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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**PHRASEOLOGISMS CONTAINING NAMES OF COLORS
IN AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

Speciality: 5714.01 – Comparative-historical
and comparative-typological linguistics

Field of science: Philology

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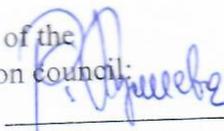
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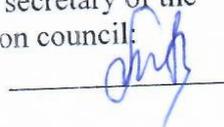
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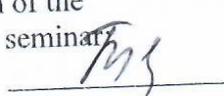
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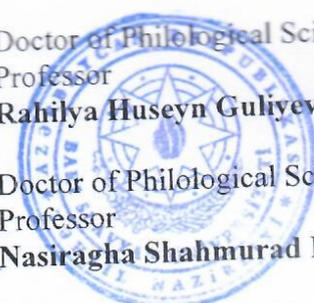
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Urgency of the theme. All round study of phraseologisms distinguished by its self-belonging position, frequency of usage, richness of expression, stylistic variety and other peculiarities, their attraction to the analysis having determined characteristic features belonging to them are distinguished by its urgency and modernity. The investigation of the problem on the materials of the English and Azerbaijani languages belonging to different typological and genealogical groups must have still more increased the urgency of the theme.

Despite the fact that the phraseological systems of English and Azerbaijani languages have been attracted to investigations on different parameters in a certain degree, but the types of phraseologisms based on the language units formed by the names of colors, their specific features, not being attracted to thorough investigation, the dissertation work on the theme called *“Phraseologisms formed by the names of colors in Azerbaijani and English languages”* is once more discovered as urgent. In Azerbaijani and English languages having entered different typological groups a number of similar and distinctive features between the features of formation and possibilities of expressiveness of phraseological units show themselves. Attraction of such characteristics to the typological comparative investigation can also be considered as one of the factors, conditioning the urgency of the theme, because phraseologisms compared in both languages, being the product of national thinking, their attitude to life, their world outlook, reflect their attitude to the outer world. Russian linguist V.Teliya expressing her thought: *“the phraseological fund of the language is the mirror of its linguoculturological and national features”*¹. The phraseologisms having been formed by the names of colors in Azerbaijani and English languages also is not an exception

¹ Teliya, V.N. Phraseology in the context of culture / V.N.Teliya. – Moscow, – 1999.

in this respect and just for this reason the investigation of the theme in this direction is also distinguished by its urgency.

One more factor conditioning the urgency of the theme is the attraction of the theme to the investigation, of the phraseologisms formulated on the basis of the names of colors, being one of the semantic fields of phraseologisms, on the materials of Azerbaijani and English languages by the way of typological and comparative analysis, while doing this determination of similar and distinctive features and their analysis also express the urgency of the dissertation.

Object of the investigation. The object of investigation composes phraseological systems of Azerbaijani and English languages, belonging to different linguistic systems.

The subject of investigation. The subject of the investigation contains phraseologisms formed by the participation of units expressing names of colors in Azerbaijani and English languages and their linguistic analysis.

Scientific innovation of the investigation. Despite the fact that phraseological systems of the Azerbaijani and English languages included into different typological groups from the typological view point have been investigated from different directions in this research work, phraseologisms formulated by the names of colors is analyzed by the way of typological comparison especially systematically for the first time. Comparative investigation helps us to form imagination of the determination of similar and distinctive features of coloristic phraseologisms used in Azerbaijani and English languages from the structural and semantic viewpoints. In this investigation coloristic phraseologisms for the first time have been attracted to investigation by the way of typological comparison within the frame of anthropocentric paradigm. Along with, coloristic phraseologisms in the compared languages, the metaphoric and metonymic coloristic phraseologisms have also been attracted to the investigation for the first time. In this investigation along with traditional approach, for the first time, coloristic phraseologisms have been analyzed from the cognitive aspect as well.

Aims and objectives of the investigation. The aim of the investigation is to compare linguoculturological, structural-

grammatical, semantical features, including the functional-stylistical features of coloristic phraseologisms in the Azerbaijani and English languages, and to determine similar and distinctive peculiarities of phraseologisms having the names of colors in the composition. To realize these goals it is necessary to carry out the following duties:

- to create general imagination about the dynamics of development of the science of phraseology in the Azerbaijani and English languages;

- to investigate coloristic phraseologisms as the cognition of linguocultural features in the Azerbaijani and English languages;

- to analyze metonymic and metaphoric characteristics of phraseologisms in the composition of which names of colors are used;

- to carry out comparative analyses if paremiological units in Azerbaijani and English languages in the composition of which the names of colors are used, as a ingredient part of the science of phraseology;

- to investigate the sources and circle of usage of phraseologisms, possessing the names of colors in the compared languages;

- to investigate the ways of determination of the equivalents and translation of coloristic phraseologisms in the Azerbaijani and English languages and to determine problems met in this process.

