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Gozal Telman Gasimova

Ganja State University

Senior Lecturer,

respondent student of the Azerbaijani language department,

[kema.isa@inbox.ru](mailto:kema.isa@inbox.ru)

## PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN MODERN AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE AS MEANS OF EXPRESSING FIGURATIVENESS AND EXPRESSIVENESS

**Abstract:** *Since the language is a living being the phraseological units that are the product of the language are also alive. Phraseologisms as lexical units and words, are born, develop, and sometimes disappear after centuries, depending on the living conditions and cultural level. In a number of cases, the people who created phraseology are forgotten, and phraseology continues to develop with all its functions. The place where phraseologism is born and dies, in our opinion, is fiction. These are works of prose and poetry that preserve the living language of the people. Phraseologisms are words that are as old as the life of the Turkic peoples on earth. These are groups of words created by all the people of the nation. Phraseologisms, created by the Turkish people in different geographical and climatic conditions, reflect the life of the people. In these words, one can see the creative thinking and aesthetics of the people.*

**Key words:** language, phraseological units, polysemantic, phraseologisms, linguistics, prose and poetry.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Main text one of the areas of linguistics is stylistics. In linguistics, the focus was on the study of lexico-semantic, grammatical features of phraseological units, as well as the study of stylistic features. “Stylistics specifies the ways in which sounds, words, expressions, sentences, and all grammatical rules are measured and selected precisely in terms of meaning and influence, and to determine what is more appropriate and expedient” (1).

“The development of phraseological units in any style is historical. For this reason, at the present stage of language development, the meanings of a number of polysemantic phraseological combinations are developed in a neutral style, since the neutral style is of a transitional nature. Thus, at a certain stage, phraseological combinations related to the style of speech or the style of the book can be gradually neutralized. Speech covers all styles of language” (2).

Phraseologisms can also be classified according to stylistic features. They can be used in certain

functional styles to give speech an emotionally expressive variety or tone. With the stylistic use of phraseological units, the phraseological meaning is replaced by the main meaning.

S. Mansimzade explained the connection of phraseology with style with the historical layers of the language with very interesting facts: Sometimes there are phraseological units whose history goes back to the history of religion, but the process of their development as a phraseological unit, or rather, turning into phraseological units, lasted a long time. For example, although the phraseological unit “live with one date a day” in the Azerbaijani language states that Adam and Eve lived with one date a day, it entered the phraseological layer of the language after the work of J. Mammadquluzade “The Dead” (1909) as a phraseological unit. In religious tradition, there is no reason to use this expression as a phraseological unit, since it is true that Adam and Eve lived on one persimmon a day. In the work of J. Mammadguluzade, the expression was developed in a figurative sense and

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then became a phraseological unit" (3). As we can see, works of art and stylistic devices play a special role in the formation of phraseological units.

Polysemantic phraseological combinations in a neutral style cover all styles of the language. Phraseological combinations of colloquial style have their own expressive stylistic shades. Option 1 is done in a neutral style and serves as an expressive style: (1) puzzle; 2) brainwashing; 3) worry about someone.

Phraseological combinations in the style of speech are figurative, give speech simplicity, fluency and beauty. That is why this type of phraseological combinations is widely used in works of art.

"The Azerbaijani language is one of the richest languages due to its phraseological structure. The complex phraseological structure formed as a result of the historical development of our language is so rich that sometimes in the process of speech, mainly through phraseological units, one or another broad concept can be clearly conveyed to another" (4).

The stylistic features of phraseology have been the subject of research by many scientists involved in phraseology. N. M. Shansky writes: "According to the degree of development and specific stylistic basis, phraseological expressions in the modern Russian literary language can be divided into three main groups: interstylistic phraseology, colloquial phraseology and book phraseology. Many phraseological expressions in the process of our speech development become interstylistic phraseological units, and new groups and models intensively appear in everyday and book phraseology" (5).

Gurbanov A. spoke about the stylistic features of phraseological units and touched upon interesting points. The scientist also divided the phraseological combinations used in the works of Azerbaijani writers and poets into their semantic and thematic meaning. Stylistic phrases expressing human dignity, friendship and fidelity, about health and well-being, expressing the immortality of art and the artist, moral and educational thought, the content of one or another abstract concept, expressing love for the family and homeland (6).

Since figurativeness is one of the main features of polysemantic phraseological units, the original meaning is preserved in their content, albeit partially, and manifests itself in a new figurative meaning. In this case, the semantic range of phraseological combinations expands and ambiguity arises.

"A language consists of layers of style, and these layers are formed on the basis of a system of corresponding means of expressing a style of expression that differs in the way of thinking" (7).

