

AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

FUNCTIONAL AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF SYNTACTIC PHRASEOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTIONS IN MODERN AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

5706.01 - Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: Karimova Sevinc Tofiq

SUMQAYIT -2021

The dissertation work was performed at Baku Slavic University, in the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Science in Philology, professor
Ikram Ziyad Gasimov

Official opponents: Doctor of Science in Philology
İlhamə Habib Hacıyeva

Doctor of Science in Philology
Hacı Emin Hüseynova

Dissertation Council - FD 2.24 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Sumgayit State University

Chairman of the
Dissertation Council: Doctor of Science in Philology, professor
Ramazan Salam Mammadov

Scientific Secretary of
the Dissertation
council: Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, assoc.prof
Boyukkhanim İbrahim Eminli

Chairman of the
scientific seminar: Doctor of Science in Philology, professor
Astan Ahmadkhan Bayramov

INTRODUCTION

Research issue rationale and development rate. In parallel with phraseology in the Azerbaijani language there are language elements called phraseological syntactic constructions, which are distinguished by their active use in both oral and written speech. They are ready to enter the language as phraseological units, they help to express any idea figuratively, to reveal the direct attitude of the speaker to the idea expressed. The language samples presented under the name of syntactic phraseological construction have not been combined and studied under one term, despite numerous valuable and significant researches on phraseology in the Azerbaijani linguistics. It should be noted that the term “syntactic phraseological construction” can be considered new for the Azerbaijani linguistics. Thus, when speaking of a sentence is not structured phraseology, it usually means clichés, proverbs, parables, phraseological sentences. However, there is a group of expressions within the phraseological sentences, which play an important role in grouping them, studying them according to their composition, scope in the text, possibilities of expression, stylistic features. In general, to define syntactic phraseological constructions, to determine their categorical qualities, to determine the features of these language units can be considered expedient from the point of view of studying modern phraseology. The term syntactic phraseological construction is also related to the categorical features of the syntactic phraseological unit. It should be noted that, referring to these units collected from the literature and found in the vernacular, based on our observations on them, we tried to determine their functions within the sentence, text, to show their characteristics and distinguish them from other phraseological units. The most important and most difficult aspect of the problem is to recognize and select these units in the text, because we have not found a systematic approach to these language units in the literature on phraseology. It is true that some of the examples given in the dissertation can be found under the name of another phraseological unit. However, there was no individual approach to them, it means that no definition and no systematic analysis.

Object and subject of research. The object of research is modern Azerbaijani language, and the subject is syntactic phraseological constructions used in modern Azerbaijani language. Syntactic phraseological constructions have been studied along with other phraseological units and, if necessary, have been studied comparatively.

Aims and objectives of the research. Syntactic phraseological constructions are a type of phraseology and have an interesting structure, different models, wide communicative capabilities, rich shades of expressive meaning and other peculiarities. We highlighted as an aim to study these and other issues in detail, to clarify the possibilities of syntactic phraseological constructions in written and oral language, their stylistic features, and in this regard, to clarify the place of syntactic phraseological constructions in the language system. The following tasks have been identified to achieve this goal:

- "What is a syntactic phraseological construction?" find the answer to the question;
- To determine the place of syntactic phraseological constructions in phraseology;
- To compare syntactic phraseological constructions with other phraseological units;
- To determine the exact criteria of syntactic phraseological constructions;
- Syntactic phraseology construct
- To study the role it plays in the artistic style, the expressiveness of the meaning they create.

Research methods. As syntactic phraseological constructions are studied on the basis of modern Azerbaijani language materials, the descriptive method is mainly used in the dissertation. However, the historical method is also used to describe the historical development of syntactic phraseological constructions. Although the dissertation is mainly developed in a synchronous plan, the diachronic aspect is also emphasized by giving examples from epics, as well as examples of folklore.

Basic theses for defense:

1. Syntactic phraseological constructions are phraseological language units with different structure from informative sentences, whose features go beyond the syntactic connections and regularities of the modern Azerbaijani language, the components of which are idiomatic.
2. Syntactic phraseological constructions, unlike other phraseological sentences, consist of fixed and variable components. This is one of the reasons why we call syntactic phraseological constructions by this term. Constant components are an unchanging part of syntactic phraseological constructions. This is called the "skeleton" in your research.
3. Syntactic phraseological constructions have a rich structure. Among the syntactic phraseological constructions, in addition to simple sentences, they can also be complex sentence structures.
4. The role of pronouns between parts of speech, which act as a permanent component of syntactic phraseological constructions, should be emphasized.
5. Each of the three important features characteristic of a sentence - predicative, modality and intonation - can be observed in syntactic phraseological constructions of predicative form.
6. One of the interesting aspects of the characteristic features of syntactic phraseological constructions is that they are somewhat syntactically mobile.
7. The role of customs in the organization of syntactic phraseological constructions is irreplaceable. The fact that habit as a part of speech is an auxiliary part of speech does not deprive it of being an active component, a permanent component within the syntactic phraseological structure. On the contrary, it can also be a decisive component for customary syntactic phraseological construction.
8. We came to the conclusion that modality is one of the most important language categories. Prosodic, lexical, and grammatical devices that we all know are shown as its means of expression. At the lexical level, modal words are considered one of the most important means of expression of modality. When speaking of indicators of modality at the grammatical level, the tense, suffixes and person

endings of the verb, which are usually considered to be signs of predicative, are taken as a basis.

