

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**STUDY OF STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC  
CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN  
THE AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGE**

Specialty: 5706.01 - Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology

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## INTRODUCTION

**Research issue rationale and development rate.** In the linguistic system the separation of phraseology that has a special place as a separate direction among linguistic studies, the increase of scientific-theoretical researches conducted in that field and the determination of the bases, units, and specific characteristics of phraseology in these works, as well as the identification of the similarities and differences of complex words and word combinations with phraseology, as well as stable went on the basis of the study of other issues related to phraseologisms that make up a special layer of word combinations. Undoubtedly, the scientific-theoretical and practical issues of the new direction formed within a certain science appear, the solution of which, the determination of methods and methods of approaching the problem and the creation of scientific concepts are based on consistent scientific research. There is a need to anticipate the principles of succession, to direct the scientific researches in the field to the right course, and to review all the work done from time to time in a certain system and sequence in the evolution of the scientific results obtained in such a process. This necessity makes it urgent that researches related to phraseology should be comprehensively researched from the prism of the history of linguistics.

Generally, we can group our conclusions as follows if we make generalizations about the problems of phraseological research and their solutions in linguistics, including Azerbaijani linguistics: 1) phraseology is one of the important and complex areas of language; 2) all languages have a phraseological fund that includes a large number of phraseological units; 3) phraseology is one of the historical categories of the language and is constantly developing; 4) national thinking is reflected in phraseology; 5) the phraseology of each language has specific aspects; 6) phraseology has its own structural and semantic features; 7) the process of creation of new phraseological units takes place on the basis of existing phraseological units of the language.

There are still many issues that cause scientific disputes, and an unequivocal attitude to them has not been formed in research on phraseology. According to our opinion, it is important to determine the scope of such issues and to make generalizations in relation to them, to determine the scientific-theoretical direction for research. The reason for the emergence of the mentioned idea is, first of all, the same and similar considerations in recent times, to be a little more precise, in phraseological studies conducted in the last ten years. In our linguistics, the cases of choosing the same scientific-theoretical issues, as well as changing the research source or material on Ph.D, the same problem over and over again as a topic for Ph.D. in philology. We believe that selecting new research in this way diverts attention from the problems that will meet the requirements of the modern era. Studying and systematizing the history and trends of phraseology research can prevent the emergence of ineffective scientific research in this field.

In recent times, many authors have conducted extensive research on the phraseology of the Azerbaijani language. Among our linguists, A.Babayev, K.Aliyev, A.Gurbanov, S.Jafarov, H.Bayramov, A.Demirchizade, M.Adilov, G.Yusifov, and M.Mirzaliyeva in studying the characteristics, development directions and problems of phraseology should be highly appreciated. In addition, in the last ten years, interest in the field of phraseology in linguistics has increased, and the number of scientific research works has also increased. We can show the research of others as an example F.V.Salayeva, K.Sh.Ahmadova, L.M.Jafarova, A.H.Hajiyeva, A.S.Khalilov, G.Ch.Mahmudova.

We highly appreciate the scientific research of the linguists as we have listed. But in addition to this, we should also note that there are a number of unresolved issues in the field of phraseology. While examining the conducted studies, we see the development of phraseology in the Azerbaijani language in a more stylistic direction, and it can be said that most scientific studies devoted to phraseology are limited to the collection of phraseological units in the language of one or another writer and poet and reporting their relationships.

Another approach in this research work is to start with an overview of the research conducted on the basis of a certain problem. Information is provided about some of the previously performed works related to this field the attitude to these works is reported for those reviews. Repetitions are observed in the reviews at this time. This tendency can be evaluated as a widespread study of research directions and history of phraseology. Although the history of the study of phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics has not yet been studied in a complex and systematic way.

**The object and subject of research.** The object of the conducted research is the phraseological research of Azerbaijani linguists. The subject of the research is the theoretical, unique features of Azerbaijani phraseology, the research directions of the structural-semantic features of phraseologisms in the Azerbaijani language.

**The purpose and objectives of the study.** The main goal of the work is to study the research directions and history of phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics. In order to achieve the goal, the following specific tasks are expected to be fulfilled:

- To define the beginning date of phraseological studies in Azerbaijani linguistics;
- To identify the researchers who comprehensively studied phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics and to determine the conceptual directions in their work;
- Review of concepts of Azerbaijani linguists regarding the general theoretical issues of phraseology, which will be interested in the world linguists;
- To clarify the attitude of Azerbaijani linguists to the solution of general theoretical issues of phraseology;
- To study and systematize the opinions of Azerbaijani researchers about the essence, place and position of phraseologisms in the language;
- To define the opinions of Azerbaijani researchers about the semantic, structural-grammatical features of phraseologisms;

- To study the links that observed in the study of phraseology in Azerbaijan;
- To clarify the scientific problematics of recent researches related to phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics;
- To determine the development prospects of Azerbaijani phraseology.

**Research methods.** In the dissertation, mainly the descriptive method was used, as well as the method of comparison and comparison.

#### **Basic theses for defense:**

Research on phraseology in Azerbaijan was founded in the second half of the XX century.

1. Mukhtar Huseynzade was the first Azerbaijani linguist who conducted research on phraseology. The work he started was later continued by S. Jafarov, A. Demirchizade, M. Islamov, A. Gurbanov, H. Bayramov and others.

2. Azerbaijani linguist M. Taghiyev created the "Phraseological environment theory" in phraseology based on the materials of the Russian language, and in the world linguistics this theory is currently being applied.