The reason for the emergence of new meanings in phraseological combinations is mainly related to extralinguistic factors. The ways in which new meanings are formed depend on the internal laws of the language. Thus, extralinguistic factors arise in the

course of the historical development of each language and lead to the development of phraseological combinations in a new meaning. This method, called semantic derivation, arises from the combination of existing objects and events with a specific situation. For example, "If you intend on Iran, Iraq, Ajam, Ray's property, then we do not claim them" (F.Kerimzadeh), (A.Jafarzadeh). (Examples are taken from "Phraseology of the Kypchak group of Turkic languages" by G. Makhmudova.-GQ) "I don't know, they say they don't have eyes to see us" (I. Shikhli), "Believers don't have eyes to see him" (A. Jafarzade).

The most widely used area of polysemantic phraseological units is vernacular and fiction. Since polysemantic phraseological units are metaphorical, they express thoughts through poetic figures, therefore there is no dominant phraseological connection between them. Polysemantic phraseological units acquire rich semantic nuances, reflecting the national peculiarity. Because the artistic style has a wider range of expressiveness, figurativeness, artistic coloring than other styles, which is due to the fact that most of them are specific to the style of speech.

The lexico-semantic capacity of phraseological combinations is very wide and inexhaustible. Our writers and poets have created phraseological combinations with special innovation. Phraseological units borrowed from folk wisdom in poetry and prose are a novelty in our language due to their semantic and stylistic scope: "The phraseology of the modern Azerbaijani literary language has very rich and colorful stylistic possibilities. Stable combinations with a high national color, deep proverbs, wise parables, sharp aphorisms, beautiful phrases form an extremely rich artistic and imaginative fund of the Azerbaijani language. In speech, each of them to some extent performs a certain stylistic function. At the same time, such expressions have a very high imagery and emotionality. That is why phraseological units, skillfully used in speech, often make speech more expressive and give it a special emotionality" (8).

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Phraseological units have a special stylistic function in the language. Artistry, expressiveness and emotionality of phraseological units are of great importance in their stylistic features. Phraseologisms are used in most functional styles. However, the role and meaning of phraseological units in the artistic style is of particular importance. Azerbaijani poets and writers used phraseological units very intensively in their works to describe copies.

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Phraseologisms have their artistic life in works of art. "... phraseological units, unlike ordinary speech, perform an everyday-communicative function, fraught with unexpected secrets in their internal semantics" (11). Phraseological combinations have colorful, stylistic qualities. M. Huseynov says that the description of phraseological units by the famous French poet Paul Valery as "ready-made poetry" and his description of it as an unprecedented linguistic material for poetry are undoubtedly justified by well-founded arguments. It is essential that phraseological combinations are distinguished in the lexical system of the language by their folk character" (2). There is great truth in the views of M. Huseynov. Indeed, in the works of poets and writers, phraseological units have an undeniable and special role. In particular, in determining the stylistic features of the language. Phraseologisms in prose and poetry have rich semantic and stylistic features. Phraseologisms are expressions that effectively animate the described objects.

The main factor in the selection of homonymous and polysemantic phraseological units is their use in the works of classics and modern fiction, in live colloquial speech, as well as in popular science literature, journalism, etc. is an extensive development. Almost all homonymous and ambiguous phraseological units used in live colloquial speech are used in fiction.

As you know, fiction is a source of homonymous and polysemantic phraseological units. At the same time, fiction, prose and poetry are the source of phraseology. It also has a real and scientific basis. The figurative meaning, which plays a role in the formation of polysemantic and homonymous phraseology, is one of the characteristics of fiction, especially the language of poetry. The features of homonymy and ambiguity of phraseological units create conditions for their effective and appropriate

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use in prose and poetry, as well as for further enrichment of ways to express samples of fiction.

For example,

I reported about the first spring,

He gave you an engagement.

(N. Rafibeyli)

A neighbor betrothed her son.

In this example, "engagement" is a homonymous phraseological unit. Homonymy here is internal homonymy. That is, both homonymous variants are phraseological. In general, in our dissertation, we talked only about internal homonymy. Since external homonymy is not the subject of our study, the examples that we take from the literature are only examples of internal homonymy.

Phraseologisms, including homonymous and ambiguous phraseological units, are also indispensable linguistic units of ashug literature. "As an expression of figurativeness, phraseological units of our language are observed not only in the whole texts of poems by ashugs and folk poets, but also in every verse and stanza. Thus, through phraseological units, which are considered a special national color of the language, the artists of the word not only brought their ideas to the subtleties, but also managed to create in their works figurativeness, emotionality, expressiveness, the implementation of various stylistic trends" (Guseinova M. XIX-XX centuries, linguistic and stylistic features of the creativity of folk poets (3).

It should not be forgotten that there are few polysemantic and homonymous phraseological units in the language, and therefore there are few examples of fiction. Synonyms and antonyms are used to the maximum in the literature and are a key factor in the emergence of metaphor. There are real reasons for this. As you know, the basis of homonymy and ambiguity is a metaphor. Phraseologisms themselves are metaphorical from beginning to end. There are very few such phraseological units in the language, because the process of remetaphorization of a metaphorical language unit - a phraseological unit - is very complex and slow.

