

FRAZEOLOGICAL SYNONYMY AND ITS ESSENCE IN COGNITIVE PARADIGM (BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE)

*NATAVAN HAJIYEVA

Azerbaijan Medical University, 23, Bakikhanov Str., AZ1022,
Baku, Azerbaijan
email: "haciyevanata7@gmail.com"

Abstract: One of the semantic features of phraseologisms is the reflection of synonymy and doublet in them. From this point of view, phraseologisms are distinguished by their similarity to separate lexical units to which they are equivalent. As in the lexical system, when naming individual objects and events and explaining them from different points of view and also expressing this or that meaning with phraseology, similar or identical language units are used. While explaining the close and the same meaning with phraseologisms, we use close and the same meaning. In this case, it is necessary to mention phraseological synonyms or phraseological doublets. That is, according to this feature, phraseological synonyms, and lexical synonyms have similar characteristics. In other words, synonymous phraseologisms cannot be regarded as linguistic units that express exactly the same meaning as synonymous words and are easily interchangeable. Although synonymous phraseological units are united in terms of common meaning, they express the nuances of this meaning in different ways, reflecting the common meaning in different shades. Phraseological synonyms in the language and their study in the cognitive paradigm are considered in this article.

Keywords: Cognitivity, Doublet, Paradigm, Phraseology, Synonym.

1 Introduction

Phraseology has been studied for years not as a separate section, but as part of lexicology, so that they are equivalent to words in meaning. Therefore, the question of the meaning expressed by the phraseological combination has always stood in the center. As this field developed, of course, the attitude towards the subject of phraseology also changed, the observations showed that signs of phraseological combination are also found in other language units, and a broad phraseological approach was formed due to the comprehensiveness of its subject. It concerns about studies on synonymous phraseology. Here synonymous phraseology is presented as language units with different structures expressing similar meanings. For example, *Gözləri qaynayır, yanaqları rəngdən-rəngə düşürdü* — His eyes were firing, his cheeks were blushing; *Zeynab nəzərlərini yerdən çəkib onun üzünə baxdı* — Zeynab raised her head and looked at his face.

In the phraseology a change occurs in the text by replacing the components with suitable words. For example, *Zeynab raised her head and looked at his face*. Talking about this feature of phraseologisms in Azerbaijani linguistics, in most cases, the issue of their synonymy is touched upon and more information is given about synonymous phraseologisms [2, 4, 9, 11]. In these studies, synonymous phraseologisms are approached from the same perspective, they are interpreted in the form of "...independent expressions with similar lexical-grammatical features, whose components cannot be replaced, and which are close to each other in terms of stylistic shade and lexical composition" [10, p. 57]. In other studies, the mentioned characteristics of synonymous phraseology are highlighted, and their ability to express close and similar meanings is emphasized. At this time, it is sufficient to provide a brief information about synonymous phraseology, however, an extensive research is not conducted on their structural and semantic features. At the same time, while talking about synonymous phraseological combinations in separate research works, the issue of phraseological variants is also touched upon in some cases. Those resulting from the replacement of one of the words in some phraseological synonyms with similar lexical units are considered as phraseological variants.

2 Materials and Methods

However, taking into account that phraseological synonyms, phraseological variants and phraseological doublets are somewhat different from each other due to one or another of their characteristics and each of them has its own characteristic

features, then it is necessary to conduct a separate analysis of each of these phraseological units.

From this point of view, analyzes are carried out using the comparative-descriptive method of linguistics during the research. Reference is made to theoretical and scientific sources. Azerbaijani language materials are used during the research.

3 Results

First of all, it should be noted that with synonymy at the lexical level, phraseological synonymous units also express similar and close content, being different from the structural point of view. So, phraseological units such as *"yazığı gəlmək // ürəyi yanmaq"* (feel sorry), *"adımı çək və qulağını bur // sözüün üstünə gəlib çıxmaq"* (speak of the devil), *"daldan atılan daş topuğa dəyər // sonrakı peşmançılıq fayda verməz"* (don't cry over spilled milk) are different from each other by structure, the content expressed by them is very close to each other, sometimes even completely similar, and can be considered as phraseological synonyms. Synonymous phraseological units of this type can easily replace each other at certain points and within the context, depending on the general content and structure of the text.

