

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

**VARIANCE AND SYNONYMY OF MODERN
AZERBAIJANI PHRASEOLOGISMS**

Specialty: 5706.01 – Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: **Aysel Fazil Khanaliyeva**

Sumgayit – 2025

The work was performed at the Department of Azerbaijani linguistics of Baku State University

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Science in Philology, professor
Tofiq Muzaffar Hajiyev

Official opponents: Doctor of Science in Philology, professor
Ismail Oruj Mammadli

Doctor of Science in Philology, assoc. prof.
Kamala Shamil Ahmadova

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, assoc. prof.
Boyukkhanim Ibrahim Eminli

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, assoc. prof.
Nigar Valish Isgandarova

Scientific secretary of
the Dissertation council

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology
Matanat Hidayat Maharramova

Chairman of the
scientific seminar

Doctor of Science in Philology, assoc. prof.
Azamat Murtuza Rustamov

INTRODUCTION

Research issue rationale and development rate. Since the beginning of the 20th century, a number of fundamental studies have been carried out and scientific articles have been written in the field of phraseology in world linguistics (and in Azerbaijani linguistics since the middle of the 20th century). As the research on phraseological units expanded, the directions of their research also diversified, and disputes about their study from structural (form), semantic (meaning) and pragmatic (use) aspects increased. There are categories in the language system that cover all levels of the language. Variance and synonymy are also categories of this kind. Since both concepts are based on the principle of synonymy, the issue of their identification or differentiation causes controversy. The process of variation, which is an integral part of language development, can be traced both in form and meaning, and this can contribute to the resolution of other controversial issues in linguistics. Studying the process of variation at the phraseological level, identifying phraseological variance as a separate category and revealing its significant difference from phraseological synonymy, as well as examining the interaction between these two concepts, can shed light on existing scientific disagreements.

Although the study of synonymy across all levels of language began relatively early in the history of general linguistics, the study of variance at different levels of language has become relevant only in recent years. Both categories have been widely investigated using data from different languages. In this regard, the works of researchers such as G.I.Kramarenko¹ (German), M.T.Taghiyev² (Russian), A.T.Kaydarov³

¹Краморенко, Г.И. Фразеологические варианты в идиоматике современного немецкого языка: автореферат дисс. к. филол. наук. / – Москва, 1962. – 19 с.

²Тагиев, М.Т. Глагольная фразеология современного русского языка (Опыт исследования фразеологических единиц по окружению) / М.Т.Тагиев. – Баку: Маариф, – 1966. – 250 с.

³Кайдаров, А.Т. О фразеологических вариантах в уйгурском языке // – Баку: Советская тюркология, – 1970. №2, – с. 70-81

(Uyghur), A.V.Kunin⁴ (English), T.N. Fedulenkova⁵ (English, German, Swedish) and other scientists is particularly noteworthy.

The research carried out in this area on the Azerbaijani language is not extensive enough. Despite the existence of separate research works⁶ on the phraseological synonymy of the Azerbaijani language, phraseological variation was not studied as an independent category, but under the name of phraseological synonyms. The topic of phraseological variation was only touched upon in the form of brief notes in articles and scientific books.

Given the relevance of researching variance in other languages at all levels of the language, including at the phraseological level, the systematic study of this issue in modern Azerbaijani is of great scientific importance. Identification of phraseological variance as a separate category and revealing its fundamental differences from phraseological synonymy will not only fill the existing scientific gap in this field, but also contribute to strengthening the theoretical and methodological base of Azerbaijani linguistics in the field of phraseology.

The object and subject of research. The object of the research is theoretical and practical issues of variance and synonymy of phraseological units of the modern Azerbaijani literary language. The subject of the research is phraseological variants and phraseological synonyms. More than 1000 phraseological units were used in the research work and an analysis was carried out on the basis of linguistic facts.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The main purpose in the dissertation is to thoroughly study the possibilities of variation at the phraseological level of the modern Azerbaijani language, analyze the structural-semantic features of phraseological variants

⁴Кунин, А.В. Фразеология современного английского языка: Опыт систематизированного описания) / А.В.Кунин. – Москва: Международные отношения, – 1972. – 288 с

⁵Федуленкова, Т.Н. Фразеологическая вариантность как лингвистическая проблема // – Вестник Оренбургского университета. – Оренбург, – 2005. – № 4(42). – с. 62-69.

⁶Мамедова, К.А. Фразеологическая синонимия в современном азербайджанском литературном языке: / дис. др. филол. наук. / – Баку, 1983. – 142 с

and phraseological synonyms with a wide range of usage, determine the forms of their distribution, clarify the boundaries between phraseological variance and phraseological synonymy, as well as analyze and systematize existing scientific approaches in this field. To achieve this purpose, the following specific tasks are defined in the dissertation:

- to consider the main research covering the theoretical problems of phraseology in general linguistics and Azerbaijani linguistics, to identify existing theoretical frameworks in the explanation of phraseological units by analyzing modern approaches;

- to collect rich linguistic material from various sources and, based on real language data, to identify the usage features of phraseological variants and synonyms in different communicative contexts;

- to conduct structural-semantic analysis of phraseological units in the modern Azerbaijani language in a synchronous plan, to reveal their vocabulary, semantic and syntactic features;

- to define the criteria that distinguish phraseological variation and phraseological synonymy.

- to systematize the results obtained from the research, to summarize the scientific conclusions obtained and present them in the form of a thesis.

Research methods. In the research, a number of linguistic methods were applied in accordance with the goals and objectives set forth. The linguistic description method was used for the systematic classification and grouping of phraseological units. Structural and component analysis served to reveal the differences in the structure and composition of phraseological variants and synonyms. Semantic and contextual analysis allowed to determine the shades of meaning and functional capabilities of these units, and etymological analysis made it possible to follow their origin and historical development.

Basic theses for defence. The main provisions put forward for defense in the dissertation are as follows:

- the semantic and grammatical capabilities of the components that make up phraseologisms create the basis for the process of

variation and synonymization of phraseological units and strengthen these processes;

- phraseological units, which are wide and multifaceted due to the possibilities of variation and synonymization, represent more ancient phraseological structures;

- phraseological synonyms express the same or close meaning with different contents, while the presence of the same meaning and close contents is a specific feature of phraseological variants;

- if a variation of one or more of the components that make up a phraseological unit changes its individual content, then phraseological synonyms with different contents, but with the same meaning, are formed;

- phraseological variance appears in cases where the variation (mainly substitution) of components does not violate the semantic-structural uniformity of phraseologisms and does not lead to a change in content.

