venus", meaning "love"; *Venerov* is a Russian surname created artificially.

2. Mercury - Utarit / / Utarid/ / Utarita/ / Utarida/ / Ütarita//Ütaridə is a female name of Arabic origin, meaning "the star of the rising sun, the planet Mercury".

When considering Russian anthroponyms, we identified a personal name with the component "Mercury" - Mercury/Merkul.

The name Mercury is derived from the Latin word "Mercurius" - the god of trade. The word "merx" means the word product.

In the fifth subchapter of Chapter II, entitled "The macro-area of "cosmonym" in toponyms of the Russian and Azerbaijani languages", toponyms formed with the "cosmonym" component in the Russian and Azerbaijani languages are systematized. The following cosmonyms that participate in the formation of toponyms can be noted: солнце/гунеш-гун, Луна/Ай, звезда/улдуз, Mars.

For example: in Russian toponymy: Lunný – a small river on Kotelny Island (in Russia, in the territory of Yakutia). A gold deposit was discovered in that stream. This name is associated with the color of the cosmonym.

In Azerbaijani toponymy: Aygünlü – a village in the territory of the Davachi district. According to some researchers, the name of the village is associated with the root of the word "Aygün", which combines two cosmonyms that are opposite to each other – the cosmonyms "Ай" and "Гунеш".

Cosmonyms, which are an integral part of mythology, folklore, phraseology, paremiology, etc., and are reflected in all areas of art, occupy a special place in the linguistic landscape of any people, including the Azerbaijani people.

The third chapter titled "*Cosmonym Macrofield*" in phraseology and paremiology of the Azerbaijani and Russian languages" consists of four sub-chapters.

The first subchapter titled "*Microfield* sun" in Russian and Azerbaijani phraseology" reflects the results of a comparative analysis of phraseological units of the lexical-semantic field "sun" in the semantic-stylistic aspect. Let's consider phraseological units with the component "sun//sunny, günəş//gün" in specific speech styles:

1. *Dialect phraseology/folk phraseology*: *злотать солнце* – "*günəşi udmaq*" – "about a person who loves to do nothing (*in the Novgorod dialect*)"; *ловить солнце пешетом (пухтерём)* – "to do nothing"; *лежать за солнцем* – "to live idly (*in the Volgograd and*

Siberian dialect) *на одном солнце портянки сушили//на одном солнышке онучи сушили* – “*bir Günəş altında corablarımızı qurutmuşuq*” – about a distant relative, distant kinship (Pskov dialect)”; Unlike the Russian language in the Azerbaijani language, the use of the lexemes “günəş//gün” in dialect phraseology is not observed.

2. *Book phraseology*: “The phraseology the sun of Russian poetry “is used figuratively in the meaning”about a brilliant man”. For the first time, this expression appeared in a brief notification of the death of A. S. Pushkin. The phraseology “and there are spots on the sun” is used in the meaning of “*there is nothing perfect in the world, without a flaw, even great people are not perfect*”, etc.

The lexeme “günəş // gün” in Azerbaijani book phraseology is distinguished by the following stable combinations: “*günəşi batmaq*”, “*günəş altında yer*”, “*günəşi tərsinə oxumaq*”, “*günəş gülmək*”, “*günəşi salamlamaq*”. / “*sunset*”, “*Earth under the sun*”, “*read the sun in reverse*”, “*laugh at the sun*”, “*greet the sun*”.

3. *Colloquial phraseology*: *За ушко да на солнышко – qulağından yapışıb günəşə dartmaq*; It is noteworthy that in the Russian language the lexeme “sun” is also used in slang, criminal vocabulary, for example: *the sun in a bag* “1. *deception*; 2. *Basement*”; *the sun of a convict (convict)//prison sun* “*electric lamp in the cell*”; *the sun shone on someone* “*someone got out of prison after serving a sentence*”⁹. In addition, the tattoo “*rising sun*” means freedom.