Scientific novelty of the research. Syntactic phraseological constructions are grouped for the first time as a phraseological language unit and are expressed by this term. Under the name of the term syntactic phraseological constructions, an attempt is made to clarify which phraseological units are studied, and categorical features are defined. At the same time, its place in the language system is discussed by mixing it with phraseological compounds. Approaching the subject of phraseology from a broad aspect, phraseological sentences note the points of intersection of syntactic phraseological constructions with other sentence-structured phraseological units, as well as their boundaries.

In addition, for the first time, the structure, models, role of syntactic phraseological constructions in a sentence, as well as the possibility of their development as an independent sentence are given. Their stylistic possibilities, modal features, communicative possibilities, their role in artistic style are highlighted.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The provisions of the dissertation can be used in various scientific researches, especially in solving a number of controversial issues facing modern phraseology, in determining the existing differences between phraseological sentence models and syntactic phraseological constructions. It can play a guiding role in identifying examples of syntactic phraseological constructions, selecting and recognizing them from the literature. The provisions of the dissertation are important to follow the ways of formation, models of syntactic phraseological constructions, interaction and functioning of the main and permanent components. Some or all of the points highlighted in the dissertation may help to determine the semantic relationship between subordinate compound sentences expressed by a syntactic phraseological construction, as well as to determine the types of branch sentences expressed by a syntactic phraseological construction of a head or branch sentence determines the importance. It can also be useful in the practical analysis of sentences that are transformed into intermediate

sentences, losing the function of the main sentence when determining branch sentence types.

Approbation and implementation. The main provisions and main results of the research were reflected in the reports and speeches of the doctoral student at various international and national conferences, in the publications recommended by the SAC, and in scientific articles. The author has published 6 articles (1 abroad) and 8 theses (1 abroad) on the subject. The general provisions of the research have been published in the form of articles and theses in scientific journals and conference proceedings.

The name of organization where the dissertation has been performed. The dissertation was prepared at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language of Baku Slavic University. The research work was discussed at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language of Baku Slavic University and at the scientific seminar of the Faculty of Philology.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and general volume. The volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately and the total volume in characters; Introduction - 7 pages, Chapter I - 26 pages, Chapter II - 47 pages, Chapter III - 27 pages, Conclusion - 6 pages, list of used literature - 17 pages. Total volume - 131 pages and 218.885 characters.

DISSERTATION CONTENT

In the introductory part of the dissertation the relevance of the topic, the degree of development is substantiated, the object and subject, goals and objectives, research methods, basis theses for difference are defined, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research, approbation and application of the research work, name of the dissertation organization structure information on the total volume of the sections separately and the total volume is indicated by in characters.

The name of the Chapter I is called "**Theoretical bases of syntactic phraseological constructions in the Azerbaijani language**". It consists of two sub-chapters. Subchapter I, entitled "The

place of syntactic phraseological constructions in phraseology", shows that phraseology is one of the newest branches of linguistics, which means that there are dozens of controversial and unresolved issues related to it. Phraseology is a set of emotional and expressive word combinations of phraseological units in a certain language, a linguistic unit that studies the structural and semantic features of phraseological combinations from a modern and historical point of view.

First of all, it should be noted that for a long time phraseology was not treated as an independent field of linguistics, but mainly studied within the lexicon. Of course, the independent research of each field begins with the definition of its subject and the object of research. "What is phraseology?" before asking the question it would be more appropriate to think about "What is studied in phraseology?" The lack of consensus among linguistics on phraseology appears from its complexity as an object of study.

The term phraseology in world linguistics is associated with the name of a prominent Swiss linguist, the founder of structural linguistics Ferdinand de Saussure. Thus, we find the first definition of phraseological expressions in the work of F. Saussure: *"First of all, we come across a large number of expressions that need to be related to language. These are ready-made pieces of speech in a language that are generally not acceptable, although it is usually possible to change words that have different meanings within them ... The meaning of these word combinations depends entirely on the meaning and syntactic structure of their components. Such expressions are not corrected in the speech process, they are expressed in the language in a ready way"*.¹

Although the foundation of the study of fixed word combinations in the language was laid by the French linguist S. Balli, its further development, both theoretically and practically, is connected with Russian linguistics. By laying the foundation of Balli's phraseology in linguistics, he laid the foundation for the creation of

¹ Сасюр, Ф. Курс общей лингвистики / Ф. Сасюр. – Екатеринбург: Изд-во Урал. ун-та, –1999. – с.122

dozens of great works in Russian linguistics.² The study of phraseology as a field of science since the 1840s is associated with the name of V. Vinogradov.