- according to the methods of formation of phraseological variants in the Azerbaijani language, the following types can be noted: 1) phonetic variants; 2) morphological variants; 3) lexical variants; 4) syntactic variants; 5) mixed variants.

- there are two types of phraseological synonyms: 1) pure phraseological synonyms; 2) phraseological synonyms derived from phraseological variants.

The scientific novelty of the research. The dissertation is distinguished by its comprehensive, systematic, comparative, and multi-faceted research of the issues of phraseological variation and phraseological synonymy in the Azerbaijani language for the first time. Although studies in Azerbaijani linguistics since the mid-20th century have addressed aspects of phraseological synonymy to some extent, the concept of phraseological variation has generally been considered as a subcategory within synonymy. In this dissertation, however, phraseological variation is examined for the first time as an independent linguistic category, and its similarities and differences with phraseological synonymy are substantiated on a scientific basis.

The study traces the transitions that occur between variation and synonymy in phraseological units resulting from structural and semantic changes, and identifies the mechanisms and criteria underlying these transitions. The linguistic foundations, types, functions and mutual relations of phraseological synonymy and variation concepts are clarified, and new scientific criteria are proposed for the exact definition of their boundaries. These criteria are developed through an approach based on both form and content as well as style and contextual usage. At the same time, the dissertation addresses a significant theoretical gap in contemporary Azerbaijani linguistics. The explanation of phraseological variation not only as an aspect of phraseological synonymy, but also as an independent manifestation of the process of language development and change, and the determination of the place of this concept in the phraseological system of the Azerbaijani language are among the scientific innovations.

Furthermore, in the dissertation, phraseological synonyms and variants in the modern Azerbaijani language are analyzed from contextual, functional, and stylistic perspectives for the first time, and their practical applications in speech are shown. During this research, existing theoretical approaches in world linguistic practice were analyzed and those theoretical frameworks were re-evaluated in the context of the specific features of the phraseological system of the Azerbaijani language.

The theoretical and practical essence of the research. The generalizations and theoretical propositions put forward in the dissertation can serve as a solid theoretical and methodological foundation for future studies in the field of phraseology within Azerbaijani linguistics, as well as in general linguistics. The comprehensive research of phraseological variants and phraseological synonyms provides a basis for a deeper understanding of the lexical-semantic structure of phraseological units, as well as their formation processes, developmental dynamics.

The practical significance of the dissertation is also multifaceted. The materials and scientific outcomes obtained through

this research may be utilized to enrich the content of lectures and seminars in lexicology, phraseology, and semasiology at institutions of higher education.

The dissertation can also make a practical contribution to the field of lexicography. The phraseological materials collected in the research and their analysis can be a useful source in the compilation of phraseological dictionaries, as well as explanatory and thematic dictionaries.

Approbation and implementation. The main provisions of the research work were published in the scientific journals included in the register of the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the form of theses and articles, in the national and international conference materials.

The name of the organization conducting the research work. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of Azerbaijani linguistics of Baku State University.

The total volume of the dissertation with the volume of structural parts of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of Introduction 5 pages (9145 characters), Chapter I 37 pages (71164 characters), Chapter II 45 pages (84849 characters), Chapter III 38 pages (68068 characters), a Conclusion 2 pages (3382 characters), and a list of references (18 pages). The total volume of the dissertation is 146 pages, amounting to 236608 characters.

DISSERTATION CONTENT

In the **Introduction** part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic is substantiated, the degree of its use is considered, the object, subject, purpose and objectives, methods, the main provisions of the research put forward to defense are determined, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research are indicated, the approbation and application of the research work, the name of the organization in which the dissertation is performed, the

structural sections of the dissertation are presented separately and in total.

Chapter 1 of the dissertation entitled **“Scientific foundations of variation and synonymy in the phraseological system of the language”** is systematized in four paragraphs, where scientific considerations regarding such terminological concepts as phraseological variant, variation, invariant, variance, synonymy in linguistics are considered, the comments are expressed, their characteristic features are interpreted based on specific linguistic facts. It is noted that *“Phraseological combinations reflect the characteristics of the worldview, consciousness, mentality, customs, and wisdom of the speakers of the native language accumulated over centuries. It is phraseological units that determine the exclusivity and originality of any language”*⁷.

In the first paragraph of the chapter entitled **“Variance and synonymy as actual problems of phraseology”**, a number of issues are clarified, presenting variance and synonymy as actual problems of phraseology. The most important of such problems is precisely the naming of phraseologisms with different terms: “stable word combinations”, “phraseological combinations”, “phraseological units”, “phraseological expressions”, “phrasemes”, “phraseologisms”, “idiomatic expressions”, “idioms”, “sayings”, “paremiological units”, etc. *“Phraseological combination / phraseological unit / phraseologism / phraseme – is the general name for word combinations and sentences with stable and whole (grammatically independent) semantics, which are included ready-made in the speech act (not corrected in the speech process).”*⁸. In our opinion, “phraseological unit” can be considered more successful within those terms. Because it is appropriate to select the same criterion in naming linguistic units: lexical unit, morphological unit, syntactic unit, phraseological unit, etc. In research works of recent

⁷Коцевич, С.С. Современный русский язык. Лексика. Фразеология. Лексикография / С.С.Коцевич. – Минск: БГУ, – 2021. – с.55

⁸Cəfərova, L.M. Bədii mətnin struktur-semantik təşkilində sabit söz birləşmələrinin rolu: / filologiya elmləri doktoru dis. avtoreferatı. / – Bakı, 2013. – s.17

years, the term “phraseological unit” and “phraseologism” are more often used. Both terms were used in the research work.

In this paragraph, benefiting from the achievements of modern linguistics, we look at how language and thinking, language and culture are reflected in phraseological synonyms and phraseological variants, as well as the structure of phraseological units (phraseological units in the form of word combinations and sentences). The phraseological level of the language is presented as a system from a structural point of view.