A comparative study has shown that there are more colloquial phraseological units with the “sun” component in the Azerbaijani language than in the Russian language: «*günəşdə yanmaq*», «*gün hardan doğub// gün hansı tərəfdən doğub*», «*günü axşam eləmək*».

⁹ Мокиенко В.М. Большой словарь русских поговорок. Более 40 000 образных выражений / В.М.Мокиенко, Т.Г.Никитина. – Москва: ОЛМА Медиа Групп, – 2007. – с. 655-656.

/"burning in the sun", "day after day // on which side the day was born", "day in the evening"/.

Let's note that based on the data obtained, a group of colloquial phraseological units with the sun component can be distinguished in the Azerbaijani language: *gün batmamış kəlləni atmaq/ throw the sun-set skull; gün hayandan doğub//çıxdı/ The day came out of the hay*¹⁰.

The second sub-chapter titled "The microfield "star" in Russian and Azerbaijani phraseology" reflects the results of a comparative analysis of the phraseological units of the lexical and semantic field "star" - one of the units of mentality in the semantic-stylistic aspect based on the material of the Russian and Azerbaijani languages. Both in Russian and Azerbaijani phraseology, the celestial object "star" has a conceptual significance. The microfield "star" is widely represented in the phraseology of both languages.

Let's consider phraseological units with the component "star/ / asterisk, ulduz" in specific speech styles:

1. *Colloquial phraseology*: хватать звезды с неба, родиться под счастливой звездой, до звезды (*göydən ulduzları dərmək, xoşbəxt ulduz altında doğulmaq, ulduzlaradək*). In the Azerbaijani language: *uduzu bir olmaq, ulduzu üzüinə gülmək, ulduzu doğmaq, ulduzu parlamağa, başlayır, ulduz saydırmaq, ulduz ulduzu çağırır*.

In this subgroup, both in the Azerbaijani language and in the Russian language, positive-colored stable phrases are dominant. In both languages, the image of "star" in colloquial phraseology becomes a means of depicting good luck, success, dreaminess, happiness.

2. *Book phraseology*: звезда чья, кого вошла (somebody's star shone) // вошла звезда славы (fame star shone), звезда кого,

¹⁰ Orucov, Ə. Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti / Ə.Orucov, A.Axundov, B.Rəhimzadə, N.Rəhimzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006, I cild, II cild, III cild, IV cild: / [электронный ресурс] / <https://www.azleks.az/dictionaries/4/azerbaycan-dilinin-izahli-lugeti>, – 864

чья закатилась (one's star set), звезда первой величины (the star standing the highest) // звезда величайшей величины (the brightest star), восходящая звезда (rising star) // восходящая звезда чего (somebody's rising star), ulduzu barişmaq // ulduzları barişmaq-one's star(s) united.

In this subgroup, phraseological units characterize the opposite concepts of happiness // unhappiness, love // hate, success // failure. It is noteworthy that the verbs give a positive and negative coloring barişmamaq// barişmaq, parlammaq// batmaq.

3. *Dialect phraseology*: A group of dialect phraseological units with the component "star" should be highlighted, denoting the names of planets, stars, etc: вечерняя (вечерошная, утренняя) звезда – evening (evening, morning) star "planet Venus (Don dialect)"; волчья звезда – wolf star "constellation Ursa Major"; дорожные звёзды – road stars "Milky Way".

In this lexical-semantic field, the use of phraseologisms of a terminological-semantic nature is very rare: красноармейская звёздочка “садовый цветок космея” – Red Army star “cosmeya garden flower¹¹”. Unlike the Russian language, the use of “star” lexemes is not found in the dialect phraseology of the Azerbaijani language.

The third sub-chapter titled *"The moon microfield in Russian and Azerbaijani phraseology"* reflects the results of a comparative analysis of phraseological units of the lexical-semantic field "moon"-one of the units of mentality - in the semantic and stylistic aspect. In both Russian and Azerbaijani phraseology, the celestial object "moon" has a conceptual significance. The microfield "moon" is widely represented in Russian phraseology.