3. H. Bayramov conducted the first comprehensive study of the phraseology of the Azerbaijani language. The next complex study in this field belongs to M. Mirzaliyeva.

4. In Azerbaijan, phraseological concepts were created on the basis of different language theories.

5. In the modern period, both scientific-theoretical and practical scope of researches on phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics has expanded to a great extent.

6. Azerbaijani linguists study the phraseology of different languages.

7. The theory of studying phraseology in a comparative aspect has emerged in Azerbaijani linguistics.

8. The research work of Azerbaijani linguists on the translation of phraseological units started in the second half of the 20th century and currently covers a wider scale.

**The scientific novelty of the research.** The systematic and complex study of the researches of Azerbaijani phraseologists is the scientific novelty of the dissertation. In the study, the scientific-theoretical evolution of the problem of phraseological research is traced for the first time and its tendencies in the modern era are clarified. The research conducted in the direction of determining the scientific value of the theory of phraseology formed in Azerbaijan also belongs to the scientific novelty of the work. The development of the theory of phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics was studied on the basis of research from the time when it was first started until today, theoretical generalizations were made, and the features of the phraseological fund of the Azerbaijani language were revealed.

**The theoretical and practical essence of the research.** The theoretical importance of the work is manifested in the fact that the results obtained in it put forward new provisions for the development of phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics and Turkology. A theoretical approach to the research history of phraseology in a new direction is particular importance for the solution of similar issues in Turkish and other languages. The dissertation reveals the contributions of phraseological studies in Azerbaijan to international phraseological studies. Its scientific provisions can enrich the theoretical base of phraseology since the research is in the theoretical aspect.

The practical importance of the dissertation is that its materials can play the role of an auxiliary tool, a scientific source in the compilation of textbooks, research works, monographs in the field of phraseology of Azerbaijani linguistics. This scientific research work can be used in the study of the phraseology of the Azerbaijani language, as well as the languages of other related nations, and in determining the principles of compiling phraseological dictionaries of this or that language. In the dissertation, the general picture of the phraseological studies carried out in Azerbaijan is reflected, and this will serve as the basis for the compilation of the relevant bibliography.

**Approbation and implementation.** The basic terms and results of the research were reflected in the reports and speeches of the doctoral student at various international and republican conferences, and in the scientific articles published in the publications recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. 8 articles (2 abroad) and 4 theses (2 abroad) of the author related to the topic were taught.

**The name of the organization conducting the research work.** The dissertation was completed at the Department of Azerbaijani Linguistics of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

**The total volume of the dissertation with the volume of structural parts of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature. Introduction is 5 pages (9612 characters), Chapter I is 37 pages (71589), Chapter II is 31 pages (60410 characters), Chapter III is 36 pages (66635), conclusion is 3 pages (5154), list of used literature is 14 pages. Total volume consists of 128 pages and 213405 characters.

## **DISSERTATION CONTENT**

The research work is called **"Study of structural-semantic characteristics of phraseological units in the Azerbaijani language"**. Dissertation consists of introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion and the list of literature. Chapter 1 of the dissertation is called **"Object and historical issues of phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics"**. This chapter consists of 3 sub-chapters. The first paragraph of work is called **"Approach to the issue of the essence of phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics"**. In this paragraph, when studying about the essence, what is phraseology, how these units are formed in the language, what do they mean, what differentiates it from other units of the language, the concept and terminology of a phraseological unit, the history of phraseology in our language and linguists' the attitude of A.M.Babayev, G.Mahmudova, M.Mirzaliyeva, A.Gurbanov, K.Aliyev, H.Bayramov and other linguists on the articles mentioned above is studied. The study of phraseology in the scientific heritage of the Turkish peoples who



lived in the former USSR paralleled or followed the research in Russian linguistics. Taking this into consideration, we can note that the research history of phraseologisms in Turkology began after the 20 and 30s of the XX century. It should not be forgotten that before examining phraseologisms as separate units of the lexical system of the language, the existence of such units in lexicology and the features that distinguish them from lexemes were discussed. That is, phraseology has formed its research history within lexicology. A. Babayev, a well-known researcher of the history of linguistics in Azerbaijan, writes: *"If V. V. Vinogradov wrote his first work on phraseology in 1946, then 17 years before that in Azerbaijan, B. Chobanzade and F. Aghazade wrote about semasiology and stylistics in the lexicology section of the textbook "Turkish Grammar". They mentioned phraseological combinations such as "göz yummaq", "başa düşmək", "başa salmaq", "baş vurmaq", "gözüm səndən su içmir"*<sup>1</sup>. If we are based on the numbers mentioned by the researcher, we can say that the idea of counting phraseological units as separate units of the lexical system existed in Azerbaijani linguistics in the 20s of the last century. At the same time, the concepts of phraseology unit, subject, term variant are clarified, phraseological units are classified as phraseological combination, phraseological conjunction, phraseological combination according to the degree of semantic integrity.

The next paragraph of the dissertation is named **"Phraseologisms as a product of folk thinking"** is devoted to the ways of phraseology and the connection of phraseology with folk thinking. The opinions of M.Adilov, A.Akhundov, G.Yusifov, N.Seydaliyev, T. Farzaliyev, D.Samadova are reported here.