In the dissertation, examples of phraseological units in the form of word combinations and sentences, their semantic structure are given, substantiated with reference to the relevant literature. The semantic structure of phraseological units means – variance, polysemy, synonymy, homonymy and antonymy, which occur against the background of the relationship of meaning and form of phraseological units. The role of the variation process in the formation of various semantic groups of phraseologisms is great. Therefore, at the phraseological level of the language, the main semantic group can be considered phraseological variants. Phraseological variants are phraseologisms of the same meaning, of the same content, of similar composition, derived from one phraseologism. For example, *başına oyun açmaq // başına it oyunu açmaq // başına tənbəki oyunu açmaq // başına oyun gətirmək // başına bir oyun gətirmək // başına it oyunu gətirmək*. Members of this variant series are various derivatives of one phraseologism.

This paragraph provides examples of phraseological synonymy, such as *can qoymaq, qan-tər tökmək, dəridən-qabıqdan çıxmaq, küllüŋ çalmaq, sümük sındırmaq*, and compares them with phraseological variants, and the presence of their interrelationships is substantiated by presenting specific linguistic facts.

The second paragraph of the chapter entitled **“Directions of study of phraseological variance in general linguistics”** the meaning of the terms “variant,” “variativity,” “variance,” “variation” and “invariant”, the scope of their use in linguistics and their role at different language levels are widely analyzed. Attention is paid to

each term separately, the differences between their shades of meaning are explained, and the theoretical approaches available in the scientific literature are analyzed. The opinions of different linguists are commented.

As a result, it is noted that the terms “variativity,” “variance,” and “variation” are essentially close to each other, and are used at different levels of linguistics in such meanings as “the process of changing shape,” “incomplete change,” and “the ability to change shape.” These terms reflect the flexibility of the language and the processes that ensure the expression of same unit in different forms.

And the term “invariant”, unlike these terms, acts as the main content that maintains the framework of meaning of phraseological or other linguistic units. For example, although there are different variants of a particular phraseological expression, they are all united within the framework of the invariant meaning. In this part, the opinions existing in the linguistic literature regarding the concept of invariant are widely interpreted and confirmed by linguistic materials.

There is little research on the variance of different levels of the modern Azerbaijani language. The problem of variance of Azerbaijani and other languages has been reflected in the researches of F.Zeynalov, A.Akhundov, F.Veysalov (phonology), K.Abdullayev, S.Abdullayev, D.Yunusov (syntactic), N.Rahimzada, H.Bayramov, N.Valiyeva, M.Mirzaliyeva (phraseological) and other scientists. But as F.Veysalli said: *“There are still no works containing general, theoretical issues on the problem of variativity of linguistic units, the exact and clear definition of invariants and the rules of variativity, as well as an unambiguous explanation of the concept of variant, the limit of variativity of linguistic units”*⁹.

This paragraph the existing directions on the study of phraseological variance in linguistics are grouped and presented:

⁹Вейсалов, Ф.Е. Проблема вариативности языковых единиц / Ф.Е.Вейсалов. – Баку: БСУ, – 1990. – с.13

1. *Variance and invariance* – The relationship between variant and invariant elements of phraseological units is studied.

2. *Variance and identity* – The relationship between completely identical or existing forms of phraseological units with certain differences is studied.

3. *Variance and synonymy* – Criteria for distinguishing phraseological variants with synonymous phraseologisms are defined.

4. *Variance and stability* – The balance between the constant structure of phraseological units and their tendency to variant is studied.

In phraseological variants, the change in the form or expression of the components is usually associated with the constancy of phraseological units. “*Variants of phraseological units mean variants with identical qualitative and quantitative indicators, stylistic and syntactic functions, and partly with common lexical invariants when constructing various lexical compositions*”¹⁰. Changes in the form and expression of the components do not affect the stability of phraseological units. The variation of phraseologisms should not be regarded as the loss of their stability. The presence of variants should be associated with the fact that the internal content of the phraseologism, the meaning it expresses, remains constant. The main feature of phraseologism is its figurative content and shades of meaning that it carries. If the change in form, that is, variation, does not change the main semantic essence of the phraseologism, then that phraseologism remains constant. However, the multiplicity of phraseological variants can also be considered as an indicator of their historical development and antiquity.

This paragraph also speaks of synonyms or doublets (variant-doublet, synonym-doublet) as linguistic phenomena

¹⁰Rovena, V. Lexical Variants of Verbal Phraseological Units in English and Albanian: [Electronic resource] / LCPJ Publishing. – 2009. Volume 2/2, -p.81 URL: <https://old.lcpj.pro/skedaret/1354559902-Revista> %20LC PJ%202 .2_20.pdf (19.09.2023)

close to phraseological variance. Specific linguistic facts about them are presented.

The third paragraph entitled **“Directions of study of phraseological synonymy in general linguistics”** deals with the phenomenon of synonymy in the language, lexical and grammatical synonymy, which are directions of its study in linguistics. *“In the language, a synonymic relationship can exist both between words and phrases and words, both between phrases and words and phrases and grammatical units”*¹¹. It is emphasized that dictionary synonymy is sufficiently studied, while grammatical synonymy is little studied.

This paragraph studies the criteria for determining the boundary between phraseological synonyms and phraseological variants. The multiplicity of phraseological units in the language, similar in semantics, but differing in lexical-grammatical structure, causes discussions. There is no consensus among linguists in distinguishing synonymy and variance. *“Since there are no reliable divisions in separating these two phenomena, one cannot set a sharp boundary between synonymy and variance”*¹². *“The concept of a variant of a phraseological unit” is usually given against the background of the identity of its single meaning or figure. Most scientists admit that “variants of a phraseological expression are its lexical-grammatical varieties, identical in meaning and degree of semantic unity”*¹³. It means that there are such phraseologisms in the language, united around the same meaning, that it becomes much more difficult to say whether they are phraseological variants or phraseological synonyms. Thus, phraseologisms that express two identical

¹¹Qurbanov, A.M. Mūasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dili: [2 cildə] / A.Qurbanov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – c. 1. – 2003. –s.302

¹²Шетинкин, В.Е. Синонимия или вариатность? // Синонимия в языке и речи: Сб. / Ин-т истории, филологии и философии / В.Е.Шетинкин. – Новосибирск, – 1970. – с.164