H. Bayramov, a prominent scientist and phraseologist of Azerbaijani linguists, who had great merits in the field of phraseology, for the first time classified phraseological units in Azerbaijani linguistics under this division based on Vinogradov's division. The scientist defined the phraseological unit: *“Phraseology is a complete and stable combination of word combinations in the last stage of the development of a single language; consists of at least two lexical levels of words that come in a certain sequence; grammatically based on word combinations or sentence models that existed in the language or were formed on the basis of existing regularities”*.³

There are also language elements along with phraseology in the Azerbaijani language that called phraseological syntactic constructions, which are distinguished by their active use in both oral and written speech. These types of language units, like phraseological units, are ready to enter the communicative process. It helps to express this or that idea figuratively, to reveal the speaker's direct attitude to the idea expressed.

Although syntactic phraseological constructions exist in a ready-made language and in most cases present themselves as immutable constructions, they differ to some extent from fully established phraseological units in the language. Before discussing any specific features of phraseological syntactic constructions, the main question is in which section of the linguist they should be studied. From which branch of linguistics can we identify and analyze these language units more accurately? On the other hand, "Where should phraseological syntactic constructions is studied?" The answer to this question lies in the very nature of the constructions themselves. This question can be considered as one of the still controversial questions, such as "Are proverbs included in phraseology?", "Can a

² Mahmudova, Q. Ç. Türk dillərinin frazeologiyası [3 cilddə] / Q.Ç. Mahmudova. – Bakı: Nurlan, –2009. –c.2. – s. 35

³ Bayramov, H.A. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində tabesiz mürəkkəb cümlələr / H.A. Bayramov. – Bakı: EA-nın nəşri, – 1960. – s. 91

word be a phraseology?" Before determining the place of phraseological syntactic constructions in the language, it is necessary to note some of their general features:

- 1) It consists mainly of a stable and changeable component;
- 2) Dullness of syntactic relations between components in terms of modern language;
- 3) The existence of the skeleton of syntactic phraseological constructions, not itself, and its completion in the process of speech;
- 4) Emergence on the basis of different models;
- 5) Idiomatic;
- 6) The speaker's attitude to the idea - the use of modality.

In Chapter II of the research work is called "**Main features and specific signs of syntactic phraseological constructions**", syntactic phraseological constructions are compared with other phraseological units.

The term syntactic phraseology in modern linguistics stands not only as an object of study of phraseology, but also as a modern and interesting issue in front of syntax. Despite the fact that this topic is of great theoretical and practical importance, there are still many controversial issues in this regard, both in Azerbaijani and in world linguistics. The first point is the term itself. What are syntactic phraseological constructions? For what is the syntactic phraseology, phraseological sentence, not syntactic construction, but syntactic phraseological constructions?

Different scientific works give different definitions and explanations of syntactic phraseological constructions. In each of these works, the authors try to explain the concept of syntactic phraseology and try to explain their structural, semantic features. The language units discussed in these studies are studied under the terms "phraseological structure", "combined syntactic constructions", "syntactic phraseology" or "phraseological constructions". A common feature that unites these views is the different interpretation of syntactic phraseology by modern syntactic and phraseological rules.

Why we use the term syntactic phraseological constructions is directly related to the characteristics of phraseological units. Thus, the word "syntactic" we use in this term does not come only from the fact

that these language units have a predicative structure. If so, then such a question could arise. "Phraseological combinations also have word combinations - non-predicative structure, so why don't we call them syntactic?" It is not just a matter of structure. It is true that syntactic phraseological constructions are structurally syntactic-level units, such as proverbs, parables, clichés, and other phraseological sentences. Only the other side of the issue is that syntactic phraseological constructions are equivalent to simple sentences, complex sentences and even micro and macro texts. Thus, syntactic phraseological constructions require a syntactic approach not only in terms of structure, but also in terms of the meaning they express, their role in the sentence, and their functional capabilities. "Phraseological" because, unlike ordinary informative sentences and free word combinations, the words here are idiomatic and it is impossible to show any syntactic connection between them in terms of modern language.

The listed features are also a definition of syntactic phraseological constructions. Because the term itself is new and rarely used in our linguistics, it may not be as unambiguous as many linguistic issues. Or, what type of phraseological units should be studied under the term "syntactic phraseological construction"? The question arises as to whether such questions can be answered through the above features.

One of the most important features that distinguish syntactic phraseological constructions from phraseological combinations is that syntactic phraseological constructions are also fixed in the language and manifest themselves in a more similar syntactic structure. In some cases, it is possible to make some changes in their components.