A.Akhundov drew attention to the fact that phrases, proverbs, proverbs, and idiomatic expressions occupy a large place in the vocabulary of the vernacular language, and that every writer writing in the vernacular uses these lexical combinations, which are the product of the artistic thinking of our people. He also noted that there are hundreds of such combinations in Mehdi Huseyn's novel "Seher", that they are used both in the language of the author and in the language of the

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<sup>1</sup> Babayev, A.M. Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin tarixi / A.M.Babayev.– Bakı: ADU nəşriyyatı, –1996, –270 s.

characters, and as a result, the speech of the characters is mixed with the author's instigation. He noted examples as follows - "Rəşidin danışığından bildi ki, xına o xınadan deyil", "Paltarının cındırından cin hürküdü", "Göydə ulduz ulduzu çağırırdı", "Ver yeyim, ört yatım, gözlə canım çıxmasın", "Əkəndə yox, biçəndə yox, yeyəndə orta qardaş"<sup>2</sup>. Indeed, this phraseology was created as a product of the people's thinking, and has survived the test of many years and has come to this day.

It should also be noted that a number of phraseologisms appear in different languages and are equivalent in content to the corresponding phraseologisms of other languages. This aspect comes from the similarity of life experience in a number of directions.

In the third paragraph of the first chapter of the research paper is called **"The study of the main problem of the phraseology of the Azerbaijani language and attitude to the study of its history"**, the history of phraseology, the most controversial categories of phraseology in phraseology, the existence of phraseology as an independent field of linguistics, its boundaries, phraseology issues, the distinction between fixed and free combinations, distinction of phraseological unit with stable compounds, explanation of stability category is introduced.

Stability is a categorical feature of phraseological units. However, this is not the only criterion. This issue has been addressed in various studies. M. Mirzaliyeva, one of the Azerbaijani scholars, added figurativeness, idiomacity, semantic integrity, or semantic monolith to the categorical features of phraseological units, in addition to stability.

In the center of distinguishing phraseological units according to the criterion of stability is the comparison of free and stable word combinations. The mentioned factor has led to the constant focus on the issue of contrasting phraseology and free word combinations, revealing their similarities and differences.

The second chapter of the research work is called **"Research problems of structural-semantic features of phraseologisms"**, which also consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph is called **"The problems of the study of lexical-semantic features of phraseological units of the Azerbaijani language"**. In this paragraph, semantic and

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<sup>2</sup> Axundov, A.A. Dilin estetikası / A.A.Axundov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, –1985, – s.52.

thematic types of phraseologisms are involved in the research. Azerbaijani linguists focus more on their thematic division and types of meaning when talking about the lexical-semantic features of phraseologisms in phraseological studies.

M.Mirzaliyeva classified the phraseological units into two groups according to the ways of their formation and included the phraseologisms related to the lexical-semantic meaning of the first words. In this group, he included five subgroups: "1) those reflecting the people's household and lifestyle; 2) those arising from words denoting human body parts and expressing the higher feelings and emotions of the human world; 3) phraseological units reflecting religious belief and affiliation; 4) phraseological units reflecting feelings and emotions, human relations; 5) phraseological units of reference character"<sup>3</sup>.

It is difficult for the mentioned five groups to cover all phraseological units from the thematic point of view. Because, when the thematic affiliation of the component, or rather, the core component, and the meaning affiliation of the phraseological unit are taken as the basis, it becomes difficult to accurately separate all the set of phraseological units. Some of our researchers have significantly increased the number of groups in the thematic division. For example, N. Seyidaliyev's attempt to stylistically divide phraseological units in Azerbaijani epics and tales into sources is

G.Mahmudova gave the thematic classification of phraseological units of Turkic languages as follows: "1) somatic phraseological units; 2) zoophraseologisms; 3) religious-mythological phraseology; 4) phraseological units related to customs and ceremonies; 5) phraseological units related to meteorology and astronomy; 6) phraseological units related to plant names; 7) phraseological units expressing the meaning of applause and cursing"<sup>4</sup>.

When talking about the semantics of phraseologisms, Azerbaijani researchers traditionally group according to their meaning types and

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<sup>3</sup> Mirzəliyeva, M.M. Türk dillərinin frazeologiyası: [2 cilddə] / M.M Mirzəliyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, –2009. -c.1., – s.50-51

<sup>4</sup> Mahmudova, Q.Ç. Qıpçaq qrupu türk dillərinin frazeologiyası / Q.Ç.Mahmudova. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2009. –s. 136-184.

involve them in the analysis. This attitude is followed almost consistently. For example, B.Khalilov's book "Lexicology of Modern Azerbaijani Language" published in 2008 shows that phraseological units are divided into four groups according to their meaning: 1) homonymous phraseological units; 2) synonymous phraseological units; 3) antonymous phraseological units; 4) ambiguous phraseological units<sup>5</sup>.

In the ranking of such division groups researchers note no more changes. Sometimes synonymous phraseological units are listed as the first group, and sometimes homonyms are listed as the first group. In addition, the variation in phraseological units between meaning groups is also shown separately. Types of meaning are analyzed separately, selected examples are changed. In the studies devoted to the lexicon of this or that writer, poet, as well as the written monument, the examples are not general, but determined according to the specific source and author.

Azerbaijani researchers did not study the issue of synonymy of phraseology only on the basis of phraseological units of our language. These studies were also conducted on the basis of materials of other languages. C.R.Abdullayeva noted that synonymy and variant occur during the transition to semantic change in English emoticon phraseology<sup>6</sup>.