¹³Шанский, Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка / Н.Шанский. – Санкт-Петербург: Специальная Литература, – 1996. –s.57

meanings are similar to phraseological variants due to their common components, and to phraseological synonyms due to their different content. Such synonymous phraseologisms carry the features of both semantic groups, since they are derived from phraseological variants. It is also emphasized that phraseologisms are a product of the artistic imagination of language carriers, and as a result of various revivals of reality, they acquire individual content. It is noted that in the definition of phraseological synonyms, the traditional concept of “figure” is not enough, it is more expedient to take the concept of “content” as the main criterion. On the basis of various examples, it is explained that, despite the participation of the same figure, the expressions may differ in content. For example, although the phraseologisms *gözü yolda qalmaq*//*gözü qapıda qalmaq* are considered a variant, since they mean “waiting with anticipation”, the expression “*gözünün kökü saralmaq*” is considered synonymous because it differs from them in terms of content. Consequently, it is concluded that the principles of phraseological synonymy and variation play an important role in the phraseological system of the language and are the main indicator of the content in their differentiation.

The research carried out shows that the main criterion for phraseological synonyms is the expression of different contents within the framework of the same meaning. Taking this criterion as a basis, the features distinguishing phraseological synonymy from phraseological variants in the Azerbaijani language can be shown as follows.

1) Phraseological synonyms express the same or close meaning with different contents, while the presence of one content and close contents is a specific feature of phraseological variants.

2) As a result of a change (variation) of the components of a phraseological unit, if, although the main meaning of the phrase is preserved, a change in its individual content occurs, this leads to the formation of phraseological synonyms.

3) Phraseological variants, on the other hand, are characterized by the fact that the general semantic uniformity and content of the phrase remain constant, even if the substitution of components or other structural changes occur.

The fourth paragraph entitled **“The issue of phraseological variance and synonymy in Azerbaijani linguistics”** phraseological variation is characterized as an important linguistic phenomenon that must be studied both in synchronous and diachronistic aspects. It is noted that phraseological variation in Azerbaijani linguistics was studied mainly at the level of synonymy, and this process was often accompanied by the identification of synonymy with phraseological variance. *“Some researchers refer to phraseological units with lexical-grammatical identity between their components as synonyms, while they either do not address the concept of variants at all or fail to consider grammatically identical phraseological units with similar meanings as variants”*¹⁴. These or other issues in Azerbaijani linguistics have been put as a problem and the works of different linguists-scientists (M.Huseynzada, M.Islamov, S.Murtuzayev, S.Jafarov, H.Bayramov, A.Gurbanov, N.Rahimzada, Ch.Gurbanov, H.Hasanov, K.Mammadova, N.Valiyeva, N.Seydaliyev, M.Mirzaliyev, G.Kazimov and others) are referred to, their opinions are commented on. The main directions of phraseological variance and synonymy in the Azerbaijani language, which should be studied in connection with the historical development of the language, the dynamics of the semantic system, stylistic and normative aspects, are determined.

The 2nd chapter of the dissertation entitled **“Phraseological variance in the Azerbaijani language and its forms of manifestation, semantic-structural analysis”** is systematized in four paragraphs. First paragraph is called **“Manifestation of phraseological variance. Variant ranges resulting from phraseological variation”**. This chapter shows that the process of

¹⁴Öhmədova, K.Ş. Türk və Azərbaycan dillərində frazeoloji birləşmələrin sinonimliyi // Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2022. №1(118), –s. 426.

formation of phraseological units in the language is constantly ongoing, and these units undergo various semantic-structural changes over time. These changes are regarded as variations (variance, variability). The formation and widespread use of phraseological variance is associated, first of all, with the internal structure and potential of the language, as well as with the reflection of the socio-cultural development of language carriers in the language.

At the phraseological level of the language, variance is manifested both in meaning and in form. If the process of variation in the meaning of phraseologism takes place, then this leads to the emergence of polysemantic, in some cases homonymous or antonymous phraseologisms. And when its form changes, phraseological variants, and sometimes phraseological synonyms appear. The Azerbaijani language is distinguished by its richness in phraseological variants. The main reason for this is that the diversity in the mindset and way of thinking of language carriers spread to phraseologisms over time and various variants of expressing the same content are formed. *“The style of speech finds its expression mainly in oral speech. For colloquial language, free speech, simplification of syntactic constructions, deviation from the language norm are typical. When the deviation from the existing forms of the linguistic paradigm becomes traditional and manifests itself very much in the colloquial language, such deviations can change the norm, moving to other styles of the language”*¹⁵. It is these linguistic processes that are manifested against the background of variation.

In this chapter, the factors affecting the emergence of phraseological variants in the modern Azerbaijani language, especially the role of regional factors, are highlighted. Phraseological variants used in different regions are associated with the living conditions, economic activity and geographical features of those territories. For example, such phraseologisms as *qoltuğunun altı*

¹⁵Abbasəliyeva, R.Z. Emosionallıq və ekspressivliyin verbal və qeyri-verbal ifadə vasitələri // – Bakı: Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutunun Əsərləri, – 2012. Xüsusi buraxılış, – s.6

şışmək // qoltuğunun altı qarpızlanmaq, arabadan düşmüş pomidora dönmək // arabadan düşmüş qarpıza dönmək, suya (Araza, çaya, bulaq başına) susuz aparıb, susuz gətirmək, başında turp əkmək // başında soğan əkmək, were developed in various forms in accordance with the living conditions, traditions, economic activities of the residents of the region and the natural-geographical characteristics of the territory they live in. This is due to the fact that the language performs a single communicative function within the framework of the general norm and meets the individual requirements and tastes of members of society.