Let's consider phraseological units with the component "moon/ / ay" in specific speech styles:

¹¹ Мокиенко В.М. Большой словарь русских поговорок. Более 40 000 образных выражений / В.М.Мокиенко, Т.Г.Никитина. – Москва: ОЛМА Медиа Групп, – 2007. – с. 248-249

1. Book phraseology: ничто не вечно под луною – (nothing is eternal under the moon), ничто не ново под луною – (nothing is new under the moon).

2. Colloquial phraseology: The lexeme "moon" in the Russian language mainly characterizes human feelings, for example: to sigh at the moon "to be in romantic mood"; Луну за рога схватить – to grab the moon by the horns - "gerçəkləşməyən xəyal", выть на луну – "to howl at the moon "sıxıntıdan fəryad etmək" – "to languish from longing, boredom";

3. Dialect phraseology: 1. Луна на молоду – The moon is young – used in the meaning of "new moon" (Siberian dialect); 2. Луну крадут (украли) – The moon is stolen – stolen) - in the meaning of "about a lunar eclipse" (Ural dialect); 3. Тёплая луна – The warm moon – in the meaning of "Sun" (Pskov dialect). It is noteworthy that in the Russian language, phraseological units.

It is interesting that phraseological units with the "moon" component are also used in slang vocabulary, which can be grouped by thematic classes: 1. Criminal jargon: “быть на луне” – "to be shot, “идти на луну” – "to be sentenced to be shot", “отправить (послать, пустить) на луну кого-либо” – "to kill, shoot someone"; 2. General youth jargon: “иди луну расчёсывай” – "the requirement to retire, leave someone alone"; крутить луну – "to lie, deceive someone".

The lexeme "ay" in the Azerbaijani language is distinguished in the following stable combinations: «ay ötdü, il dolandı»/"the moon has passed, the year has passed" it is used in the meaning of "the passage of time"; " ay işığında iynə saplamaq "is used in the meaning of " see well"; " ay parçası "is used mainly in the meaning of "a very beautiful, attractive girl".

In the fourth subchapter titled *"Macrofield" cosmonym* "in the Azerbaijani and Russian paremia" space objects are considered as part of the paremia, and also conduct a comparative study of the material in both languages. It is known that cosmonyms attracted

attention in ancient times; they belong to the oldest layer of vocabulary. Let's consider the following cosmonyms:

The sun//the sun (солнце//солнышко); При солнце тепло, а при матери добро – warm with the Sun, but kind with the mother; Солнце пригреет – все поспеет – The sun warms - everything will ripen; Не солнце, всех не обогреешь (на всех не угреешь) Not the sun, you won't warm everyone (you won't get blackheads on everyone)//; Хорошо солнышко: летом печет, а зимой не греет – The sun is good: it burns in summer, but it doesn't warm in winter; На весь мир и солнышко не упечь (не угреть) – You can't put the sun away for the whole world (you can't get blackheads); Ни солнышку всех не угреть, ни царю на всех не угодить –The sun rises, the master's hours are not asked; Neither the sun will not get blackheads on everyone, nor the king will not please everyone;

Gün kimi aydıdır – it is as bright as a day; Gün doğunuşundan bəllidir- it is obvious from the sunrise; Gün altında yatmayan kölgənin gədrini bilməz – the one who does not sleep in the Sun will not know the value of shade; Gün öz işığını hec kəsdən əsirgəməz – the Sun will not lack its beams; Günəşdən gizlənən yarasalardı- the ones who hide from the Sun are bats.

Луна - moon ; Русский час – с днем тридцать – Russian hour – with a day of thirty; деревенский месяц – с неделей десять - village month - with a week of ten; Год – житейский, день – в святцах, а месяц на небе (т.е. неизвестно когда, о будущем) Year-everyday, day - in the saints, and moon is in the sky (i.e. the future whose time is unknown);

Ay var, gün var, tələməyə nə var – there is a month, there is a day, why should we hurry; Ayın on beşi qaranlıq isə, on beşi aydınlıqdır- 15 days of the month is dark while 15 days of the month is light; Ay tamam, hesab bəlli – The month is complete, the sum is known; Ay qaranlığı axşamdan məlumdur- The dark of the moon is known from the evening.