Chapter II of the research work is called "**Structural types of syntactic phraseological constructions**". This chapter consists of three sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter is called "Syntactic phraseological constructions with simple sentence structure. Types of syntactic phraseological constructions according to the participation of main members". It is noted here that the syntactic phraseological constructions with predicative forms, which at first glance reflect the sentence model of the Azerbaijani language, in fact differ from

traditional sentences both grammatically and semantically. The word in the sentence has a dynamic character and functions.⁴

In linguistics, we come across different ideas about phraseological units as a whole and syntactic phraseological constructions, their essence, structure and ways of formation, because these language units are distinguished by their essence and structural features.

The following example can be considered in order to describe the mechanism of formation of syntactic phraseological constructions. -*Yox, qardaş, mən də elə bilirdim ki, Məşədibəy bizim ağzımızı arayır, sən demə,kişinin bizə ürəyi yanırmiş.* - *No, brother, I also thought that Mashadibey was stared at our mouths, it means, the man's heart was burning for us.*⁵

The syntactic phraseological construction in the example refers to fixed expressions that are not members, despite the fact that the sentence is structured. Thus, there is no semantic connection between the independent meaning of the words included in the construction and the meaning they express within the sentence. The expression "you don't say" (*sən demə*) has become a modern combination in terms of language, and subjectivity is more pronounced. Regardless of the text, the syntactic phraseological construction of "you don't say", in other words, the modal combination, along with the result, expresses the speaker's surprising, unexpected, unpredictable attitude to the result. It is this subjective point - the predicative structure of additional shades of meaning transforms the syntactic phraseological construction into a modal combination. Or the transformation of syntactic phraseological construction into a modal combination brings new content and color to such expressions.

Each of the three important features characteristic of a sentence - predicative, modality and intonation - can be observed in predicative syntactic phraseological constructions. However, for comparison,

⁴ Abdullayev Ə., Seyidov Y., Həsənov A. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis IV c. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1972, – s. 41

⁵ İbrahimov, M.Ə. Əsərləri [10 cildə] / M.Ə. İbrahimov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – c.5. – 1980. – s.237.

modality and intonation predominate in such sentence-type phraseological expressions.

The sub-chapter entitled “Syntactic phraseological constructions with complex sentence structure” shows that along with simple syntactic phraseological constructions, there are many complex syntactic phraseological constructions in the modern Azerbaijani language. The following are examples of complex syntactic phraseological constructions:

*Allahdan gizli deyil, səndən niyə gizli olsun. - It is not hidden from God, why it is hidden from you.*⁶

*Bir qulağı Allahverdi kişidə idi, o biri qulağı o birilərdə. - One ear was in Allahverdi and the other ear was the others.*⁷

Of course, complex sentences, in turn, are divided into subordinate and non-subordinate according to the means of connection, intonation and organization of the components in which they are organized. At the same time, these qualities can be applied to complex syntactic phraseological constructions.

If it is possible to show through intonation that the components in traditional disobedient compound sentences are a single syntactic whole, in syntactic phraseological constructions with such a structure, a single monolithic meaning is stronger along with intonation. The components that make up a traditional subordinate compound sentence are freer than the components that make up syntactic phraseological constructions. Although it is possible to separate the components of a subordinate compound sentence into simple sentences, this is not the case for these units.

*Qoyun otaran kim, inək sağan kim, körpəsini kölgədə yüyürüyən kim. - Who grazes the sheep, who milks the cows, who walks with the baby in the shade.*⁸

⁶ Hüseyin, M. Seçilmiş əsərləri. [3 cilddə] / M.Hüseyin. – Bakı: Avrasiya press, – 2005. – c.1. – s.128.

⁷ Abdulla, K. Unutmağa kimsə yox / K. Abdulla– Bakı: Qanun, – 2018. – s. 317

⁸ Bayramov, B. S. Yazılmamış kitab / B. S.Bayramov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1978. – s. 217

As can be seen from the syntactic phraseological construction in the example, it simultaneously lists simultaneous events, in which case the location of the components can be easily changed. In this syntactic phraseological construction, the message suffix is abbreviated in the - component in all three sentences. Although there is no outward sign of productiveness, a complex syntactic phraseological construction through intonation expressed the characteristics of a sentence, such as finished thought, productiveness, and modality. If we add a suffix to the construction and treat each of these components as an independent simple sentence, then we encounter homonymous syntactic phraseological constructions that have a new meaning. The issue of homonymy in phraseology is also one of the unequivocal topics.

For example: Who is a shepherd? Who is milking the cow? Who is walking with the baby? While one meaning of homonymous syntactic phraseological constructions is a question sentence used for informational purposes, the other is the fact that no one performs the listed tasks, indifference, indifference to the performance of the work. Although the “who” used within the construction is similar in appearance to the question pronoun, it is in fact an abbreviated form of the pronoun (someone) as it expresses uncertainty. If we turn the syntactic phraseological construction into an informative sentence, we get such a sentence.