The main regulations put forth for the defense of the dissertation:

- In the compared languages a special part of phraseologisms consists of the phraseologisms formed by the names of colors;

- In the Azerbaijani and English languages, the attitudes of the bearers of these languages to this or that color in the coloristic phraseologisms have been formulated on the ethnocultural features;

- In the both languages phraseologisms formed by the names of colors are divided into certain thematic groups;

- Coloristic phraseologisms in the compared languages are distinguished by the structural features;

- The phraseologisms formed by the names of colors in the both compared languages are distinguished by their metaphoric and monatomic characteristics.

Theoretical importance of the investigation. In this research work historical and development dynamics of the science of phraseology in the Azerbaijani and English linguistics, including the object of phraseology have been comparatively investigated. In the both of compared languages, classification of coloristic phraseologisms from different criteria has been introduced, and their functional-stylistic peculiarities have been analyzed. In the dissertation also phraseologisms of metaphoric and monatomic characterizations formed by the names of colors have been analyzed by using cognitive approach, and the ways of their usage in the process of translation have been investigated. These features by giving possibilities to use scientific regulations as a theoretical source in the investigation, to be carried out on phraseology, prove its special importance from the theoretical view point.

Practical importance of the investigation. The introduced materials in the dissertation in both Azerbaijani and English languages and language examples can be used in the lessons of lexicology, stylistics, including the practical speech lessons linked with both of the compared languages.

Approbation of the investigation. The dissertation was completed at the Chair of General Linguistics of Baku Slavic University. The main content, scientific provisions and results of the dissertation are reflected in 13 articles and 9 theses of the author published in Azerbaijan and foreign countries.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is carried out. The dissertation was carried out at the Chair of General Linguistics of Baku Slavic University.

Volume and structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusion and list of references. The general content of the research is represented in 135 pages, 240.632 signs. Introduction - 4 pages, 6.672 signs, Chapter I - 46 pages, 87.077 signs, Chapter II - 30 pages, 52.631 signs, Chapter III - 33 pages, 61.512 signs, the conclusion of the dissertation - 5 pages, 8.831 signs, references - 15 pages, 21.508 signs.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the **“Introduction”** of the dissertation information on the urgency of the theme, the aims and objectives of the dissertation, its scientific innovations, theoretical and practical significance, methods and sources, object, subject of investigation, regulations put forth for the defense of the dissertation, approbation of the investigation and on its structure is given.

The first chapter of dissertation is called **“Role of names of color in the formation of phraseologisms in Azerbaijani and English languages”**. This chapter consists of four semi chapters. In the first semi chapter of the first chapter of the dissertation called **“Development dynamic of the science of phraseologisms in the compared languages”** attempts have been made to investigate development dynamics of the science of phraseology in Azerbaijani and English linguistics. In both of the compared languages phraseologisms have existed since ancient times, but phraseology as an independent field of science began to be formulated since the beginning of the XX century. The initial investigations in the English linguistics were carried out by L.P.Smith (1925), W.J.Ball (1947) and E.Partzidge (1947). But in these investigations not all the peculiarities of phraseologisms have found their reflections, they have not been thoroughly investigated. In the Azerbaijani linguistics pieces of information on phraseology were introduced in the book called **“Türk qrameri”** (Grammar of the Turkish language, 1930) written by B.Chobanzadeh and F.Aghazadeh. Phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics was introduced by M.Huseynzadeh in text book called **“Modern Azerbaijani Language”** (1953) for the first time. In the development of both Azerbaijani and English and American phraseology soviet linguistics had impact. While investigating scientific literature written on phraseology we may come to such a conclusion that the first source in which information on the science of phraseology and on the notion of phraseology were reflected was the book written by the Russian linguist V.Vinogradov named **“Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины”** (Main concept of Russian

phraseologism as a linguistic subject)². In Azerbaijani linguistics in the development of the field phraseology of linguistics M.Tagiyev, F.Huseynov, A.Mammadov S.Jafarov, A.Gurbanov, A.Hadjiyeva and other linguists had important roles.

In English and American linguistics all-round investigation of science of phraseology and concept of phraseology began since 80th of XX century. The investigations of M.Halliday, J.Right, E.Cowie and other scientists have developed field of phraseology in England and America P.Cowie divides phraseologisms into two groups: 1) idioms – determination of the meanings of phraseologisms included into this group, is impossible without knowing their etymology, because none of the elements, establishing them is used in their real meanings. 2) Semi-idioms – here it is relatively easier to determine their meanings, because at least one of the elements establishing the phraseologisms is used in the concrete (real) meaning³. Another linguist John Wright in his book written in 1999 called “Idioms Organizer” notes 3 main features of idioms: 1) Idioms are in readily-made form in the language, they are not created by separately – taken individuals; 2) idioms are used in figurative meanings and goes beyond its real (concrete) meaning; 3) in most cases idioms remain unchanged as to their structure⁴. As we see here English and American scholars take the essence of their conception from the works of Russian scholars and explain the phraseological units in the similar way. Taking all this into consideration it is possible to say that in the formulation of phraseology as a field of linguistics at first soviet, and then Russian scholars had unexampled roles.