In general, in the studies on the semantic properties of phraseological units, their synonymy is almost always the center of attention. It turns out that the richness of the phraseological fund of the Azerbaijani language is not fully reflected in our existing dictionaries. Undoubtedly, the compilation of at least a historical dictionary on the basis of phraseology collected from the works of various writers and poets is an urgent issue for Azerbaijani linguistics. The solution of this issue will create a basis for the practical use of the results obtained by a number of researchers at the same time. Otherwise, the completed work

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<sup>5</sup> Xəlilov, B.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası. Dərslik. / B.Ə.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – s. 277

<sup>6</sup> Abdullayeva, C.R. Müasir ingilis dilində emosemiyalı frazeologizmlərin semantik–sintaktik təhlili: / Filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı. / – Bakı, 2018. – s.11-12

is forgotten, and there is a need to search for phraseological units historically present in the language every time.

It is known that proverbs are more variable than other language units. When reviewing various collections of proverbs and phraseological dictionaries, it becomes clear that some proverb texts undergo several transformations.

It is not so easy to separate synonyms from variants. Let's consider synonyms and variants in the following examples: *Hər fəslin öz gözəlliyi var/ Hər meyvə öz vaxtında yetişər/ Hər toxum öz vaxtında səpilir*<sup>7</sup>. It shows commonality, as well as metaphorical similarity, and at the same time an easy-to-follow analogy in their construction and textual transformation. It is clear that each textual change does not create a new proverb - synonym, and in the indicated row there are three variants, not three different proverbs.

Phraseology is closely related to lexical-semantic categories. The Azerbaijani language is rich in synonyms and antonyms. Phraseological synonymy and antonymy are created mainly on the basis of lexical synonyms and antonyms existing in the language.

When determining the polysemy of phraseological units, this criterion is associated with the polysemy of lexical units, that is, it is reminded that a number of words in the language also have the characteristic of polysemy.

The phraseological combination with the ornithonym of “*Quş qoymaq*” (to tick) can be considered as a typical fact of phraseological homonymy. So, here both example: *Sənəddə razılaşdığınız bəndlərin qarşısında quş qoymağınız tələb edilir*), you are required to tick in front of the clauses you agree with in the document 2. *qeyd etmə xatirinə, hesabat naminə, başdansıvdu müəyyən bir işi görmək* (məs: *Əsl kitab bayramı, yoxsa "quş qoymaq" xatirinə tədbir?*); for the sake of celebration, for the sake of reporting, to do a certain task (for example: for the sake of a real book holiday or "to tick" for sake of measure); 3. *müəyyən hadisə, məfhum və ya anlayışla bağlı müsbət olmayan reaksiyanın ifadə edilməsi* (məs: *Bunlara bir quş qoymaq olar, zətən*

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<sup>7</sup> Zöhrab-Məcid, M.Y. Atalar sözlərində variativlik problemi (İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərinin materialları əsasında): / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyanın avtoreferatı. / – Bakı, 2017. – 27 s.

*bunlardan başqa bir şey də gözləməyə dəyməz.* expressing a non-positive reaction to a certain event, concept or understanding (eg: You can tick on them, nothing else should be expected from them) the meanings are reflected.

Variation of the form of ornitonymous phraseology: *qanadsız quş kimi // qanadsız quş tək; ağzıyla quş tutmaq // ağzı ilə quş tutmaq*<sup>8</sup> like a wingless bird // wingless bird alone; to catch a bird with the mouth // to catch a bird with the mouth

Phraseological antonyms are expressions that belong to the same grammatical class, have a common, intersecting semantic component, despite the partially compatible or completely incompatible component composition, as well as the polarized meaning load. As antonyms, we can mention the following facts: like a bird in a cage - *qəfərsdəki quş kimi – azad quş kimi; old-bird və spring chicken*<sup>9</sup> like a free bird; old-bird and spring chicken. Situations of relative antonymy are also of little interest.

Different types of phraseological combinations are characterized by variability. This linguistic phenomenon has taken its place in the studies of some Azerbaijani linguists who have studied phraseology (M. Taghiyev, H. Bayramov, N. Rahimzade, M. Mirzaliyeva, F. Ahmadov, N. Seyidaliyev, G. Mahmudova, etc.). Variation is also of special importance in proverbs, which are a type of phraseological units.

The homonymy of phraseologisms has not been widely studied in our linguistics.

The second of the second chapter is called **"The problem of studying structural-grammatical features"** consists of two paragraphs. In the paragraphs called **"Study of Structural Features"** and **"Study of Grammatical Features"** it is discussed about the grammatical division of phraseological units, or rather phraseological units at the level of word combinations, into verb phraseological units and noun phraseological units in the phraseology of the Azerbaijani

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<sup>8</sup> Vəliyeva, F.M. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində ornitonim tərkibli frazeoloji birləşmələrin leksik-semantik xüsusiyyətləri: /filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyanın avtoreferatı / – Naxçıvan, 2014. – s.11

<sup>9</sup> Yenə orada. s.12

language. In most of the studies of our linguists on phraseology, this division is given and interpreted on the basis of examples.

The structural features of phraseologisms are investigated in the paragraph **"Study of structural features"**. H.Bayramov says that a certain part of phraseologisms in our language are formed from a grammatical point of view and fall into the form of a sentence and express a finished idea. In order to confirm this provision, he cites the example of the sentence "Ay Səməd dayı...əlīm aşığdır", "Ay Samad uncle...I need money"<sup>10</sup>. He thinks that the terms stable phrases, used in the Russian language express the same concept as the phraseological sentences he intended фразеологические уидины с предикативной струку, predicative фразеологизмы, коммуникативные фразеологические уидины.