Some are grazing sheep, some are deaf, some are running their babies in the shade. Thus, the mechanism of formation of this syntactic phraseological construction was created as a result of the inversion of the traditional sentence, with the transition to the end of the sentence, taking a subjective logical emphasis. This structure was stabilized in the language and created a model. The simple components that make up a pattern are joined together by intonation. In addition to intonation, the parallelism between the components of the components, the same order of the members of the sentence also plays a role, which in turn is considered one of the means of connecting the components of disobedient complex sentences. *"The phenomenon of phraseology covers not only the field of words, phrases and simple sentences, but*

also partially subordinate complex sentences."⁹ The interaction of syntactic phraseological constructions with subordinate compound sentences is very interesting. While one group of syntactic phraseological constructions is generally formed in the form of a subordinate compound sentence, the second group of syntactic phraseological constructions serves as the main or branch sentence of a subordinate compound sentence.

Given that in syntactic phraseological constructions the division into parts of a sentence is relative, sometimes impossible, then it is difficult to determine the type of branch sentence. This degree of difficulty varies depending on whether the subordinate compound sentence of the syntactic phraseological construction acts as a main or branch sentence. At the same time, in this type of syntactic phraseological units, pronouns, reciprocal words, as well as the means of connecting the main and branch sentences were not the same as in ordinary complex syntactic structures. In order to follow such facts in a practical way, we tried to group subordinate compound sentences, which contain one or another component expressed by syntactic phraseological construction.

The third sub-chapter of Chapter II is called "**The role of pronouns in the formation of syntactic phraseological constructions in the Azerbaijani language.**" One of the peculiarities of syntactic phraseological constructions is connected with the grammatical structure of these language units and their regularities. Linguistic analysis of the grammatical structure of these regularities and syntactic phraseological constructions is important for revealing the specific features of their grammatical structure.

When talking about the grammatical structure of syntactic phraseological constructions, it is important to pay attention to the parts of speech of the permanent components that make them up. The permanent component is a more stable part of the structure and forms the core. However the expression of this component by which part of

⁹ Ройзензен, Л.И. Изучение природы сложных предложений о фразеологизации сложновременных конструкций // – Самарканд: Труды Узбекского ун-та. Новая серия выпуск 62. – 1956. –с. 83.

speech is not regard as an occasion. On the contrary, the part of speech that acts as a fixed component decides the "fate" of syntactic phraseological constructions as a whole, because all the subsequent content, the load of semantic meaning is formed on the basis of a permanent component. Constructions formed on the basis of different types of pronouns in both the artistic and everyday style of the modern Azerbaijani language are numerically superior to those created with the participation of other parts of speech. Although the pronoun is devoid of specific grammatical categories, it can be expressed in a variety of stylistic meanings and colors as one of the main parts of speech.

For example, different types of personal pronouns are involved in the formation of syntactic phraseological constructions with different meanings.

Oldu mənə nə, olmadı mənə nə. - *What happened it does not care me, what didn't happen doesn't care me.*¹⁰

Sən sən olsan, nə onun yanına gedərsən, nə onnan bir evdə qalarsan. - *If you are, you will not go to him, you will not stay in his house.*¹¹

Bir də səni içəri buraxsam, mən mən deyiləm. - *If I let you in again, It is not me.*¹²

The pronoun "I" within the syntactic phraseological construction used in the first sentence can be replaced by the singular and the plural of other pronouns, depending on the purpose of the speaker: What happened it is not to me. // What happened is to you. // What happened it is not to us, what happened is to us and so on. However, the person pronouns in the second and third sentences cannot be replaced by others, because the meaning expressed by these syntactic phraseological constructions as a whole is directly related to the stylistic-expressive shades of those "I" and "you" personal pronouns. Repeating the pronoun "I" twice in the same construction

¹⁰ Cabbarlı, C.Q. Əsərləri. [4 cilddə] / C.Q. Cabbarlı. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – c.3. – s. 82.

¹¹ Məmmədquluzadə, C. Əsərləri. [4 cilddə] / C. Məmmədquluzadə. – Bakı: Öndər Nəşriyyat, –2004. – c.1. – s. 217.

¹² İbrahimov, M.Ə. Pyeslər / M.Ə. İbrahimov. – Bakı:Yazıçı, – 1981. – s. 69.

reinforces the meaning, expresses the speaker's determination and self-confidence, and sometimes expresses pride and arrogance.