In this chapter they also made attempts to determine the object of investigation of the science of phraseology. Thus, scholars do not share unanimous opinion on the object of investigation of the science of phraseology. Some of them (N.N.Amosova, Z.K.Tarlanov,

² Виноградов, В.В. Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография / В.В.Виноградов. – Москва: Наука, – 1977. – с. 118-139

³ Cowie, E.P. Phraseology (Theory, Analysis and Applications) / E.P.Cowie. – London: Oxford University Press, – 2001. – p. 21.

⁴ Wright, J. Idioms Organiser / J.Wright. – Boston: Thomson Heinle, – 2002. – p. 86.

M.Taghiyev, H.Bayramov etc.) though to the object of investigation relate only free word combinations which are equivalents to words, other group of scholars such as (V.Vinogradov, N.M.Shanskiy, A.Gurbanov, S.Jafarov, Z.Alizadeh, A.Hajiyeva and others) approaching this problem from still wider prism here besides fixed word combinations relate to proverbs, sayings, riddles and other.

The use of various terms to express the object of phraseology is one of the controversial issues in linguistics. Some linguists have used the term "fixed word combination", some "idiom", and still others "phraseological combination" etc. It is the same in English phraseology. However, none of these terms reflects all the features of the study object of phraseology. It should also be mentioned that the vast majority of scholars consider these terms synonymous, emphasizing that they all express approximately the same concept. However, there are slice differences between them. For example, according to the most English-American linguistics literature idiom is considered as a object of phraseology. Lets have a look at meaning of this term in Azerbaijani and in English: "İdiom – yalnız müəyyən bir dilə xas olan və mənası tərkib hissələrini təşkil edən sözlərin ayrı-ayrılıqda götürülən mənası ilə düz gəlməyən, parçalanmayan söz birləşməsi; ifadə, ibarə, təbir"⁵. Idiom - is a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words⁶. So it means this term refers only to phraseological word combinations. However, as it mentioned above the object of study of phraseology is not only word combinations, but also proverbs, parables, etc. which have sentence structure. Thus, we will summarize all features of phraseology and use the term "phraselogram". By phraselogram we mean all fixed word combinations, idioms, proverbs, parables and wise sayings used in the language, in other words, all phraseological units.

In this semi chapter of the dissertation functions, which phraselograms carry out are also investigated. Phraselograms not

⁵ Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti 4 cilddə, II cild // – Bakı: Şərq-Şərb, – 2016. – s. 429

⁶ Oxford advanced learner's dictionary 8th edition // – Oxford University Press, – 2011. – p. 876.

depending on the condition carry out communicative, nominative and cognitive functions.

The II semi chapter of the first chapter of the dissertation is called **“Study of paremiological units within the composition of the science of phraseology”**. Here the role of paremiological units in the science of phraseology is explained. Under the term “paremiological units”, we envisage proverbs, sayings, riddles and others. Proverbs and sayings having established a special layer are sentence – like expressions denoting a complete thought⁷. Paremiological units being figurative cognition in the human thinking of people’s traditions, mode of life combine in itself linguocultural features. In this part of the dissertation, it is dealt with the process of development of paremiological units beginning with ancient times up to the modern period and names of the scientists carrying out investigations on the paremiological units are mentioned. Here we can show the names of the Azerbaijani scholars as A.Huseynzadeh, I.Ibrahimov, Z.Alizadeh, I.Hamidov, English scholars as J.Upperson, A.Taylor, V.Maider and others as examples. In this part of the dissertation the main problem is learning of paremiology in mutual contact with the science of phraseology. As it was also mentioned above in the compared languages a few scholars, despite the fact that they relate proverbs and sayings to phraseology, the others support the idea of studying the paremiological units beyond the phraseology. Here similar and distinctive features between paremiological units and phraseologisms are compared. So, though it is possible to express phraseologisms by parts of speech, it is difficult to express paremiological units with one part of speech: proverbs and sayings mainly are constructed in the form of sentence and it is difficult to distinguish them from structural signs of sentences. They, being different from phraseological units, express a complete thought and possess a complete intonation: in the bases of proverbs and saying stand deep meaning and edifying thought: phraseological units, despite the fact that express a certain notion,

⁷ Əlizadə, Z.Ə. Azərbaycan atalar sözlərinin həyatı / Z.Ə.Əlizadə. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1985. – s. 61-63.

proverbs and sayings are used to describe still wider notions; proverbs and sayings are used to form a certain moral quality in the people, they are used for giving advice or admonishment, putting them in other words we may say that they are of didactic character. But phraseological units do not express such meanings, nevertheless, there are similar and distinctive features between phraseological and paremiological units. The paremiological units as phraseologisms are fixed word combinations; they both exist in the language in the readily-made forms, reflects mode of life, traditions and customs, culture and other features of this or that national compositions of both paremiological units and phraseologisms are fixed. From here we may draw such a conclusion that paremiological units also are included into the object of investigation of the science of phraseology and can generally be called as phraseology too.