The ways of formation of phraseological variants in this chapter are systematized as follows: 1) phonetically differentiation of any component of the phraseological unit; 2) substitution of one of the components of the phraseological unit with its own synonym or another word; 3) abbreviation or addition of a new word in the composition of the phraseological unit; 4) use of one of the components of the phraseological unit with various lexical and grammatical indicators, abbreviation or addition of a suffix; 5) displacement of components within the phraseological unit. This chapter examines the forms, distribution range, structural-semantic construction and stylistic possibilities of phraseological variants arising in various ways. Forms of manifestation of phraseological variation are interpreted by examples under the heading of noun (*cəhənnəmin o başında // cəhənnəmin qurtaracağında // cəhənnəmin dərəsində // cəhənnəmin dibində*), verb (*baş vurmaq // baş çəkmək*) combinations and sentence type (*boynunun ardını görər // qulağının dibini (dalını, ardını) görər*) phraseological variants. Also, the variant series of phraseological units and the process of transition of phraseological variants to other semantic groups are studied, commented, and substantiated by linguistic facts. If the number of phraseological variants united in one meaning center is large, they form a phraseological variant series (PVS). In the Azerbaijani language, phraseological variant series are the majority. For example, “to feel anxiety, fear, and excitement”: *kürkünə birə düşmək // kürkünə bit düşmək // kürkünə birə dolmaq // canına birə düşmək //*

canına birə dolmaq // canına birə darışmaq // canına vəlvələ düşmək // canına lərzə düşmək // canına üşütmə düşmək // canına üşütmə dolmaq // canına qorxu düşmək // canına qorxu dolmaq and so on.

In the determination of the PVSs, “*the form of the phraseological unit is not the main criterion, since the form is deceptive. The main aspect here is the meaning of the phraseological unit*”¹⁶. If the process of variation takes place around phraseologisms with the same meaning, then in this case we can talk about the existence of PVS.

In the mechanism of language development, phraseological variants may gradually move to other semantic groups. A.V.Kunin shows the collapse of phraseological variance as follows: “*1. Any semantic or stylistic separation between variants; 2. The depreciation of the variant and the transformation of the phraseologism into an invariant unit; 3. Loss of lexical invariant and transition of phraseological combination to variable-constant variant or structural synonym*”¹⁷. As a result of the 1st case indicated by Kunin, there is a differentiation of meaning among the phraseological variants and variance is violated. For example, the last variation of the phraseological variants of *kələfin ucunu açmaq // kələfin ucunu ələ keçirmək // kələfin ucunu tapmaq* creates the phraseologism of *kələfin ucunu itirmək*, between which an antonymous relationship is formed. In phraseological variance, “*a word that substitutes the component of phraseological combinations during modification becomes with it either a synonym, differing in the shade of meaning, or a thematically identical lexical unit*”¹⁸. Otherwise, phraseological variance collapses. In our opinion, the “*tapmaq*” component in the phraseologism of *kələfin ucunu tapmaq*

¹⁶Qurbanov, A.M. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin frazeologiyası / A.Qurbanov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1963, –s.10

¹⁷Кунин, А.В. Основные понятия английской фразеологии как лингвистическая дисциплины и создание англо-русского фразеологического словаря: / дис. др. филол. наук. / – Москва, 1964. -s.442

¹⁸Həmidova, D. İngilis dili frazeologizmində modifikasiya problemi // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2013. №5, – s.308.

reduced its antonym – the word “itirmək” to the framework of the construction into which it entered, creating another phraseologism with an antonymous relationship with itself. There are many such phraseological antonyms derived from phraseological variance in the Azerbaijani language compared to pure antonyms.

In the second paragraph entitled **“Classification of phraseological variants. Phonetic and morphological variance”**, the basic principles of classifying phraseological variants in linguistics are examined, and it is emphasized that this process is usually based on the functional system of the language. How different linguists define phraseological variants and the differences between these approaches are clarified. In Azerbaijani linguistics M.Mirzaliyeva groups phraseological variants according to their formation as follows: “1) *phonetic variance*; 2) *morphological variance*; 3) *syntactic variance*; 4) *lexical variance*; 5) *ellipsis phraseological variants*”¹⁹. Subsequent researchers also used this division of M. Mirzaliyeva. G.Isayeva grouped the phraseological variants of²⁰ the karluq group of Turkic languages, and G.Ch.Mahmudova²¹ - the kipchak group almost on the basis of this division.

In this section, it is considered more appropriate to treat elliptical phraseological variants as a type of lexical variants. It is noted that the same principle should be applied in the classification of the variants. If the phonetic variance is based on the addition or reduction of any sound, and the morphological variance is based on the addition or reduction of any suffix, then the reduction or addition of any word in the phraseological unit should also be considered as lexical variance. In this regard, there is no need to single out the phraseological variants resulting from the ellipsis as a separate

¹⁹Mirzəliyeva, M. Türk dillərinin frazeologiyası: [3 cildə] / M.Mirzəliyeva – Bakı: Nurlan, – c. 1. – 2009. –127-128

²⁰İsayeva, G.R. Karluq qrupu türk dillərinin frazeologiyası (oğuz və qıpçaq qrupu türk dilləri ilə müqayisədə): / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / –Bakı, 2012. –s. 93

²¹Mahmudova, Q.Ç. Türk dillərinin frazeologiyası: [2 cildə] / Q.Mahmudova. – Bakı: Nurlan, – c.2. –2009. –s.196

category. The grouping of phraseological variants by language levels is considered more expedient. It is for this reason that the dissertation widely analyzes the phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic variance of phraseological units and mixed phraseological variants.

Phraseological phonetic variants are not widespread in the Azerbaijani literary language. It is found mainly in dialects and accents. The process of morphological variance is more widespread and manifests itself in various forms than phonetic variance.

In our opinion, phonetic variation occurs in the root part of any word in the composition of a phraseological unit, and morphological variation occurs in the suffix part of a word. For example, *ipini yığmaq* // *ipini yığışdırmaq*; *acığı gəlmək* // *acığınə gəlmək* – are morphological; *aybına gəlmək* // *eybinə gəlmək* – phonetic variants.

Morphological variants are formed as a result of the inclusion or reduction of lexical and grammatical suffixes in the phraseological unit, respectively: *araya* // *aralığa söz qatmaq*, *ipini yığmaq* // *ipini yığışdırmaq*; *ağzını əymək* // *ağız əymək*, *dərin getmək* // *dərinə getmək*, *əsəbi (əsəbləri) ilə oynamaq*, *gözü (gözləri) kəlləsinə çıxmaq* and so on.