Bacarsan bir az yat, gözünün acısı çıxsın, sonra sənə-mənə yatdı olmayacaq.- *If you can sleep a little, soft your eyes hurt, then there will not be any opportunity to sleep for us.*¹³

In this example selected from A.Jafarzadeh's "Return to Homeland", "will not be for you for me ..." are permanent components of the syntactic phraseological construction. Although at first glance "you" and "I" are understood as personal pronouns, in reality there is no semantic connection between the meaning of the sentence and the personal pronouns. It is true that this syntactic phraseological construction, which is mainly dialectal and is more pronounced in the eastern subgroup, has the property of complementing it with various lexical units. However, it is important that the completed unit is a past tense verb (slept, read, went, wrote ... etc.). The future tense suffix in the word "will not be" is ambiguous, as it is impossible to replace it with other tense suffixes in this construction, because syntactic phraseological constructions were created in this form. The phrase "you and I will not sleep" usually means that you can do a certain job at a specified time, not at a time that you want. In our opinion, when it comes to the pronouns you and I, it is understood that "you, according to my will, you, in my opinion, not for me, act according to the necessary and required conditions. In everyday style, in colloquial language, we encounter other constructions that are close to the meaning of this syntactic phraseological construction.

// Nə sənə, nə mənə bir də gördün gəldi. // Nə sənə, nə mənə bir də gördük, geyinib getdi.

// Neither for you nor for me, you see he comes. // Neither for you nor me, we see he dressed out.

In these expressions the execution of the work is not telling or advising anyone.

Chapter III of the research work is called "Stylistic possibilities of syntactic phraseological constructions". The chapter is divided into two subchapters. Chapter I is entitled "The role

¹³ Cəfərzadə, Ə.M. Vətənə qayıt / Ə.M. Cəfərzadə. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1973. – s. 34.

of syntactic phraseological constructions in the expression of modality." The category of modality is a broad concept and has been the object of analysis of different and contradictory ideas in linguistics. Some scholars have approached modality as a grammatical category, while others have relied on a semantic approach. In the grammatical approach, modality is approached as an element of predicative. The convergence of modality and predicative is not without reason. Each predicative phrase - a sentence in one way or another expresses a modal attitude. Syntactic phraseological constructions are also sentence models that contain an expression of subjective modality. The expressive tone, color, and color of syntactic phraseological constructions are such that, unlike traditional sentences of an informative nature, the main purpose here is not only to present information. The main point is to express the information figuratively, expressing a subjective attitude to what the speaker is saying. It should be noted that the term "modal phraseological combinations" was first used in linguistics by academician V.V.Vinogradov. If in lexical phraseological combinations words-lexemes lose their independent meanings and express a single meaning, the components of syntactic phraseological constructions are structurally closed, but depending on the situation, they serve as an expression of subjective modality, complemented by appropriate lexemes. When syntactic phraseological constructions are divided into groups of semantic meanings, the meaning in their content is directly related to the modal relationship they express.

The third half of the third chapter is called "Expressiveness in syntactic phraseological constructions". The metaphor, stability, variety of meanings, expressive shades, the ability to reflect the national color, as well as other categorical and non-categorical features, which determine the existence of syntactic phraseological constructions, indicate their wide stylistic capabilities. Thanks to these stylistic possibilities, syntactic phraseological constructions can be considered as a unique language unit.

When talking about the stylistic possibilities of syntactic phraseological constructions, it is necessary to study them together with other phraseological units. It should be noted that syntactic

phraseological constructions are one of the language units included in phraseology, and the stylistic possibilities manifested in syntactic phraseological constructions are due to the fact that it is a phraseological unit. On the other hand, if we consider syntactic phraseological constructions as a syntactic unit, then we can conclude that syntactic constructions also have their own expressive shades. The components of syntactic phraseological constructions are structures that can be replaced at certain points, but are not fragmented. Thus, such exceptions are possible in oral speech, as well as in the language of images in works of art. For example:

-Məşq qurtardı? -Is the training over?

- Hardan - From where ¹⁴

In this example, the syntactic phraseological construction is the expression "where did it end". However, in the dialogue we see an abbreviated form of this expression, or more precisely, a syntactic phraseological construction in the form of an incomplete sentence. However, anyone who speaks Azerbaijani can easily restore this design and use the previous version. The syntactic phraseological construction of "where did it end" in the dialogue expresses the semantics of "denial, dissatisfaction arising from denial" in response to the first part. That is, it is clear to the listener that the speaker expresses his dissatisfaction with the same word, his negative attitude to the continuation of the work, and thus the word "from", which serves as a syntactic phraseological construction, has a broader meaning in accordance with the general content of the situation. There are dozens of syntactic phraseological constructions in everyday life, which sometimes remind us of folklore patterns in terms of semantics and sometimes in structure, or are derived from them. For example:

Arvadın pisi pisdir, yaxşısının atasına lənət - The wife's evil is bad, and the phraseological expression in the expression curse the father of the good ¹⁵ occurs as a result of a secret comparison. The semantically invariant of this sentence construction is the well-known proverb, "İlanın ağına da lənət, qarasına da", "Cursed be the snake's

¹⁴ Cabbarlı, C.Q. Əsərləri. [4 cilddə] / C.Q. Cabbarlı. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – c.3. – s.325.