The third semi chapter of the first chapter is called **“Linguocultural features of phraseologisms formed by means of names denoting colors in the compared languages”**. In this part of the dissertation it is aimed at the study of linguocultural peculiarities of the phraseologisms formed by the names of colors in Azerbaijani and English languages.

There are many color related phraseologisms Azerbaijani and English phraseology. These phraseologisms reflect the national way of thinking, as well as history and culture of the people. In this part of the dissertation, the meanings of white, black, red, green, blue, brown, pink, orange, purple, gold and silver, as well as the phraseologisms formed with the participation of these colors are involved in comparative research. A comparative research of color related phraseologisms suggests that different colors can sometimes have similar and sometimes completely different meanings in English and Azerbaijani. These ideas are based on the given examples. For example, although black expresses similar semantic meaning in the expressions like *'black sheep'* and *'qara yaxmaq'* (to blacken smb), it has completely different meaning in phraseologisms like *'black Friday'* and *'Black January'*. This is due to the national-cultural features expressed by phraseologisms.

The fourth semi chapter of the first chapter called **“The analysis of phraseologisms formed by the names of colors in the compared languages from the view of sources”** has been devoted to the analysis of the phraseologisms in the compared languages from the view of sources. As we know the formation of phraseologisms can be based on different sources. From this viewpoint phraseologisms conditionally are divided into two groups: phraseologisms formed by the inner possibilities of the language and phraseologisms, having been transferred from other languages. Besides them, in the English language, it is possible to add one more group of phraseologisms, which can be considered as the ones which were transferred into the English language by other variants. In this part of the dissertation phraseologisms adopted from ancient Greek, Latin, as well as from Russian, French, German, Spanish are investigated. Phraseologisms which are formed by inner possibilities of the languages are based on folk literature, (legends, myths, proverbs, parables etc.) as well as the work of poets and writers. Examples of phraseologisms which based on different sources are given in this semi chapter. A large number of phraseologisms have been transferred into Azerbaijani and English through the Bible and the Quran Al Kareem. Comparative research of phraseologisms from the view of source of structurally different languages can prove that there are some phraseologisms with the same or similar semantic. Such kind of phraseologisms have international meaning, they may occur in several languages. Most of international phraseologisms are related to ancient culture. It should also be mentioned many of loan words in Azerbaijani language have been transferred through Russian language.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **“Structural semantic analysis of phraseologisms formed by the participation of the names of colors in the Azerbaijani and English languages”** and this consists of three semi chapters. The first semi chapter of the II chapter is named **“Structural-grammatical features of phraseologisms formed by the names of colors in the compared languages”** and here coloristic phraseologisms are analyzed from the view of structural grammatical features in the compared languages.

It is known that the structural-grammatical features of phraseologisms have been well studied in comparative languages. Scholars such as, A.İ.Smirnisky, A.V.Koonin, I.V.Arnold, V.V.Vinogradov had determined main approaches to the classification of phraseologisms. These approaches were the basic concept for later classifications. In the first semi chapter of the second chapter the author has classified phraseologisms according to their structure in following groups: one-top phraseologisms (*in the black*), two-top phraseologisms (*blue blood; qara bayram*), multi-top phraseologisms (*to give smb green light; qara gözlərinə bağıqlamaq*) and sentence structured (*Every cloud has a silver lining; Ağ qoyunun da qara quzusu olur*). In the same semichapter phraseologisms have been classified into six groups according to their grammatical features: substantive (*a purple heart; sarı sim*), predicative (*to look black; ağ yuyub qara sərmək*), attributive (*green as grass; kağız kimi ağ*), adverbial (*out of blue*), interjectional (*...is may face red*) and modalphraseologisms (*sure as God made green apples*). Phraseologisms including to each group have been comparatively researched according to their structural, grammatical features and content.