The idea that phraseological sentences used by S.Murtuzayev, idiomatic sentences by A.Demirchizade, and phraseological expressions used by H.Bayramov in previous research works have the same meaning is put forward. In order to understand what H.Bayramov means by the concept of "phraseological sentence", it is necessary to consider the author's views on the difference between such sentences and verb-phraseological combinations. In order to understand what H. Bayramov meant by the concept of phraseological sentence, it is necessary to review the author's views on the difference between such sentences and verb-phraseological combinations. According to his opinion, phraseological sentences have some similar and different characteristics to phraseological combinations. As a similar feature, he believes that phraseological combinations are created by transferring the verb part from the known type to the unknown type, and a part from the imperative type to the known type. As an example, *alim birinci hala amanını kəsmək – amanı kəsilmək, abrını tökmək – abrı tökülmək, ikinci hala isə qanını qaraltmaq – qanı qaralmaq, cinini tutdurmaq – cini tutmaq kimi misallar vermişdir*<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> Bayramov, H.A. Azərbaycan dili frazeologiyasının əsasları / H. A.Bayramov.–Bakı: Maarif, – 1978. – s. 122.

<sup>11</sup> Bayramov, H.A. Azərbaycan dili frazeologiyasının əsasları / H.A.Bayramov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1978. – s.124.

We encounter a very different and critical attitude towards paremiological-phraseological expressions with sentence structure in G.A. Teymurova's research. According to the author's opinion, the meaning capacity of sentence-type paremiological constructions should be determined not by the grammatical meaning of the verb, but actually by the composition. Inconsistent syntactic constructions should be examined separately, both lexically and syntactically. According to the author's opinion, the terms given by him as sentence-expression and sentence-model should be used separately for free sentences and paremiological sentences. Most likely, the sentence-model should be used in the study of free sentence types, and the sentence-expression should be used in the study of paremiological constructions. On the other hand, the author suggests taking into account the degree of generalization, abstraction of the meaning, semantics, and structure of the sentence. Because he notes that viewing and analyzing both types of sentences from the same angle is at least non-objective and incorrect. This leads to maximum semantic abstraction in paremiological sentences. He notes that a sufficient amount of free sentence types have been studied in both Russian and Turkish linguistic literature, and it is not correct to approach paremiological-phraseological sentences from the point of view of those features. On the other hand, the question of which model and form these paremiological constructions correspond to, that is, the question of whether there is a specific model or whether they are formed in the structure of a syntactic sentence, are among the controversial issues to be investigated by linguistics<sup>12</sup>.

There are three structural types of phraseological units in the Azerbaijani language, including other Turkish languages: 1) word-type; 2) combination type; 3) sentence type phraseological units. Word-type phraseological units, in turn, are divided into three groups: reductive, elliptical, and compressive. As for compound-type phraseological units, they can also be combined into three and a half groups: 1) completely petrified – crystal phraseological units, that is, phraseological units

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<sup>12</sup> Теймурова, Г.А. Категориально-синтаксическая характеристика паремиологических конструкций (на материале русского и азербайджанского языков): / автореферат диссертация доктор филологических наук / – Баку, 2013. s. 27-28



consisting of only two words. for example, bel bağlamaq, qulaq asmaq, başa düşmək, qulaq vermək, gözə gəlmək, dilə tutmaq (to tie back, to listen, to understand, to give ear, to appear, to speak, etc). 2) foreign "specific" phraseological units. for example, gözündə qalmaq – arzusu gözündə qalmaq; ürəyində qalmaq – istəyi ürəyində qalmaq, burnundan gəlmək (tökülmək)– anadan əmdiyi süd burnundan gəlmək (tökülmək) (staying in his eyes - staying in his dream; to remain in the heart – desire to remain in the heart, to come (spill) from the nose – to come (spill) from the nose of breast milk, etc.) 3) internal phraseological units. for example, to shake one's head - to shake one's head, to fold one's head - to fold one's head, to concentrate one's mind - to concentrate one's mind on one's head, to remove one's head - to reject one's head, to fold one's head - to fold (pour) one's head, etc. Such phraseology is determined by the diversity of the scope<sup>13</sup>. When we say phraseological unit of the sentence type, we consider the phraseologisms formed by dropping the infinitive suffixes in the supporting components of the phraseological units and using the supporting component in different tenses of the verb as a phraseological sentence. for example, Ağzından süd iyi gəlmək – ağzından süd iyi gəlir; Əli boş çıxmaq – əli boş çıxdı; Kəlləni yerə atmaq – kəlləni yerə atdı; Ürək– göbəyini yemək – ürək–göbəyini yedi; Göz döymək – gözünü döyür; Gözündən pərdə asmaq– gözündən pərdə asır və s. (smelling milk from the mouth - smelling milk from the mouth; His hand was wasted - his hand was wasted; To throw the skull on the ground – he threw the skull on the ground; Eating the heart– navel - ate the heart– navel; To wink – winks; To hang a veil over one's eyes– hangs a veil over one's eyes, etc.)

In the paragraph of the second sub-chapter is called "**Study of Grammatical Features**", and here the grammatical structure of phraseological units is discussed. H.Bayramov also studied the structure of phraseology of the Azerbaijani language, and divided phraseological units into two groups: phraseological combination and phraseological sentence. He put forward the idea that most of the phraseological

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<sup>13</sup> Bağirov, N.R. Türk dillərində frazeoloji vahidlərin strukturu problemi //– Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri.Ali məktəblərarası elmi məqalələr məcmuəsi, – 2016. № 2,– s.13–19

combinations attributed to the first group are equivalent to verbs and a few to other parts of speech, and he divided this group into two subgroups - verb phraseological combinations and non-verb phraseological combinations.