Lexical variants are the most widespread type of phraseological variants in our language. Therefore, this type is studied in detail in a separate subsection under the title **“Lexical variability of phraseological units”** *“Lexical variants are different forms of phraseologism that have the identity of meaning in terms of quality and quantity, stylistic and syntactic identity in terms of functions, general lexical invariant and partly different lexical composition”*²². The substitution, repetition or reduction of any of the components of a phraseological unit by another word, or addition of a component to the phraseological unit, creates lexical variants with identical or close meaning. According to these characteristics, lexical variants can be grouped as follows: 1) Lexical substitution; 2) Lexical boost or redundancy; 3) Lexical pairing and repetition. For example, a

²²Кунин, А.В. Фразеология современного английского языка: Опыт систематизированного описания) / А.В.Кунин. – Москва: Международные отношения, – 1972. –с.92

number of linguistic facts about such lexical variants as *hirsini basmaq* // *hirsini boğmaq* // *hirsini soyutmaq* // *hirsini yemək*; *burnundan piltə-piltə gəlmək* // *burnundan gəlmək*; *çörək kəsmək* // *duz-çörək kəsmək* and etc. are systematically analyzed. It turns out that lexical substitutions in the composition of a phraseological unit should be studied as a type of phraseological variation and should not be confused with phraseological synonyms.

In the next paragraph entitled “**Syntactic variance of phraseological units and mixed phraseological variance**”, these types of phraseological variants are analyzed. Variance, formed by a change in the location of components within a phraseological unit, is called syntactic variance. For example, in the meaning of “being informed about everything, being omniscient”: *yerin altını da bilir, üstünü də* // *yerin üstünü də bilir, altını da*; in the meaning of “being very angry, being extremely affected” : *tüstüsü təpəsindən çıxmaq* // *təpəsindən tüstü çıxmaq*; about a very frowning, angry, unsmiling man: *üst dodağı göy süpürür, alt dodağı yer* // *alt dodağı yer süpürür, üst dodağı göy*; in the meaning of somehow getting out of a difficult situation: *Vəlinin papağını Əlinin başına qoyur* // *Əlinin papağını Vəlinin başına qoyur* and so on.

When not one, but several processes of variation occur within a phraseological unit, a mixed phraseological variance occurs. It is determined based on the principle of “*Variance is a prerequisite for language development, the change in relations between variants affects all levels of the language*”²³ that when a word substituted in the process of mainly lexical substitution becomes a component of phraseologism, the syntactic-morphological structure also changes in accordance with the requirement of the main component of phraseologism (especially the verb component). In this case, different types of variations are found: we see lexical-morphological, phonetic-lexical, morphological-syntactic, lexical-syntactic variance: morphological-syntactic: *başını pambıqla kəsmək* // *pambıqla baş*

²³Жуков, В.П. Русская фразеология / В.П.Жуков. –Москва: Высшая школа, – 1986. –с.62

kəsmək; lexical-syntactic: *ucundan tut, göyə çıx // tut ucundan qalx göyə*; Lexical-morphological variants are more widespread in the Azerbaijani language: *dəryada gəmiri batmaq // gəmiri batmaq, gözə-qulaqda ol // göz-qulaq ol* and so on.

Phraseological variant formation occurs when the phraseological unit internally shows a tendency to redundancy and shortening. In the language system, the tendency to express an opinion in fewer words is developing rapidly, and this process is manifested at all levels of the language, including in the phraseological system.

Chapter 3 of the dissertation is called **“Phraseological synonyms and their specific characteristics in modern Azerbaijani language”**. In this chapter, which is systematized in three paragraphs, issues such as the essence of phraseological synonyms and their meaning characteristics, the formation of a row of phraseological synonyms, types of phraseological synonyms according to the method of formation, sources of enrichment of phraseological synonymous rows and the possibilities of parallel use of phraseological synonyms are extensively analyzed and scientifically substantiated by examples.

In the first paragraph of this chapter entitled “The essence and principles of formation of phraseological synonyms”, it is brought to the attention that the concept of “synonymy” in linguistics is manifested in two forms on the phraseological level of the language: 1. Synonymy of a phraseological unit with another phraseological unit; 2. Synonymy of phraseologism with a word. It is noted that synonymy should be accepted on units at the same level. The study of synonymy on different levels of the language does not lead to accurate results. Therefore, it is the synonymy of phraseologisms with phraseologisms that is involved in the study; by “phraseological synonyms” we mean synonymy, which manifests itself at the phraseological level. In linguistics, phraseological synonyms are grouped in different ways. *Yazığı gəlmək – ürəyi yanmaq* is ideographic, *abrını ələyinə bükmək – dişinin dibindən çıxanı demək – ağzına // ağzından gələnə demək – gözünü yumub, ağzını açmaq* used

in stylistic moments, and *qolları yanına düşmək, ümidləri qırılmaq* and other such examples are stylistic-ideographic synonyms. “*Stylistic differences in many cases pass into ideographic ones, that is, they differ in the shade of meaning*”²⁴. In the dissertation, references to existing divisions are presented, commented and confirmed by examples.

In this paragraph, the formation and compositional characteristics of the row of phraseological synonyms are examined. Phraseological synonyms are a complex of phraseological units that express identical meaning but have different semantic shades. The emergence of rows of phraseological synonyms is largely due to the need to more clearly and expressively convey various points or additional shades of a concept. Such rows contain at least two phraseological synonyms with identical or close meaning. For example, in the sense of “to oppress, disturb, hurt, or keep under pressure,” the phraseological units such as *gözümçixdıya salmaq – sıxma-boğmaya salmaq – sıxıb suyunu çıxartmaq* belong to this category.

Rows of phraseological synonyms, as in lexical synonyms, have a dominant phraseologism. The dominant phraseologism is considered the main unit, which, in addition to being more functional and widespread, can substitute other synonymous equivalents. For example, in phraseological synonyms of *göz yummaq – məhəl qoymamaq – görməzdən gəlmək* used in the meaning of *to ignore*, dominant unit is *məhəl qoymamaq*.