It should also be noted that in most studies concerning synonyms, doublets and variants of phraseologisms, there is no definite borderline between the characteristics observed in phraseologisms. It is noted that it is controversial to distinguish them sharply from each other, therefore, no sharp distinction is made between them. From this point of view, the opinions of A. Galiyeva, who monographically examines the synonymy in verb phraseology in German and Tatar languages, are of interest. As a result of research, she comes to the conclusion that phraseological synonyms and phraseological variants have not yet been widely and comprehensively studied, and there is a need for a special study of that issue. One of the main reasons why the issue is still not fully resolved is that phraseological synonyms and phraseological variants have a very close meaning in terms of figurativeness, despite having a common component involved in their structure [3, p. 154]. Justifying the author's opinion, it should be noted that in the phraseology used in the Azerbaijani language, such as *"qaş-qabağı yerlə getmək // alt dodağı yer süpürmək"* (to be angry), although one of the members is common and the others are different, the meanings they express are close and sometimes the same in many cases and can replace each other within the text.

Another researcher who paid attention to this feature, which also manifests itself in phraseological variants, notes that "...phraseological variants are not only compatible in terms of their meaning, but also in terms of structure, figurativeness, lexical composition, and are distinguished by the fact that some of their components are different" [6, p. 11]. It means that individual phraseological units have common members in terms of their semantics, but are close in terms of their meanings and figurativeness. And even in many cases they can be easily replaced in one or another situation within a certain text, which is a serious certain stylistic nuances of expression are observed without showing changes in meaning. Each of these features can be observed in phraseological synonyms, phraseological doublets, and phraseological variants. That is why in the linguistics literature, no serious differences are made between these concepts, they are not sharply distinguished from each other. However, in addition to all this, it should also be noted that it is impossible to deny that each of the mentioned types of phraseologisms has its own points of development. Because each phraseological unit is distinguished by its subtle semantic nuances depending on the place of development, its general meaning, and the situation, and each of them has its own points of development, which requires them to be named differently. The emergence of these features also manifests itself in

connection with the differences in the lexical composition and structure of those phraseology.

Talking about the synonyms that attract attention due to the breadth of their scope in the language, the issue of lexical variant and lexical doublet was also touched upon, and information was given about their characteristic signs in one way or another. As for the lexical doublets, it is often explained as "Doublets in the literary language are formed as a result of the operation of two synonymous terms taken to name a concept from different languages at different times" [5, p. 79]. But right there, it is noted that they also have certain subtle differences. Although the doublets do not differ in meaning by naming the same concept, they have slight emotional and expressive shade. Although lexical pairs are the same in meaning, they differ in their usage and origin. This means that lexical doublets, like synonyms, express the same concept with different language units, but they are similar, close and sometimes identical in meaning. All this, being a semasiological phenomenon, creates conditions for the increase of expressiveness in the language and the manifestation of diversity in the process of communication.

Considering all this, it is possible to observe similar events and forms at the phraseological level of the language. Consequently synonymy and doublet can manifest themselves at the phraseological level as well as at the lexical level, i.e. at this level of the language, there are synonyms and doublet-level phraseology, which can closely help to increase the expressiveness and figurativeness in the language, and to convey the idea accurately and comprehensively. The main difference between lexical and phraseological synonyms is that phraseological synonyms can be characterized more figuratively and clearly than lexical synonyms. Therefore, phraseological synonyms are distinguished by their more active and emotional function from the point of view of functional style.

In linguistics, more and special attention is paid to synonymous phraseological units at the phraseological level, and no information is given about doublet phraseologisms. However, phraseological units with different structures are used to express the same or close content, as well as at the lexical level. Some of them are considered synonymous phraseological units, while the other part can be considered phraseological units with doublet characteristics. In other words, phraseologisms with close semantic content can be called synonyms, and those expressing relatively close and very similar meanings can be called the phraseologisms with doublet characteristics.