Звезда//звездочка: Не считай звезды, а гляди в ноги: чего не найдешь, так хоть не упадешь - Don't count the stars, but look at your feet: what you won't find, at least you won't fall. Запря вгонит, другая выгонит (в дом, из дому) – The dawn will drive in, the other will drive out (into the house, out of the house);

Ulduzu barişmayanın salamıda savaşıdır- The greetings of the ones whose stars don't unite are fight ; İlan ulduz görməsə ölməz -The snake will not die unless it sees the star; Yeddi göydə bir ulduz yoxdur -there is not a single star in the 7 skies.

In some proverbs and sayings, different heavenly bodies are used in one context: И месяц светит, когда солнца нет//солнца нет, так и месяц светит – And the moon shines when there is no sun, so the month moon shines; Краснее красного солнышка, яснее ясного месяца –Redder than a red sun, clearer than a clear moon; *Ay doğar – gün dincələr -The moon is born, the day relaxes; Ay işığını gündən alar – The moon gets its light from the Sun; Ay görmüşün ulduza nə minnəti!?- Why should one request for the star who has seen the moon!?*

In the Conclusion section of the dissertation, the scientific and theoretical conclusions obtained from the research conducted throughout the study are summarized as follows:

1. The conducted research of cosmonyms in Russian and Azerbaijani languages reflects specific features of national thinking and cultural significance of terms related to the Sun, Moon, and Moon. Russian and Azerbaijani languages are enriched with numerous stable expressions and phraseological units based on these cosmonyms, which testifies to their emotional richness and cultural importance for speakers of these languages.

2. In both languages, cosmonyms are components of terms related to various fields of science and technology. The analysis of the materials shows that in the formation of terms with the macrofield "cosmonym" in the Russian language, the syntactic method of word formation occupies a central place. The second place

in productivity is occupied by the morphological method of word formation. In the Azerbaijani language, the number of terms formed by morphological and syntactic methods is small.

3. In the Azerbaijani lexical-semantic system, various groups of names belonging to the Azerbaijani, Arabic and Persian traditions are distinguished. It is important to note that the studied field associated with the cosmonym "ay" plays an important role in the formation and expansion of the system of Azerbaijani anthroponyms. This emphasizes the significance of the month and the Moon in the culture of the Azerbaijani people and the symbols and traditions associated with it.

4. Analysis of Russian anthroponyms revealed the presence of a personal name with the component "Mercury" - Mercury/Merkul. The name Mercury comes from the Latin word "Mercurius", which refers to the god of trade. This word comes from "merx", which means goods. It is important to note the fact that personal names associated with the names of planets are more often presented in the masculine form, such as Mars and Mercury.

In the Azerbaijani language, names associated with the planets Mars and Mercury are feminine appellatives. This indicates the peculiarities of the formation and use of anthroponyms in different languages and cultures.

5. Russian phraseology with the component "Sun" dominates, especially in dialectal expressions, which is connected with the peculiarities of Slavic mythology and beliefs, where the sun is perceived as a luminary illuminating the world, and also as a deity, the Tsar-Sun. This explains the high frequency of use of phraseological units with the component "Sun" in the Russian language.

6. The analyzed phraseological units reflect the national, cultural and mental characteristics of peoples. In the symbolism of many peoples, the Moon characterizes the feminine principle, which includes purity, chastity, and changeability. However, in Azerbaijani

phraseological units, "moon" acquires a positive connotation; representatives of the Azerbaijani people praise the beauty of women, so phraseological units pay special attention to femininity and beauty. This sign personifies "beauty". In Russian phraseological units, the lexeme "moon" most often has a negative connotation, a gradation of "anxiety - sadness, sorrow, melancholy, loneliness - death" arises.

7. The microfield "star" in Russian and Azerbaijani is bright and diverse and finds linguistic embodiment in stable combinations that characterize and symbolize intelligence, happiness, luck, and is also a means of depicting the person himself. The presence of such phraseological units in both languages clearly demonstrates the degree of understanding of the microfield "star" in the Russian and Azerbaijani linguistic picture of the world.