It terms of the feature of the syntactic relationship between its components, H.Bayramov distinguished the following types of verb phraseologisms: nouns without suffixes, nouns used in the case of directivity, effectiveness, locality, output when they are used together with verbs, at the same time, nouns with affiliation suffixes in the case of directionality, effectiveness, or the third type of determining word He commented on the phraseologisms that are formed as a result of joint processing of verbs with combinations of own words.

H.Bayramov drew attention to the issue of phraseological verb clauses, phraseological verb adjectives, phraseological infinitives and the compounds formed on their basis<sup>14</sup>.

According to their relevance to the part of speech, he divided five groups of non-verb phraseological units, which make up the second main group in the classification of the components of phraseological units: those that use adjectives or nouns together with nouns, those that use nouns with adjectives or adverbs, and those that contain numbers.

H.Bayramov also separated non-verb phraseological combinations that do not form a group. According to his opinion, the syntactic relations of the components in such compounds are diverse. The researcher includes in this group such combinations as mouthful, your father is good, your mother is good, the garden is like this—the garden is like this, this door is mine, that door is yours, today is tomorrow, soul pain<sup>15</sup>.

Phraseological expressions are formed within the framework of the levels of the language to which they belong (lexical, grammatical, semantic). Nominative phraseological expressions are formed on the basis of I, II, III types of noun phrases and are used as a whole syntactic phrase.

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<sup>14</sup> Bayramov, H.A. Azərbaycan dili frazeologiyasının əsasları / H.A.Bayramov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1978. – s.111.

<sup>15</sup> Bayramov, H.A. Azərbaycan dili frazeologiyasının əsasları / H.A.Bayramov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1978. – s.111.

The third sub-chapter is called **"Equivalence of phraseologisms and attitude towards translation issues"**. When studying phraseologisms linguistically, it would be wrong not to talk about the equivalence of those language units. Equivalence is one of the main features of phraseologisms. As we mentioned, each phraseological unit is a product of the thinking of the people and nation to which it belongs. When we say equivalence in linguistics, we all mean the existence of a concept in another language that corresponds to the meaning of a concept, can replace it, can be equal to it. The determination of equivalence in related and unrelated languages plays a role in the formation of phraseology. It is not always possible to have equivalents of such units in different languages. In some cases, a phraseological unit used in one language does not have an exact or partial equivalent in another language. The equivalence of phraseological units existing in the phraseological layer is complete or partial compared to other languages. Sometimes a phraseological unit that exists in one language does not generally have an equivalent in another language <sup>16</sup>.

The third chapter of the scientific research work is called **"Research directions of structural-semantic features of phraseologisms in Azerbaijani linguists"**. This chapter also consists of three sub-chapters. In the first sub-chapter called **"Scientific-theoretical research of the structural-semantic features of phraseologisms in the Azerbaijani linguistics"**, the first period researchers of phraseology were discussed. M. Huseynzadeh, A. Gurbanov, A. The services of Demirchizade, K. Aliyev, S. Jafarov, Z. Alizade, G. Kazimov, F. Huseynov are mentioned. The first paragraph consists of two paragraphs.

The first paragraph of the first sub-chapter is called **"Huseyn Bayramov as the first representative of complex research of phraseology in the history of linguistics of Azerbaijan"**. Huseyn Bayramov is one of the linguists who wrote his name in the history of linguistics by researching in various directions, especially by systematically and comprehensively studying the main issues of the

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<sup>16</sup> Seyidova, S.Ə. Azərbaycan frazeologiyasının tədqiqində frazeoloji vahidlərin ekvivalentliyinin rolu // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2020. №12, – s.136 -145.

phraseology of the Azerbaijani language for the first time, and by creating the foundations of the phraseology of Azerbaijan.

The second paragraph is called **"M.Taghiyev as the creator of a new theory in the study of phraseology"**. M.T Taghiyev's services are great among the Azerbaijani researchers of phraseology. Although his research work is devoted to the phraseology of the Russian language, it is of exceptional importance in the study of theoretical issues of phraseology in general. In the 60s of the last century, the "phraseological coverage theory" associated with the name of the Azerbaijani phraseologist M.T.Taghiyev was widely applied in researches in the field of phraseology. If phraseologists were previously interested in semasiological issues of phraseological units, motivation, relations of internal form with actual meaning, as well as relationships between components in the content structure of a phraseological unit, M.T.Taghiyev drew the attention of researchers to the absolute scope of the phraseological unit. He proposed to consider combinations characterized by a special scope as a phraseological unit. By special scope or personal structural relations of phraseologisms, the researcher did not mean individual components of phraseologisms, but language units related to phraseologisms as a whole<sup>17</sup>. In this section, F.Salayeva's research was also commented on.

The second paragraph is called **"Comparative-typological research of the structural-semantic features of phraseologisms in Azerbaijani linguistics"**. This paragraph consists of 2 paragraphs. In the paragraph is called **"M.Mirzaliyeva as a representative of the complex research of phraseology at the new - typological level in the history of linguistics of Azerbaijan"**, information is provided about the exceptional services of Mahabbat Mirzaliyeva in the study of the phraseology of Turkish languages.