It should also be noted that speaking about the semantic features of phraseologisms and their synonymy in linguistic studies, in most cases they talk about their synonymy and variants, and at this time, the semantic functionality of phraseologisms and the possibility of expressing the same meaning with linguistic units with slightly different structures are emphasized. In such cases, it is more noticeable that any word in this or that phraseological unit is replaced by its synonyms, and consequently, a serious change in the structure of the phraseology of any word in the unit occurs. However, we would like to add to these ideas that in this type of phraseological variants, individual words are sometimes replaced by their synonyms, and in many cases certain differences in the morphological structure of this or that word in the phraseology are evident. For example, if the doublet-level words "baş" (head) and "kəllə" (skull) replace each other in the creation of the variants of the phraseology "baş-başə gəlmək // kəllə-kəlləyə gəlmək" (to fight), then in the phraseology "ipinin üstünə odun yığmaq olmaz" (do not pile firewood on top of one's rope // not to trust), *rope* and *head* are used in the formation of variants, the substitution of synonymous of these words plays a key role. According to these features, phraseological synonyms are similar to lexical synonyms, and phraseologisms that can replace one another are characterized as synonymous phraseologisms [2, p. 163].

In another study, these language units are explained as follows: "Synonymous expressions mean different expressions that have similar lexical-grammatical features, whose components cannot be replaced, and which differ in terms of stylistic color and

lexical composition, and are close to each other" [10, p. 271]. Phraseological synonyms are explained in almost the same way in both sources that we refer to and quote, and these explanations once again prove that phraseological synonyms, like lexical synonyms, are different in terms of form, but close and similar in terms of content.

These semantic features of phraseologisms are mentioned in one way or another in most studies written on phraseology, and they are explained in a similar way. It is noted that this feature of phraseologisms is also manifested in English and has a similar feature in this language as well. "The lexical composition of phraseological synonyms is explained as language units that completely or partially overlap, have close and similar stylistic possibilities, and belong to the same grammatical category" [7, p. 132].

It cannot be denied that synonymous phraseologisms express completely similar and very close meanings, can replace each other within a certain context, and are close in terms of their general meaning, but also each of them has its own semantics. And it proves that in some cases there are certain differences between lexical and phraseological synonyms. From this point of view, the following ideas about phraseological synonyms are interesting: "Phraseological synonyms expressing the same concept, being similar in style, reflect the new signs of the expressed concept, as well as its subtleties of meaning" [8, p. 58]. This means that phraseologisms with synonymous characteristics, no matter how close they are in their semantic capacity as lexical synonyms, are not completely identical. They differ from each other by having certain differences in meaning. Doublet phraseologisms are exactly the same as doublets of lexical units. All this once again shows that phraseological synonyms can be considered linguistic units that have close and similar meanings, being close to lexical synonyms in terms of function. From this point of view, doublet and synonymous phraseologisms can be considered as linguistic units that have approximately similar functions and differ somewhat only in their semantic load.

During the research we will also try to analyze such phraseology from that point of view. At this time, it should be noted that the approach to phraseological synonyms from this direction is observed in separate research works, and it is intended to study them as language units expressing close meanings. "Phraseological synonyms mean phraseological units that are the same or extremely close in meaning. These phraseological units often correspond to the same or similar syntactic units from the same part of speech. However, they differ from each other either in shades of meaning, or stylistic variety, or both at the same time" [9, p. 130].

Respecting these opinions of the researcher and appreciating the scientific value, we would also like to emphasize the fact that the same attitude is applied to the synonym and doublet characteristic phraseology that we are trying to distinguish here, but certain semantic differences observed between them were not taken into account and this type of phraseology was attributed to the same type. However, as observed at the lexical level of the language, at the phraseological level there are certain differences between synonym and doublet level phraseology, which determines their differentiation from each other. That is, like lexical synonyms, while phraseological synonyms have different forms and express close meanings, phraseological doublets express closer meanings from a general semantic point of view and can be replaced with each other in many cases. During such substitutions, phraseologisms, no matter how close and similar they are from a semantic point of view, are still accompanied by certain stylistic differences. Because there is no need for phraseologisms with the same semantics to exist in the language at the same time. For example, in certain moments in the Azerbaijani language, "başım aşağı etmək // üzünü qara etmək; gününü qara etmək // günün göy əsgiyə bükmək" (to embarrass, to treat smb. very bad) can replace each other in most cases, we can also observe certain stylistic-semantic differences between them. Or, since the expressions "halına acımaq // üzüyi

yanmaq // yazığı glmək " (feel sorry) have completely similar meanings, they can manifest themselves as double phraseology in many cases. We can say the same thing about paremiological units like "*sonrakı peşmançılıq fayda verməz*" and "*daldan atılan daş topuğa bəyar*" (don't cry over spilled milk). Because this type of phraseological combinations can replace each other when they are used in this or that text, and at this time, the situational meaning and context does not show such a serious change.