The second semi chapter of the second *chapter* is called **“Semantic peculiarities of phraseologisms formed by the names of colors in the compared languages”**. Here semantic peculiarities and their semantic coordination divisions are mentioned. In this semichapter semantic relations meanings-phraseological synonymy, antonymy, polysemy and onomastic features are also thoroughly investigated. Like words, phraseological combinations can also be in synonymic relations to one another. Phraseological synonymy is a semantic category expressing phraseologisms belonging to the same part of speech and possessing one or more identical or nearly identical denotational meanings, interchangeable at least in some contexts, without any alteration on the denotational meaning, but differing in the morphemic composition, phonemic shape, shades of meaning, connotations, affective value, style, valency and idiomatic use. The synonymous phraseologisms formed by color names can be divided into two parts according to their structure in the both

comparable languages: 1) synonyms with a general color component; 2) Phraseologisms that are close to the meaning without a general color component. In both English and Azerbaijani languages, the units in the first list are more numerous. For instance, *to roll out the red carpet for smb // to give smb red carpet treatment* (*kiməsə böyük hörmət göstərmək*); *ağ gün görmək // ağ günə çıxmaq* (*to reach happy days, to achieve one's own aims*) etc. There are some examples of phraseologisms that are close to the meaning without a general color component: *to look blue // to be green around the gills* (*xəstə kimi görünmək, xəstə olmaq, həlsiz olmaq*); *gözünə ağ gəlmək // gözünün qarası getmək* (*a gradual loss of vision because of tiredness* etc. This section of the dissertation also presents the differences between phraseological synonyms and phraseological variants. Unlike phraseological synonyms, phraseological variants differ only in one component based on the structure, and they can supersede each other in all styles. For instance, Məsələn: *To show (to hoist) white flag – ağ bayraq qaldırmaq* (*göstərmək*); *ağı qaradan ayırmamaq* (*seçməmək*)- *can not be able to differentiate (separate) good from evil* etc.

The semantic encounter of coloristic phraseologies is called phraseological antonymy. Phraseological antonyms, in turn, can be divided into two groups. Phraseologisms belonging to the first group have the same structure and lexical composition. One of their components is opposite. For example: *black magic – white magic; build someone's hopes (up) – dash someone's hopes* (*üzünü ağ etmək – üzünü qara etmək* in Azerbaijani) and so on. The antonymous phraseologies in the second group have a different structure, and their components do not have a separate meaning. They express the opposite meaning only in the composition of the phraseology. For example: *to be in the pink (to be healthy)– to look green around the gills (to be ill); gününü göy əskiyə bürümək* (*make someone's day terrible*)– *ağ günə çıxartmaq* (*make someone's day*) and so on.

Although phraseologies are mainly mono semantic units, they are rarely polysemantic. In general, there are phrases that their real meaning has extended and gained a second nomination, and they have also begun to be used in the form of phraseology. However,

these phrases retain their original meaning. For example: *To wear black cloth* – 1) *To wear black cloth* 2) *to be a priest*; *green light* –1) *green light* 2) *to permit*. However, both comparative languages have such ambiguous phraseologies that they were originally used in the form of phraseology. For example: *To black something out* – 1) *to cover up the fact*, 2) *prevent the spread of any news*, 3) *to ban the television broadcasting*; *qara yaz* – *black spring* 1) *when the spring makes the skin tan faster*, 2) *when the accident occurs* and so on. As can be seen, as phraseologies are used in language, they begin to express different shades of meaning and these shades of meaning shape polysemy by expressing independent meanings over the period.

Phraseologisms with color names may have homonymy in addition to polysemy. However, homonymy is less than in the free word combinations in phraseological combinations. Regarding the homonymy of phraseologies, S.Jafarov writes: “*It is difficult for a phrase formed as a new expression with a figurative meaning to get another figurative meaning*”⁸. When studying homonymous coloristic phraseologies, they can be divided into two groups according to their origin: 1) those who form homonyms with free word combinations; 2) internal homonyms. Coloristic phraseology, which belongs to the first group, regards as identical to free word combinations in terms of sound composition. They are used in a real sense as a fixed expression and in a figurative sense as phraseology. For example: The term *black sheep* (*qara qoyun*) is used in the sense of black sheep as a free word combination, and as an idiom to disreputable member of a group, especially within a family. *An apple of somebody's eye* (*gözünün ağlı, qarası*) is used both in the real sense as parts of the organ of vision and in the figurative sense to describe the dearest person, the only child. Internal homonyms deal with homonymy between different phraseologies. It should be noted that internal homonyms can sometimes be used in the real sense, as a free expression. For example: *to bleed white* – 1) *to drain*

⁸ Cəfərov, S.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / S.Ə.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1982. – 192 s.

somebody's energy, 2) to remain penniless, 3) to bleach from anemia (real sense); off brown – 1) to get pale skin; 2) to be in low spirits; 3) obscene, indecent, unworthy (mainly about anecdote, the story) etc.