M.Mirzaliyeva presented her research on the theoretical problems of the phraseology of Turkish languages in two parts, each consisting of an introduction and three chapters. It should be noted that until the publication of this book, the author's approach to phraseology<sup>18</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> Тагиев, М.Т. Глагольная фразеология современного русского языка / М.Т.Тагиев. – Баку: Маариф, – 1966. – с. 43

<sup>18</sup> Mirzəliyeva, M. M. Türk dillərinin frazeologiyası: [2 cilddə]/ M.M. Mirzəliyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, –2009. -c.1., –220 s.

Since these articles and studies in the monograph are reflected in his book published in 2009, it is appropriate to include the researcher's thoughts and opinions about phraseology, the propositions he put forward, and the results he obtained in the analysis based on this book. G. Mahmudova's research was also mentioned among the typological studies.

The second paragraph is called **"Review of comparative research in Azerbaijani linguistics"**. T.S.Guliyev, A.A.Gadimova, X.E.Musayeva's and U.Y.Mammadova's scientific research works were expressed. Of course, both typological and especially comparative-typological researches are very important for phraseology. Phraseological units are also units from folk thinking. Conceptions about their root, the language families they belong to, the meaning loads and truths they carry, as well as other characteristics are revealed precisely in such typological-comparative studies. The third sub-chapter is called **"Research of structural-semantic features of phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics at the literary level"**. The attitude to the research works written by I.C.Suleymanova, A.S.Khalilov, K.H. Nabyeva, L.M.Jafarova, T.M.Asgarova, and others in the field of phraseology is reported.

Phraseological units, or rather, phraseological units at the level of word combinations are grammatically divided into verb phraseological units and noun phraseological units in phraseological studies of the Azerbaijani language. In most studies, this division is given and interpreted based on examples. For example, M.Mirzaliyeva also divides phraseological combinations into noun and verb combinations based on their categorical meaning<sup>19</sup>. Generally, this grammatical division has been stabilized in researches related to Azerbaijani phraseology.

F.Ahmadov in his monography **"Vidadi's role in the development of the literary language of the 18th century Azerbaijan"** in the first sentence of the study of the phraseology of the Vidadi language notes that phraseological expressions in Vidadi's works can be divided into two large groups, such as nouns and verbs as phraseological units. After that, he analyzes the phraseological units in Vidadi's works within these groups<sup>20</sup>.

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<sup>19</sup> Mirzəliyeva, M.M. Türk dilləri frazeologiyasının nəzəri problemləri / M.M.Mirzəliyeva. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Ensiklopediyası, – 1995. – s.83

<sup>20</sup> Əhmədov, F.Z. XVIII əsr Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin inkişafında Vidadinin rolu / F.Z.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2005. – s. 72

This maneuver manifests itself abundantly in our research on phraseology. The same maneuver, method, subject-disputes, problematics, even references have already created a danger of template in our linguistic science. A new study simply adds a new research object (literary-artistic source) to this template. Although such studies do not update the scientific-theoretical base of linguistic science, their results should be applied in the practical field. For example, the phraseologisms revealed by the changing sources of the existing template are important in collecting the phraseological fund of the Azerbaijani language. We believe that the main goal of these studies should be to collect the phraseology presented by the source, not to put forward the proposition of processing noun or verb phraseology in this or that literary source, or any other known proposition.

Our analysis of research conducted in the field of phraseology leads us to the conclusion that the researches of Azerbaijani phraseologists have sufficient theoretical and phraseographic potential. From this potential, the formation of new theoretical generalizations and the preparation of dictionaries is the most serious issue facing the science of linguistics.

The main scientific conclusions of the dissertation are reflected in the **"Conclusion"** section:

1. The terminological apparatus of this field has not yet been formed at an advanced level is the most important issue facing the researches of Azerbaijani linguistics in the field of phraseology. Confusion, misunderstanding, inaccuracy, incompleteness, uncertainty are observed in the terminological expression of the phraseological analysis system. Although there are attempts to resolve the issue, they are incomplete and unanimous. During the review, we encountered up to 10 variations of the term. Naturally, this creates confusion in the language. In our opinion, it is more appropriate to use the term "phraseological unit" as the unit of phraseology.

2. Generally, phraseological studies have a template-like research style that reaches a dangerous level for Azerbaijani linguistic science. Controversial closing of issues at the discussion level has already become a tradition.

3. There are numerous studies in the field of phraseology. These studies define Azerbaijani phraseology around various topics. Though, this diversity does not bring variety to Azerbaijani phraseological studies, as

almost the same things are talked about on different topics. In general, quantity trumps quality in phraseological research.

4. The comparative study of Azerbaijani phraseology with foreign languages is a growing trend in recent studies, which should be evaluated as a positive step. These comparisons play an important role in revealing the possibilities of Azerbaijani phraseology.

5. When analyzing the studies connected to the study of the grammatical features of phraseological units, one aspect is especially noted that the comparison of materials of different system languages is of particular importance in the study of the grammatical features of phraseological units, the comparative study of phraseology in the form of a system is the development of the general theory of phraseology, the study of phraseological units in different system languages and it is important to reveal the similarities and differences. It is true that in Azerbaijani linguistics, there is not enough space for summarizing the various aspects of such studies - the generation and processing of phraseology and the classification of equivalents in different languages.

6. Researches based on historical and contemporary sources are important for the practical study of the phraseological fund of our language. Thus, the results of these studies provide rich material for the preparation of phraseological dictionaries. Compilation of dictionaries using the potential of conducted research is one of the tasks facing Azerbaijani linguistics.