4 Discussion

All this can be considered as one of the main factors showing that it is possible to express the same or similar semantics with the help of separate phraseology and the breadth of the language's expressive possibilities. In addition to all these features, it should be specially noted that the issues of phraseological synonymy and phraseological variant have not yet been fully and comprehensively studied in linguistics, and the issue of phraseological doublet has not been fully clarified. If we take into account these characteristics and analyze the linguistic facts, we can come to the conclusion that it is not so easy to put a definite borderline between the concepts we are talking about and to sharply differentiate them from each other. Investigating these types of language facts, it is necessary to proceed from their semantic point of view and structural types.

At this time, those that do not seriously harm the general meaning by replacing each other in certain meanings that differ in terms of semantic and lexical composition are called phraseological doublets, those that express semantically close and very close meanings are called phraseological synonyms, and those that are semantically close and distinguished by their common lexical composition are called phraseological variants.

It would be correct because, whether at the lexical level or at the phraseological level, lexical and phraseological units with different structures that name the same concept or express the same meaning can replace each other in one or another situation, and if there are no significant differences in meaning or no the semantic difference does not show itself, such language units are characterized as synonyms or doublets. It is this that determines the appearance of synonyms and doublet characteristic words and phraseologisms in the language. It is also reported in the dictionary of explanatory linguistic terms that the terms doublet and synonymy are completely different concepts. Doublet is one of the borrowed words of common origin, more or less close in terms of meaning and sound composition.

Synonymous phraseology of the language has always attracted special interest and the attention has been paid to its in-depth investigation. Because within this or that text, as well as in the communicative process, by using the synonyms of phraseology, it is possible to achieve more accurate, clear, stylistically more expressive reflection of the idea. In fact, the emergence of synonymous phraseology in the phraseological system of the language may be related to this reason. Because the use of the same phraseology during the expression of this or that idea can lead to monotony, as well as the repetition of the same language units, it can also cause fatigue on the listener. Therefore, in the communicative process, the use of synonymous phraseology, which has similar, and sometimes the same meaning, becomes necessary, which leads to the enrichment of communication with stylistic colors.

From this point of view, some studies have been conducted on synonymous phraseologisms and their main features in linguistics, and it has been noted that they are somewhat different from the semantic point of view. At this time, phraseological units, which we call doublet-level phraseologisms, were not specifically distinguished, and they were marked as a type of synonymous phraseologisms. The main difference between synonymous phraseology is manifested in their semantics. Consequently, according to their semantic characteristics, synonymous phraseology is grouped into phraseology with the same meaning and phraseology without the

same meaning [3, p. 110]. It should be noted that the main aspect that distinguishes synonymous phraseological units is their complete overlap in meaning. This is identical to the language units that we call doublet-level phraseology during our research. This means that, as well in lexical synonyms as in phraseological synonyms, if the semantics of phraseologisms completely overlap and can be replaced with each other in any case, within any text, they have a doublet level.

As with the synonymous lexical units that manifest themselves at the lexical level, synonymy at the phraseological level is distinguished by having relatively close meanings, certain stylistic and semantic differences. If these meanings are partially compatible, if not completely and they are close to each other from the semantic point of view, it is more correct to call them synonymous phraseological units. Thus, in the Azerbaijani language, we often meet "*alt-üst etmək // altını üstünə çevirmək // altdan vurub üstə çıxmaq // ələk vələk eləmək*" (to turn upside down), "*altdan-altdan baxmaq // oğrun-oğrun baxmaq // gözaltı süzmək*" (to have a peek), or "*armudun yaxşısını ayı yeyər // keçinin qoturu bulağın gözünə su içər*" (an unworthy person's claim is great) can replace each other in any situation and within any text, and if no serious semantic change is manifested at this time, in our opinion it is more correct and more scientific to call this type of phraseology as phraseology with a doublet characteristics. As can be clearly seen from the examples we have given, this type of phraseologisms is distinguished by certain different features from a structural point of view. That is, doublet characteristics phraseology expressing the same or very close meanings can manifest itself in word combinations, simple or complex sentence structure. For example, the same meaning can be expressed through the complex sentence structure "*Olan oldu, keçən keçdi*" (let bygones be bygones) and the simple sentence structure "*Keçənə güzəşt deyərlər*" (let bygones be bygones).