8. The dominant correlative group among the studied proverbs in the Russian language is the lexeme "sun", while in the Azerbaijani language it is "moon". All celestial bodies in the compared languages have a positive connotation and are perceived by people as something valuable and important.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following publications:

1. Исследование проблемы космонимов в русском и азербайджанском языкознании // Проблема гуманитарного образования: филология, журналистика, история. Сборник научных статей III Международной научно-практической конференции, – Пенза: Издательство Пензенский Государственный Университет, – 8-10 декабря 2016 г., – 2016, – с.199-204.

2. Микрополе “Солнце” в русской и азербайджанской фразеологии // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universitetinin Elmi əsərləri, –2018. № 1, – s. 66-73.

3. Микрополе “Звезда” в русской и азербайджанской фразеологии // – Bakı: AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu. “Tədqiqlər” jurnalı, – 2018. № 2, – s.168-178.

4. Макрополе “космоним” в азербайджанских и русских паремиях // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2018. № 4 (108) - s.134-136.

5. Микрополе “Gün // Günəş, Солнце” в ономастике русского и азербайджанского языков // – Naxçıvan: AMEA Naxçıvan Bölməsinin İncəsənət, Dil və Ədəbiyyat İnstitutu. “Axtarışlar” jurnalı, – 2019. Cild 11, № 3 (33), – s.65-73.

6. Микрополе “Ау, Луна // Месяц” в ономастике русского и азербайджанского языков // – Naxçıvan: Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi əsərləri, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2020. – № 1 (102), I cild, – s.152-159.

7. Микрополе “ulduz // звезда” в ономастике русского и азербайджанского языков // – Bakı: AMEA M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2020. № 5, – s.151-156.

8. Основные способы терминообразования с космонимом “Луна //Ау” в русском и азербайджанском языках // – Киев: Язык и культура. Киевский национальный университет имени Тараса Шевченко. – 2020. Выпуск 22, том V (200), – s.165-170.

9. Микрополе “Планеты” в ономастике русского и азербайджанского языков // – Naxçıvan: AMEA Naxçıvan Bölməsinin İncəsənət, Dil və Ədəbiyyat İnstitutu. “Axtarışlar” jurnalı, – 2020. Cild 13, № 4 (38), – s.78-81.

10. Микрополе “планеты (Юпитер, Меркурий)” в ономастике русского и азербайджанского языков // “Regional inkişafın təmin olunmasında innovativ tendensiya: Reallıqlar və müasir çağırışlar” mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Mingəçevir: – 11-12 dekabr 2020-ci il, – 2020, – s. 510-511.

11. Лексико-семантическое поле “Луна” в системе русского и азербайджанского языков // Современные

исследования в области русского языка как иностранного. Сборник статей по материалам Международной научно-практической конференции молодых преподавателей, – Пенза: Издательство Пензенский Государственный Университет, –19 мая 2021 г., – 2021, – s.8-12.

12. Основные способы терминообразования с космонимами "Солнце, звезда // Günəş, gün, ulduz" в русском и азербайджанском языках // Çağdaş Azərbaycan dilinin müasir problemləri” mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Naхçıvan: Qeyrət, – 30 oktyabr 2020-ci il, – 2021, – s.105-110.

13. Макрополе “космоним” в топонимах русского и азербайджанского языков // – Bukhara, Uzbekistan: Научный вестник Бухарского Государственного Университета. – 2024. № 6, – s.153-155.

14. Микрополе “Луна” в русской и азербайджанской фразеологии // 5.Uluslararası bilimsel araştırmalar kongresi, 22-23 şubat 2025, – Bursa, s.854-859.

15. National specifics of cosmonyms in the azerbaijani and russian language space // I Международная научно-практическая конференция «Филология будущего, которое мы создаем: тенденции, смыслы, приоритеты», Московский Международный Университет, 26 марта 2025 г.



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