A comparative study of the semantic relationships of phraseologies formed by color names suggests that the homonymy and polysemy of phraseologies is not a widespread phenomenon. Thus, monosemy is more characteristic for phraseological units. Synonymy and antonymy of phraseologies are also less common than fixed expressions. In the second subchapter of the second chapter of the dissertation, phraseological synonyms, antonyms and homonyms in the comparable languages are grouped according to one or another feature and their different and similar features are identified. The third semi chapter of the second chapter is called "**Thematic division of phraseologisms formed by the names of colors**". The subchapter aims to compare the thematic division of coloristic phraseology in Azerbaijani and English and to analyze them.

The III chapter of the dissertation is called "**Functional-stylistic peculiarities of phraseologisms formed by the names of colors in Azerbaijani and English languages**". Here, stylistic peculiarities, their scope of usage, metaphoric and metonymic characterizations, including the ways of translations of the phraseologisms formed by the names of colors in the compared languages are investigated. The III chapter of the dissertation consists of three semi chapters.

The first subchapter of the third chapter is called "**Expression of figurativeness in phraseology formed by color names and the scope of their usage**". Here the stylistic features of coloristic phraseologies used in both Azerbaijani and English languages are studied. N.M.Shansky divided phraseological units into 4 stylistic groups⁹ In the research work, based on the classification of N.M.Shansky, we consider it relevant to group the phraseologisms formed by color names according to their functional and stylistic features as follows: 1) literary phraseologisms; 2) daily (spoken

⁹ Шанский, Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка / Н.М.Шанский. – Москва: URSS, – 2012. – с. 34

language) phraseologisms 3) neutral (inter-stylistic) phraseologisms. By mentioning literary phraseology, we mean a set of phraseologies used in artistic, journalistic, official business and scientific styles. In this part of the dissertation, the phraseologisms used in different styles are studied on the basis of examples.

The analysis of linguistic facts has led to the conclusion that although coloristic phraseologies are used in almost all types of functional style, they do not have the same frequency of usage in all styles of language. Phraseologisms with color names in both Azerbaijani and English languages are more common in literary style. This part of the research deals with the stylistic features of coloristic phraseology, their role in the formation of figurativeness, emotionality, expressiveness.

The second subchapter of chapter III is called “**Metaphorical and metonymic characteristics of phraseologisms**”. Here the metaphorical and metonymic features of coloristic phraseologies used in both Azerbaijani and English languages are studied. In this section, a new-cognitive approach is contrasted with the traditional approach to metaphor and metonymy, and coloristic phraseologies are investigated from a cognitive point of view. By cognitive approach, we mean that metaphors and metonyms are the effect of a cognitive process created by the influence of linguistic and cultural realities. This process stems from people’s perceptions of the external world, and it reflects emotional interference. The vast majority of phraseologies with color names in the Azerbaijani and English languages are also metaphorical. Here, various features of different objects, beings, concepts are transferred to colors and are reflected in phraseology through color names. For example: *White sepulchre* – hypocritical man, in this example, the word *white* is used in a relatively ironic way. The white sepulchre is a sign that its appearance is white, but its interior is black, or that it is unknown and mysterious. Hypocrites try to make themselves look good, but they are not. As can be seen, the characteristic of man, his spiritual world, has been transferred to the inanimate object and metaphorically developed through the name of color. Another example is the phraseology of the *black cat*. Here, *black* is used as a symbol of

misfortune, failure, and these negative meanings expressed by *black* are transferred to the cat. In many European countries, including Azerbaijan, the appearance of a black cat on someone's way is a sign that the person will fail. Accordingly, seditious people are called "*black cat*". As can be seen, the names of colors used in phraseology, sometimes reflecting universal and sometimes national colors, figuratively express the human mind, his thoughts and desires. Coloristic phraseologies used in Azerbaijani and English can also be metonymic. For example: *to turn grey* – to get older, to become grey-haired, here, instead of the word aging, an element of it - white hair - is used; *qara qızıl* – black gold (oil) - in this example, instead of the word *oil*, its two elements — color (black) and valuable (like gold) natural resource — are used. As can be seen, metaphorical and metonymic coloristic phraseologies are related to the conceptual system of the native language and are based on the associative and artistic perceptions of the speakers of the language about the world.

The third subchapter of the third chapter of the dissertation is called "**Methods of translation of phraseologies formed by color names in Azerbaijani and English languages**" and this subchapter discusses the methods of translation of phraseologies formed by color names. "During the translation process, it is necessary to keep the style, emotionality and expression of the original text as it is. However, there are two common priorities for translation: 1. The purpose of the translation, is to acquaint the reader as closely as possible with the translated text; 2. To translate, to convey the text to be translated correctly using certain linguistic means"¹⁰. The analysis of linguistic facts leads to the conclusion that the translator must correctly assess the semantic and stylistic features of phraseology, be aware of the methods of translation of phraseology and know exactly what method to use in translation, depending on the situation and the content of the text. There are many methods of translation, and here are the five main methods used in the translation of phraseologies.