¹⁵ Yəni orada

white, and cursed the black." Based on the idea that "any type of snake is dangerous in any case", the author applied the same feature to women. Here, the structure has been updated and the components have been changed, while retaining the main semantic meaning load. As a result of the writer's imagination, a new syntactic phraseology has emerged in the language. Anyone who knows more or less about folklore, who is familiar with the specifics and characteristics of this genre, can understand the true meaning of this phraseology (the resemblance of a woman to a snake).

In the modern Azerbaijani language, there are constructions with different structure and composition, but with the same or similar meanings, expressive shades. These constructions are often used in the artistic style, in its various genres, in everyday life, in the process of communication, and it is possible to make certain changes in their structure.

Əşi doğrudan da, xozeynin nə yaxşısı, nə pisi - Ooo, Really, no good or no bad host. ¹⁶

Thus, the syntactic phraseological constructions "... bad is bad, curse the father of the good" and "... neither good nor bad" have the ability to express similar meanings. That is, this type of syntactic phraseological constructions, being semantically close, can manifest itself in different structures in accordance with the wishes and goals of the speaker, and can be used with slight semantic differences. From this point of view, there is no doubt that the syntactic phraseological constructions are similar in meaning. An example of another syntactic phraseological construction derived from folklore, under the influence of which we often come across in artistic style, can be given:

Qocalar da deyir ki, yeməyəsən, içməyəsən, oturub yoldaş Akifin müəhazirələrinə qulaq asasan. - The elders also say that you should not eat or drink, you should sit and listen to the lectures of comrade Akif. ¹⁷

This idea, which is usually associated with beauty, can be observed in Azerbaijani folk tales. In other words, in folklore, the form

¹⁶ Hüseyn, M. Seçilmiş əsərləri. [3 cildə] / M.Hüseyn. – Bakı: Avrasiya press, – 2005. – c.1. – s. 176.

¹⁷ İbrahimov, M.Ə. Həyat; Madrid; Məhəbbət; Kəndçi qız / M.Ə. İbrahimov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1980. – s. 317.

"If you don't eat, if you don't drink, you look at its lines and flowers" is often used to express the praise of this or that object, the observation of its positive qualities. In the example we have given, the content of the allegory can also be reflected, which can be determined by the general content of the text.

The "**Conclusion**" section reflects the main scientific conclusions of the dissertation:

1. Suffixes that exist between the components of syntactic phraseological constructions and connect them to each other - although the forms are reminiscent of suffixes in our modern language, they are different in terms of function. From the point of view of modern Azerbaijani language, it is difficult to explain these word forms.

2. It is not the syntactic phraseological constructions that exist in the language itself, but the skeleton. This skeleton is complemented by appropriate lexemes as required by purpose and situation. Components completed with lexemes are variable components.

3. As in informative simple sentences, syntactic phraseological constructions can be one component, double components or concise and broad. In addition to the simple one component syntactic phraseological constructions formed on the basis of the news, there are dozens of examples of syntactic phraseological constructions formed on the basis of the principle. Although it is possible to translate the vast majority of traditional compound sentences into simple sentences, this is not possible in syntactic phraseological constructions. In this case, syntactic phraseological constructions lose their meaning as phraseology, which indicates that they have a constant structure.

4. Where the question pronoun takes the different case suffixes of the noun and creates syntactic phraseological constructions with different meanings. This is due to the wide stylistic possibilities of pronouns, the fact that different parts of speech can be developed everywhere and reflect their features.

5. The difference between syntactic phraseological constructions with sentence structure and traditional informative sentences is the stabilization of grammatical indicators within the structure. Despite the presence of the suffix of negation in the expression "you do not

say", it is impossible to speak of the content of denial. The verb that is part of these obscure syntactic phraseological constructions does not change according to the person, time, quantity, type and suffix.

6. Modality and intonation prevail in syntactic phraseological constructions. Thus, in the formation of sentence-type syntactic phraseological constructions, modality and intonation are at the forefront, not predicative-grammatical indicators that have lost their dynamics.

7. Syntactic phraseological constructions act both as an independent sentence, as a member of a particular sentence of a simple sentence, as well as as a main or branch sentence of a subordinate compound sentence.

8. To determine the type of a subordinate compound sentence, it is necessary to determine the relation of the branch sentence to the main sentence. As a rule, the branch sentence serves to complete the main sentence, to fill in the omission in the main sentence. It is the part of the omitted sentence that raises the question in the main sentence that determines the type of the branch sentence. Given that the separation of syntactic phraseological constructions into sentence members is relative, sometimes impossible, then it is difficult to determine the type of branch sentence. This degree of difficulty varies depending on whether the subordinate compound sentence of the syntactic phraseological construction acts as a main or branch sentence. At the same time, in this type of syntactic phraseological units, pronouns, reciprocal words, as well as the means of connecting the main and branch sentences are not the same as in ordinary complex syntactic structures.