As it seems, “*synonyms never become completely identical, no matter how close they come in meaning, there is always a subtle meaning or stylistic difference between synonymous units, along with formal structural diversity*”²⁵. In other words, phraseological synonyms express identical or close meaning. “*The meaning identity of synonyms is relative. Because absolute identity contradicts the*

²⁴Hacıyeva, A. Sinonimik cərgələrin zənginləşmə mənbələri // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2013. №3, – s.180

²⁵Məmmədov, İ.T. Azərbaycan dilində qrammatik sinonimlik. Feil formaları əsasında. Dərs vəsaiti / İ.Məmmədov. – Bakı: BDU, –1985. –s.24

principle of saving, which is considered one of the main factors of the language. According to this principle, one of the units constituting absolute identity is gradually eliminated and suppressed, and the other becomes fixed in the language and becomes the main expression of this or that meaning"²⁶.

In the third paragraph entitled "Types and sources of formation of phraseological synonyms", phraseological synonyms are systematized in two groups according to the method of formation: 1. *Synonymous phraseologisms derived from phraseological variants*; 2. *Pure synonymous phraseologisms*.

Phraseologisms that evoke completely different artistic imaginations, different in lexical composition, but expressing identical meaning, are considered pure phraseological synonyms. Different points of view of the carriers of the language on material reality, events and situations lead to the emergence of these synonyms. For example, phraseologisms such as *can qoymaq – sümük sındırmaq – tər tökmək // qan-tər tökmək – dəridən-qabıqdan çıxmaq – külüng çalmaq – iynə ilə gor qazmaq* are pure synonyms united around the same meaning.

A large number of phraseological synonyms are derived from phraseological variants. This process occurs as a result of the substitution of lexical components of phraseological units. "*The change in the form of a phraseological unit often includes one component, and sometimes all components. As the scope of component change expands, the process of phraseological synonymization takes place*"²⁷. In the modern Azerbaijani language, the process of transition from phraseological variants to phraseological synonyms is usually manifested among multicomponent phraseological units. In the phraseologisms of *gözü (gözləri) kəlləsinə çıxmaq // gözü (gözləri) dörd olmaq // gözü (gözləri) bərələ qalmaq* in the meaning of being very surprised, the

²⁶Abdullayeva S.Ə. Azərbaycan nağıl və dastanlarının dili: / filologiya elmləri doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2006. –s.64

²⁷Mirzəliyeva, M. Türk dillərinin frazeologiyasının nəzəri problemləri: / filologiya elmləri doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 1996. –s.116

common component is “göz”, and it is this component that carries the main semantic load.

Phraseologisms of the sentence type are also involved in the process of formation of phraseological synonyms. For example, the sentence type phraseologisms of *bir gözü alma dərir, bir gözü səbətə qoyur – bir gözü çaya baxır, bir gözü aya // bir gözü ala dağa, bir gözü qara dağa baxır*, which is used about a cross-eyed man, are mainly within the framework of the same construction and with a common component.

As a result of phraseological variation, not only synonyms are formed, but also phraseological antonyms. For example, *gözlərindən yuxu tökülmək // gözlərindən yuxu yağmaq~ gözlərindən yuxu qaçmaq // gözlərinə yuxu getməmək* and etc.

Phraseological synonyms are enriched due to phraseologisms that are formed in different styles of the language. About this N.Seydaliyev writes: “*More than 50 phraseological expressions for each word are reflected in our Azerbaijani epics and tales related to the concepts of dying and killing. Some of those phraseological units are used in colloquial-simple language, some in sarcasm, some in cursing, etc.*”²⁸. Moreover, sources enriching phraseological synonyms are systematized as follows and examples of each are presented: 1) by euphemisms and cacophemisms; 2) due to phraseologisms associated with folklore materials and historical figures. 3) due to phraseologisms used in dialects; 4) by calque – through other languages; 5) by the creativity of poets and writers; 6) by polysemantic phraseologisms; 7) on the basis of phraseological variants.

In the paragraph entitled “**The use and functional capabilities of phraseological synonyms**”, issues related to the role of phraseological synonyms in the vocabulary of the language and in the speech process are considered, in particular, opinions are expressed on the functionality of expression and intensity capabilities

²⁸Seydaliyev, N.F. Azərbaycan dastan və nəğül dilinin frazeologiyası: / filologiya elmləri doktoru dis. / –Bakı, 2007. –s.168

of phraseologisms in speech based on scientific considerations in theoretical literature. It is shown that while phraseologisms increase the overall quality of speech, the synonymy of phraseologisms also provides the possibility of choice in the speech process for the expression of the same meaning. *“The parties involved in the speech do not just transmit information. Every communicator tries to influence the feelings of the interlocutor. The greater the desire to influence the interlocutor, the increased attention is paid to the choice of language means, their use in speech. The expressiveness of information leads to a more rigorous selection of language means”*²⁹. That is why phraseological synonyms are important linguistic units that increase the expressive possibilities of the language, offering alternative options. *“The combination of words in phraseologisms on the basis of figurative meaning reduces the correspondence of these combinations to reality in their content, as a result of which the conditions for the emphasis of emotional-expressive semantics in phraseologisms are created”*³⁰.

Phraseological synonyms are used in parallel with lexical and phraseological units within the same text, creating communication with each other and increasing intensity, emotionality, expressiveness. The possibilities of parallel use of phraseological synonyms in context are analyzed by dividing them into three groups. 1) Phraseological synonyms in the same context both clarify and define another phraseologism, one as an explainer of the other, and serve to increase expressiveness, to more vividly notice the necessary moment when expressing a thought: *ürəyim gedir / xoşuma gəlir, zəhləsi gədirdi / arası yox idi*. Such parallel use of phraseological synonyms also shows that synonyms are not exactly identical to each other, each of them is aimed at accurately expressing the meaning with subtle shades. 2) The phraseological synonym is used in parallel with the lexical unit, either clarifying the

²⁹Cəfərzadə, V. Nidalar ekspressiv mətnləri yaradan vasitə kimi // – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2017. №2, – s.135

³⁰Müzəffəroğlu, T. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb cümlənin struktur semantikasi / T.Müzəffəroğlu. – Bakı: Azərnaşr, – 2002. –s.213

lexical unit, or clarifying, defining the lexical unit phraseologism: o kürən pişik də *arıqladı*, axırda lap *bir dəri*, *bir sümük qaldı*. 3) Phraseologism sometimes becomes, so to say, synonymous with the idea in the sentence. That is, coming at the end of the sentence it finalizes the idea, or coming first, the meaning is explained later: eg., hardaydı bizdə o bəxt. Bilet tapıb alağ. Vağzal insan əlindən qaynaşır, səs-küydən *ağız deyəni qulaq eşitmirdi*.