¹⁰ Xıdırova, V.F. Tərcümə nəzəriyyəsi və prosesi haqqında // – Bakı, ADU, Elmi Xəbərləri, – 2005. №4. – s. 56

1) *Equivalent translation* – The use of this method allows the translator to preserve the meaning of the translated language unit as a whole. That is, the phraseology used in the source language coincides with the phraseology in the translated language on all parameters. Phraseological equivalents, in turn, are divided into two parts: a) *Complete equivalents*. Here, the translated expression is the only translation of the original expression, and they are exactly the same in terms of lexical composition, figurativeness, and grammatical structure. For example: *qara bazar* – *black market*; *boz kardinal* – *grey cardinal* and so on. b) *Incomplete equivalents*. Although these phraseologies are similar in terms of style and imagery, there may be some lexical-grammatical differences between them. For example: *silver screen* – *mavi ekran* (*blue screen in Azerbaijani*) and so on. 2) *Phraseological adaptation* – If the phraseology used in the source language has no equivalent in the translated language, the translator uses a phraseological analogy. In a phraseological analogy, the meaning expressed by the phraseology used in the source language must also be presented in the translated language. For example: *every bean has its black* – *hər gözəlin bir eybi var*; *the pot calling the kettle black* – *kor kora kor deməsə bağrı çatlayar*. 3) *Descriptive or modulation translation* – Phraseologism in the source language during this form of translation process is expressed by free word combinations during translation. Descriptive translation is used when equivalent and analog translation is not possible. Such a translation loses the expressiveness, imagery and some shades of meaning of the expression. For this reason, translators have to resort to descriptive translation only when it is absolutely necessary. For example, *a white elephant* refers to something that is expensive to maintain, but is unnecessary or useless. This phraseology is used in English as a standardized expression arising from a legend. As phraseology is not used in this sense in the Azerbaijani language, it is impossible to translate it into the Azerbaijani language in an equivalent or analogous way. This phraseology can be translated in a descriptive way. 4) *Calque or loan translation*– words are translated out of context according to their most common meaning. 5) *Antonymic translation* – represents a way

of rendering when an affirmative in structure language unit (word, word-combination or sentence) is conveyed via a negative in sense or structure but identical in content language unit, or vice versa: a negative in sense or structure sense unit is translated via an affirmative sense unit. For instance, *to keep one's head – başını itirməmək, ruhdan düşməmək – to keep one's pecker up* etc.

In the **“Conclusion”** of the dissertation scientific conclusions attained as a result of investigation are generalized as follows:

1. Coloristic phraseologisms as to their quantity are more in English language in comparison with Azerbaijani. During the research 17 phraseologisms containing white color, 36 with black color, 7 containing yellow, 13 phraseologisms with red color, 2 phraseologisms with green, 4 with blue, 5 containing grey, 1 with pink and 1 containing brown color were collected in Azerbaijani while 64 phraseologisms containing white color, 84 with black, 20 containing yellow, 50 with red color, 44 containing green, 46 with blue, 8 phraseologism containing grey, 7 with pink, 6 containing brown, in addition, 5 containing purple, 1 phraseologism containing orange color, 4 with golden, 2 with silver color names were found in English language.

2. As a result of comparative lingvocultural analysis coloristic phraseologisms of Azerbaijani and English languages belonging to different language families and cultures its possible to determine not only distinctive features but also some similarities between them.

3. Although the science of phraseology took its start at the beginning of XX century both in English and Azerbaijani linguistics, it was involved in comprehensive study only after the second half of XX century. Moreover, Soviet phraseology has played a significant role in the development of the Azerbaijani and English phraseology.

4. In the compared languages the object of investigation of phraseology is expressed by different terms. In the Azerbaijani language these terms consist of “idarə”, “idiom”, “frazoloji vahid” etc., while in the English language these terms “idioms”, “set expressions”, “phraseological units” etc. There are some differentiations of meanings among the terms which are considered synonymic terms and some of these terms, we may say that do not reflect all the characteristic

peculiarities completely. That's why there arises necessity of determining the term "object of investigation of phraseology" exactly. From this viewpoint, when we say the object of investigation of phraseology, we envisage phraseologisms combining in itself all fixed word combinations, idioms, proverbs, sayings and aphorisms.

5. There are differentiations of opinions among the scholars on belonging paremiological units to the composition of phraseology. We think that we may consider paremiological units as a type of phraseologisms, and it might be more correct to study them within the composition of phraseology. Thus, despite some structural differences both paremiological and phraseological units are fixed phrases, they are saved unchanged, they are ready-made units displaying historical, cultural, ethno-linguistic peculiarities of particular nation. To express in a different way, phraseologisms are culturally marked. Both paremiological and phraseological units express a thing or an idea in figurative and imaginative manner. Occasionally, paremiological units play the role of source that enriches phraseology. It means, some phraseological units derived from proverbs and sayings. It should also be mentioned that at times paremiological units might not fully incorporate within phraseology. Thus, paremiology has been investigated as a branch of phraseology in given research.