One of the notable features of the use of homonymous and polysemantic phraseologisms in fiction is the instability of the words used in them.

"Phraseological combinations have always been valued by literary critics as a means of figurativeness and high expressiveness, and not an ordinary lexical unit. It was also emphasized that folk phraseology is in this respect in a more leading position" (10).

"Unlike vernacular, the possibilities for expressing emotionality and expressiveness in an artistic style are wider and more diverse. Because here, both emotionally expressive words belonging to the national language can create expressiveness, and the most ordinary, neutral words can be used in an emotionally expressive meaning thanks to special stylistic devices. Therefore, for a correct

understanding of the role of emotionality and expressiveness in artistic style, it is important to study lexical units that independently possess these qualities, and to identify stylistic devices that can turn ordinary words into powerful expressive means (11).

The first and largest researcher of styles in Azerbaijani linguistics A. Demirchizade writes: "Idioms are used in all styles, but the most common and comprehensive use of phraseological units is in artistic style". There is great truth in these words. Stylistic aspects of homonymous and polysemantic phraseological units are manifested in works of art. According to A. Demirchizade, the stylistic possibilities of phraseological units are explained, first of all, by the fact that they can be synonyms of individual words and expressions, and it is the synonymy that determines their stylistic features (11). It is true that A. When Demirchizade talks about the stylistic features of idioms, he only talks about synonymy. However, homonymous and polysemantic phraseological units in the modern Azerbaijani language also have stylistic features. Homonymous and polysemantic phraseological units are used in works of art with different stylistic coloring at different points.

Purpose the stylistic features of phraseological units in the language can be grouped in different ways and we can talk about their various stylistic possibilities. Some phraseological units do not always remain frozen in speech. They can take various forms for stylistic purposes. That is why in the artistic style phraseological units are used in various forms. "The use of phraseological units can be divided into two main groups: 1) a phraseological unit develops as it is without any changes; 2) phraseologism is used with some changes. Both of these forms are productive and widely used; when using phraseological units, they can be changed or used without any changes (3).

The use of phraseological units for stylistic purposes depends on their structure, as well as on metaphorical and expressiveness. In the stylistic groups of phraseological units "... the following types are distinguished, which are organically associated with both external and internal stylistic shades and possibilities:

1. Appearance - stylistic shades and possibilities of phraseological units

This section studies the structural types of idioms: idiomatic words; idioms; idiomatic sentences. The grammatical features of idioms are also studied here. Belonging to parts of speech, belonging to syntactic units. Here we study verbs, noun idioms, adjective idioms, adverbial idioms, Nidai idioms, phraseological units of sentences.

2. Internal non-stylistic shades and possibilities of phraseological units (12 170). In addition to their obvious stylistic features, such as the structure of phraseological units, they also have invisible features.

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This is expressiveness and metaphorical phraseological units.

**Conclusion** A. When Demirchizade had in mind the internal stylistic shades of phraseological units, he meant their origin and field affiliation, expressiveness and meaning of phraseological units. Origin and field belonging mean different events and concepts, natural conditions, events and processes; idioms associated with social phenomena and concepts; phraseological units with shades of metaphor, epithet, allegory, when we speak expressive colors; The colors of the meanings of phraseological units include the right to use phraseological units in different positions within a sentence and expression (principle, message, completeness, definition, adverb, interjection, additional sentence, etc. one or another word, expression, sentence instead of And, finally, can be used as an antonym, homonym.

“Thus, it is once again clear that taking into account all these features, showing both external and internal stylistic nuances and possibilities of phraseological units, is used in stylistic moments and stylistic areas of phraseological units”.

### Summary

If you use a phraseological unit without any changes, then the language of the work becomes alive

and effective. If the author uses phraseological units with some changes, then the author has a goal. When phraseological units change, stable compounds acquire additional aesthetic qualities. In general, phraseological units emotionalize the language of the work. A. Gurbanov characterizes these changes as follows: “Sometimes the basic structure of a phraseological unit is preserved, but contains one or more words; sometimes the form of a phraseological unit is completely changed, but the meaning is preserved; sometimes the order of the words that make up the phraseological unit is changed; in some cases, when a word is added to a phraseological unit, certain changes occur in the structure due to the new word; sometimes the second component (verb) of a phraseological unit is paired” (3).

In general, phraseological units in the language have stylistic features. Dissertations and works devoted to the stylistic features of phraseology in world linguistics have been written. V. Vinogradov, the author of significant research in the field of phraseology, connects phraseology with the majority of stylistics. A. Demirchizade also claims that phraseology is an area of comprehensive use of style. A. Gurbanov also talked about the connection of phraseology with styles.

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