7. The most discussed and controversial issue in phraseological studies is word-like phraseological units. In this scientific-research work, 307 phraseological units are presented. Of this units, up to 10 are given as word-formed phraseological units. Among Azerbaijani phraseologists, there are those who accept the existence of this type of phraseological units. We are of the opinion that a single lexeme that does not act as a component of a combination cannot be a phraseologism. Phraseologism is formed from at least two different components that become a unit by entering into a syntactic and semantic relationship with each other. Examples such as *dayı*, *tülkü*, *qurd* (uncle, fox, wolf etc. shown in the research are not a case of turning a word into a phraseological unit, but a case of its metaphoricalization.

8. We become witness of that the boundaries of the question of the structure of phraseological units have expanded somewhat in recent studies. At a time when the debate about word-level phraseological units is going on,

the issue of the existence of voice and text specific phraseological units is raised and is not concretely resolved.

9. We also become witness of that there is no unambiguous attitude in linguistics to phraseological units characterized by a sentence. Finally, we are witnessing of two trends. If some linguists consider phrasal verbs with infinitive endings to create a sentence structure by accepting certain morphological signs as phraseological sentences, in the second case, we are the witness of those who consider phraseological units equivalent to figurative meaning, paremiological units, formed in the form of sentences and already existing in the language fund as structural sentences. In recent studies, we can see the second case is preferred, and we consider it reasonable to consider those that have a figurative meaning in the language and are structurally equivalent to the sentence already existing in the phraseological fund of the language as a phraseological unit in the form of a sentence. For this reason, we believe that only 31 of the phraseological expressions provided in the scientific- research work are equivalent to a sentence formed phraseological units.

10. The research shows that during the analysis of the structural-grammatical features of phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics, as a rule, noun and verb phraseology were discussed. This can be observed in the works of most linguists. It is possible to connect this situation with the generally accepted tradition in turkology.

11. We can see the phraseological researches in Azerbaijani linguistics are mainly conducted in three directions - scientific-theoretical, comparative-typological and stylistic-literary. Among the approximately 40 research works we referred to, 12 works are in the scientific theoretical domain, 11 works are in the comparative- typological domain, and 17 works are in the stylistic domain. We also observe that the initial research in Azerbaijani linguistics was mainly conducted in the scientific- theoretical domain. We observe that the initial researches in Azerbaijani linguistics were mainly conducted at the scientific-theoretical level, the next level of development is more stylistically oriented. However, the later stage of development appears to be more oriented towards the stylistic direction.

12. We can see the positive development of phraseography in Azerbaijani linguistics, and the preparation of new serious base dictionaries should be considered as a very serious step in the field of phraseology.



**The main and scientific results of the dissertation are reflected in the following published articles**

1. Seyidova, S.Ə. Azərbaycan dili frazeologiyasının təşəkkülü // “Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri”, –Sumqayıt: – 24 noyabr – 25 noyabr, –2016, – s.86- 87.

2. Seyidova, S.Ə. Sinonimlik, variantlılıq və çoxmənalılıq frazeoloji birləşmələrin semantik xüsusiyyəti kimi // –Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, –2016. № 11, –s.210- 216.

3. Seyidova, S.Ə. M.Mirzəliyeva Azərbaycan dilçilik tarixində frazeologiyanın kompleks tədqiqatının əsas nümayəndə-lərindən biri kimi // –Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2018. № 5, –s.45-50.

4. Seyidova, S.Ə. Əhmədov F. Frazeologiyaya aid yeni tədqiqatlara bir baxış // – Bakı: Azərbaycanda xarici dillər, –2018. № 4 (41), – s.20 -26.

5. Seyidova, S.Ə. Azərbaycan dilçiliyində frazeologiyanın müxtəlif məsələləri son dövr tədqiqatlarında // “Культурология, искусствоведение и филология: Современные взгляды и научные исследования.Сборник статей по материалам XXVII-XXVIII международной научно- практической конференции”, – Москва: – октябрь, –2019. № 9-10 (25), –s.54-59.

6. Сеидова, С. А. Об исследованиях паремиологических выражений в Азербайджанской лингвистике // –Ужгород: Закарпатски Филологични студии, – 2019. № 8, –с. 87- 93.

7. Seyidova, S.Ə. M. Tağıyev frazeologiyanın tədqiqində yeni nəzəriyyənin yaradıcısı kimi // “Gənc tədqiqatçıların III respublika elmi- praktik konfransının materialları”, –Bakı: – 13 mart, – 2020, – s. 289-291.

8. Seyidova, S.Ə. Azərbaycan frazeologiyasının tarixində frazeoloji vahid anlayışı // –Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2020. № 1 (113), – s. 46- 49.

9. Seyidova, S.Ə. Azərbaycan dilində frazeologizmlərin struktur xüsusiyyətlərinə mübahisəli baxışlar // “ IV Uluslararası türklərin dünyası sosial bilimler sempozyumu”, –Ankara: – 17 Aralık, –2020, – s.467-473

10. Seyidova, S.Ə. Azərbaycan frazeologiyasının tədqiqində frazeoloji vahidlərin ekvivalentliyinin rolu // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2020. №12, –s.136 -145.

11. Seyidova S. A. Sources of enrichment of the phraseological system of the Azerbaijani language // – Bishkek: Вестник МУК, – 2022.– №4 (48), –с.435-445.

12. Seyidova, S.Ə. Azərbaycan dilçiliyində frazeologiyanın tədqiq tarixinə bir nəzər // –Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, – 2022. №10, – s.54-62.



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