We can clearly observe this feature in other phraseology. Phraseologisms of this type can be followed within a certain text and express approximately the same meaning. For example, "*Ehtiyatlı oğlun anası ağlamaz*" (the mother of the cautious son does not cry) and phraseologism "*Ehtiyat igidin yaraşığıdır*" (Caution is the beauty of the brave // brave man must be cautious) and the phraseologism "*caution is the beauty of the brave*" can replace each other, being of the doublet level, and do not differ much from the semantic point of view.

In addition to all these features, it should also be noted that it is impossible to make a sharp distinction between synonymous and doublet characteristic phraseology, and to explain them as completely different language units.

In linguistics, the problem of phraseological synonymy and phraseological variant is also considered as one of the interesting and controversial issues. Therefore, in separate research works, it is noted that this problem has not yet been fully resolved and has not been thoroughly investigated. All this once again shows that there is still no complete and unanimous opinion in linguistics about the characteristics of synonymy, variant and doublets in phraseologisms. Under the name of synonymous phraseologisms, the structure and meaning characteristics of those linguistic units are investigated by referring to phraseologisms that are close and closer, in many cases expressing the same meaning. We will try to expand the concept of synonymous phraseology by trying to reveal the specific features inherent in them. We also know that it is necessary to note that phraseological variants are slightly different from synonymous and doublet characteristic phraseology and are distinguished by their structural similarity and the processing of common or synonymous lexical units. The processing of this type of phraseological variants is directly related to the general content of the text, the situation and the purpose of the author. We can show examples of this type of phraseology in the following examples selected from separate phraseological dictionaries.

On account of, at the phraseological level, synonyms, doublets and variants are closely related concepts and are signs that reflect the lexical-semantic essence of phraseology in one way or another. From this point of view, it can be said that they complement each other and each phraseology reflects one or another feature and specific features. Of course, no matter how close they are to each other, there are certain specific form and content features that distinguish each of them, which makes it necessary to note each of those forms separately and to study them as special language units.

In the phraseological system of the language, there are also phraseologisms that completely coincide in meaning. Though they are the same from the point of view of semantics, but differ to some extent from the point of view of structure and lexical composition, which are called phraseological variants or phraseological variations in linguistics. More over one or more of the lexical units that make up this or that phraseological combination is replaced by a suitable lexical unit and a variant of the phraseology is formed.

The substitutions in phraseological variants do not lead to changes in meaning, but in most cases to changes in form. At this time, it is not so difficult to determine the synonymy or variant of any phraseological unit, and to distinguish them from each other. Because variant and synonymy are close lexical-semantic phenomena and are not so different from each other. For example, “*ürəyi bulanmaq // könlü bulanmaq*” (to dislike); “*ürəyinə gəlmək // ağılna gəlmək*” (to remember); “*qulaq vermək // qulaq asmaq*” (to listen to); “*dəlinin əlinə dəyənək vermək // dəlinin əlinə ağac vermək*” (to give an opportunity to a person who can do evil) and etc. This similarity and type compatibility in the phraseological system fully reveals their similarity of form and content, i.e. “synonymy and validity of phraseological units allows to clearly reveal the close relationships manifested during the development of all lexical-grammatical features of the phraseological system” [1, p. 77].

It can be clearly seen from the examples that common or synonymous lexical units are used in phraseological variants, they are distinguished by their structural similarity, and they play a special role in expressing very close meanings by being used differently depending on the situation. This can be noted as the main feature that distinguishes phraseological variants.

5 Conclusion

Analyzing these ideas about phraseological synonyms and research on the issue, we can come to the conclusion that phraseological synonyms, being different and similar in structure, serve to express the same and similar content. In many cases, common distinguishing lexical elements can also be found in this type of phraseology. Such phraseologisms can replace each other in many cases, depending on the moment of development, situation, general content of the text.

And even if serious changes in meaning do not appear, stylistic differences may appear to one degree or another. Of course, at this time, the author's goal during the description of any events and actions also plays a special role and a certain change in the structure of synonymous phraseology can also manifest itself.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AI