9. Syntactic phraseological construction means a reinforced meaning as a whole. Syntactic phraseological constructions are a form of traditional sentence of informative nature, strengthened by additional shades of meaning, subjective-emotional relations.

10. There are many sentence structures in a language that express modal relations without the presence of modal words. Syntactic phraseological constructions are also sentence models that contain an expression of subjective modality. The expressive tone, color, color of such a syntactic phraseological construction is that the main purpose

of these language units is not only to present information. The main point is to convey the information in a way that is not explained in terms of the syntactic rules of the modern Azerbaijani language, expressing the subjective attitude of the speaker to what is said figuratively. If in lexical phraseological combinations words-lexemes lose their independent meanings and express a single meaning, the components of the syntactic phraseological construction are structurally closed, but are completed with appropriate lexemes depending on the situation.

11. Modality can also occur at the syntactic level, and syntactic phraseological constructions are the most unique of these tools. Syntactic phraseological constructions, which are structurally syntactic units, are parallel in meaning and function with modal words and intermediate sentences.

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

1. Kamal Abdullanın “Yarımqıq əlyazma” romanında frazeologizmlərdən istifadə // – Bakı: ADU, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2011. № 2, – s.184-188.
2. Azərbaycan dilində sintaktik frazeoloji konstruksiyaların yaranmasında əvəzliliklərin rolu // – Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri. Ali məktəblərarası elmi məqalələr məcmuəsi, – 2013. № 3. – s. 39-43.
3. Azərbaycan dilində sintaktik frazeoloji konstruksiyaların bəzi struktur xüsusiyyətləri haqqında // – Bakı: ADU, Elmi xəbərlər, –2013. № 3. – s.155-160.
4. Sintaktik frazeoloji konstruksiyanın qrammatik və məna xüsusiyyətləri haqqında // – Bakı: ADU, “Dil və ədəbiyyat”, – 2013. № 3. – s. 30-34.
5. Azərbaycan dilində sintaktik frazeoloji konstruksiyalar haqqında // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri, Ümumilli lider H.Əliyevin 90 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş IV beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2013, – s. 271-274.
6. Azərbaycan dilində predikativ quruluşlu sintaktik frazeoloji konstruksiyalar // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri, Ümumilli

lider H.Əliyevin 91-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş V Beynəlxalq konfransın materialları, – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2014, – s. 337-339.

7. Azərbaycan dilində sintaktik frazeoloji konstruksiyaların üslubi imkanları haqqında // Ulu Öndərin anadan olmasına həsr olunmuş “Ulu Öndər H.Əliyev irsində multikultural və tolerant dəyərlər” beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2016, 3-5 may, II hissə. – s. 75-78.

8. Об особенностях синтаксических конструкций в современном азербайджанском языке // – Киев: «Научовый висник кафедри ЮНЕСКО Київського національного лінгвістического університета». – 2017. Вип.35. – с. 270-274.

9. “Mən” və “Sən” şəxs əvəzlikli sintaktik frazeoloji konstruksiyalar // Ümumilli lider H.Əliyevin anadan olmasının 95-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş IX beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2018, 3-5 may, – s. 293-295.

10. Modallığın ifadə olunmasında sintaktik frazeoloji konstruksiyaların rolu // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri. Ümumilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 95-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş IX beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2019, 7 may, – s. 263-267.

11. Frazeoloji konstruksiyaların frazeologiyada yeri. Dil siyasəti və müasir dövr // Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın materialları. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2019, s. 135.

12. Sözdizimsel frazeoloji konstruksiyon terimi ve ona yaklaşım // Turkiye: UYSAD 3rd International Conference on Management and Social Science, – 2020, –s. 310.

13. Sintaktik frazeoloji kpkonstruksiyaları bədii ədəbiyyatda rolu // – Bakı: Elmi iş beynəlxalq elmi jurnal. İmpakt faktorlu. – 2021. – c. 5, sayı:4, – s. 120-122.

14. Tabeli mürəkkəb cümlə quruluşlu sintaktik frazeoloji konstruksiyalar // Humanitar və ictimai elmlərin əsasları respublika konfransı, – Bakı: –2021, 30 aprel, – s. 35-38.

15. Sadə cümlə strukturlu sintaktik frazeoloji konstruksiyalar // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2021, №3 (117), – s. 514-517.

The defense of the dissertation will be held on **21 January 2021** at _____ at the meeting of FD 2.24 Dissertation Council operating at Sumgayit State University.

Address: Azerbaijan, Sumgayit city, 43rd block. AZ 5008

The dissertation is accessible at the library of Sumgayit State University.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and its abstract are posted on the official website of Sumgayit State University.

The abstract was sent to the required addresses on _____
_____ 2021.

Signed for publication: _____

Paper format: _____

Volume: number of characters

Circulation: 100 copies