6. Coloristic phraseologisms in both Azerbaijani and English languages, are language units reflecting national, cultural peculiarities of the peoples, their historical traditions and customs, their lifestyle etc.

7. Coloristic phraseologisms in comparative languages perform communicative, nominative and cognitive functions.

8. Phraseologisms in comparative languages are ancient in origin. The vast majority of these units are created by people. Phraseologisms can be divided into two groups according to their view of sources: 1) phraseologisms formed by the inner possibilities of the language 2) phraseologisms, having been transferred from other languages. Besides them, in English language, it is possible to add one more group of phraseologisms, which can be considered as the ones which were transferred into English language by other variants like American English. There is no such a group in

Azerbaijani language. The research has shown that phraseologisms formed by the inner possibilities of the language surpass the loan ones. The written and folk literature genres as well as Quran Al Kareem and the Bible have played a role of source for these units. Phraseologisms formed by the inner possibilities of the language reflect nation's national and cultural peculiarities. Comparative languages adopted a number of phraseologisms from ancient Greek and Latin languages. Although equivalent units between Azerbaijani and English languages which belong to different genealogical language group is not common, phraseologisms having international features mostly related to ancient culture can be found both in Azerbaijani and English languages. The research has shown that loan phraseologisms in English exceed the ones in the Azerbaijani. A certain amount of coloristic phraseologisms of Spanish, French, German, Dutch origin has been detected in English. Many of loan phraseologisms in Azerbaijani language have been transferred through Russian language.

9. All classifications of phraseologisms according to their structural-grammatical, semantic and syntactic features took their origin from distinctive linguists A.I.Smirnitsky, A.V.Koonin, I.V.Arnold, V.V. Vinogradov's grouping. From this point of view, the dissertation work on the theme called "*Phraseologisms formed by the names of colors in Azerbaijani and English languages*" is not an exception.

10. Investigations have shown that in both of the compared languages phraseologisms are various from the structural viewpoints. According to the syntactic relations between the components of the phraseologisms, they can be used both in the forms of word combinations and sentences. According to the composition, coloristic phraseologisms can be grouped into 4 classes (one-top, two-tops, multi-tops phraseological units as well sentence structured phraseological units). One-top coloristic phraseologism has not been found in Azerbaijani. According to the grammatical features, coloristic phraseologisms can be divided into 6 groups (nominal, verbal, attributive, adverbial, interjectional and exclamatory. Interjectional and exclamatory phraseologisms have not been found in Azerbaijani language. Differences in structural and grammatical

features of the compared languages can be explained by their belongings to different language systems.

11. Both in Azerbaijani and English languages synonymy and antonymy of phrasologisms are widespread semantic relations. Although coloristic phraseologisms are particularly monosemantic units, it is possible to determine homonymy and polysemy of these units in both comparable languages.

12. Coloristic phraseologisms used both in Azerbaijani and English languages can be grouped into 14 thematic classes. Along the distinctive features, the units including these groups also have some similarities due to universal meaning that colors express in both comparable languages.

13. As to the comparative investigation of functional-stylistic features of coloristic phraseologisms in both – Azerbaijani and English languages, it is possible to note that they are used in all the types of functional style, but they are more frequently met in literary and in the style of daily spoken speech.

14. Figurativeness, expressiveness and emotiveness are characteristic for the coloristic phraseologisms in the both of the compared languages.

15. Metaphor and metonymy have been found to provide a semantic motivation for a considerable number of coloristic phraseologisms both in Azerbaijani and English languages. These units are based on conceptual system of the mother tongue and are determined by people's notion of surroundings.

16. The analysis of metaphorical and metonymical phraseologisms have conducted within cognitive linguistics framework.

17. Four main strategies (equivalent, adaptation, modulation and calque or loan translations) are used in the process of translating of coloristic phraseologisms from one language into another. The most appropriate strategy is equivalent translation as it corresponds with expression in another language. It helps to translate entire message without loss. Occasionally, when it is not possible to use equivalent translation adaptation method can be used. Adaptation is a translation method that focuses on altering the source text so that it corresponds to the culture and language form of the target language. However, this

approach may not produce completely accurate translations from stylistic and cultural point of view. When applying of adaptation approach is not possible either, modulation strategy can be used. In modulation approach in order to convey the same idea phraseologisms can be shifted to free word groups. At times, in translation process of phraseologisms calque strategy is applied. Calque translation can be defined as a word-for-word translation from one language into another.

The main content of the dissertation is represented in the following candidate's work:

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