The majority of phraseological synonyms, especially multi-member synonymic rows in the modern Azerbaijani language are the most prominent indicators of the antiquity and richness of the Azerbaijani language.

The conducted research gives grounds to come to the following conclusions:

1. Although phraseological variants and phraseological synonyms have similarities, they are distinguished by a number of differences. Members of both groups have identical or close lexical meaning and can substitute each other in certain contexts, but this substitution is not always possible. They differ in shades of meaning, style, expressiveness, frequency of use and structure. The main difference is that there is a content connection between phraseological variants. They have common components, but synonyms have a different lexical composition, and each expresses its own individual content.

2. In the phraseological system of the language, the process of variation is manifested both in phraseologisms of the word combination (noun and verb combination) and in phraseologisms of the sentence type. In the modern Azerbaijani language, there is a wider spread of the process of variation of the verb phraseological combinations. This can be explained by the fact that the potential (mainly polysemy) of verbs is much greater.

3. According to the methods of formation of phraseological variants in the Azerbaijani language, the following types can be noted: 1) phonetic variants; 2) morphological variants; 3) lexical variants; 4) syntactic variants; 5) mixed variants.

4. Phonetic variants are characterized by changes that occur in the word root. Morphological variants are formed by substitution, increase or reduction of lexical and grammatical suffixes. Syntactic variants, on the other hand, are formed as a result of a change in the word order between the components of a phraseological unit.

5. The most common type of phraseological variants are lexical ones. Lexical variants are formed as a result of substituting, reducing or repeating any component of a phraseological unit with another word.

6. Sometimes in a phraseological unit there are several processes of variation at once, and in this case, mixed phraseological variants are formed. Mixed variation can manifest itself in lexical-morphological, phonetic-lexical, morphological-syntactic and lexical-syntactic forms. The most common type of mixed variation in the modern Azerbaijani language is lexical-morphological variants. These variants are formed as a result of the simultaneous substitution or reduction of both components and suffixes of the phraseologism. In such phraseologisms, the tendency to synonymization is also strong.

7. The fact that the lexical composition of phraseological synonyms is different ensures that each of them carries its own, individual content. This feature should be considered as the main criterion for distinguishing phraseological variants with phraseological synonyms.

8. Phraseological synonyms can be divided into two groups according to the method of formation:

1) Synonyms derived from phraseological variants – such synonyms arise through lexical substitution, particularly within multicomponent phraseological units. The replacement of individual components leads to the emergence of synonymous expressions.

2) Pure synonymous phraseologisms – these are expressions that reflect different perspectives of native speakers on events and situations.

Such synonyms are formed independently of one another and convey distinct artistic or imaginative conceptualizations.

The main content of the research work is reflected in the following published scientific articles, republican and international conference materials:

1. Azərbaycan dilinin frazeoloji sisteminə bir nəzər // – Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2013. № 1 (85), – s. 61-63

2. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində frazeoloji variantların yaranma üsulları və tipləri / Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri. V Ümummilli Lider H. Əliyevin anadan olmasının 91-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş V Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: 05-07 may 2014, – s. 300-302

3. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində frazeoloji vahidlərin fonetik və morfoloji variantlığı // – Bakı: Bakı Universitetinin Xəbərləri, – 2016. № 4, – s. 25-30

4. Azərbaycan dilində frazeoloji variantlar, frazeoloji variant silsiləsi və onların yaranmasında komponentlərin rolu // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. № 3, – s. 250-254

5. Azərbaycan dilində frazeoloji sinonimlərin frazeoloji variantlardan fərqləndirilməsi meyarları // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. № 6, – s. 137-143

6. Создание фразеологических вариантов путем лексической замены в Азербайджанском языке // – Одесса: Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету. Серія: філологія, – 2017. Випуск 26, Том 1, – s. 120-122

7. Azərbaycan dilində müxtəlif növ variasiya nəticəsində yaranan bəzi frazeoloji variant silsilələri // – Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2017. № 2 (102), – s. 60-62

8. Azərbaycan dilçiliyində frazeoloji sinonimlik və frazeoloji variantlılıq probleminin öyrənilməsi tarixi // – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2017. № 2, – s. 125-132

9. Azərbaycan dilində frazeoloji variantlılıqdan frazeoloji sinonimliyə keçid prosesi // – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2017. № 5, – s. 106-114

10. Azərbaycan dilində frazeoloji sinonim cərgələr / Böyük azərbaycan şairi Molla Pənah Vəqifin 300 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “M.P.Vəqif və müasirlik” mövzusunda Respublika elmi-praktik konfransın materialları, – Bakı: 07 dekabr 2017, – s. 279-281

11. Emergence of phraseological synonyms as a result of variation of multi-component phraseological units in the modern azerbaijani language / The XXXI international Scientific Symposium “Turkic World and National Unity”, – Aidjan / Uzbekistan: The 29th of October 2022, – s. 86-88

12. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində frazeoloji sinonimlərin zənginləşmə yolları. Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin 100 illiyinə həsr edilmiş doktorant və gənc tədqiqatçıların XXVI Respublika elmi konfransın materialları (NASCO XXVI). Bakı: 17-18 noyabr 2023, – s. 30-33

13. Фразеологическая синонимия и вариантность в азербайджанском языкознании: научно-теоретические проблемы и направления развития// II Международная научная конференция «Филология, лингвистика и лингводидактика в современном обществе», посвященная 95-летию со дня рождения Е.И. Пассова. Елецкий государственный университет им. И.А. Бунина. –Елец: 17-18 апреля –2025, -с.112-115.



The defense will be held on 19 09 2025 at 12⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Dissertation council FD 2.24 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Sumgayit State University.

Address: Azerbaijan, Sumgayit, 43 rd block, AZ5008

Dissertation is accessible at the Library of Sumgayit State University.

Electronic version is available on the official website of Sumgayit State University.
(<https://sdu.edu.az>)

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 13 06 2025

Signed for print: 05.06.2025

Paper format: 60*84/^{1/16}

Volume: 47194

Number of hard copies: 20