

## RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT OF PARADIGMATIC RELATIONS IN PHRASEOLOGY

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### Summary

Language is a historical and social phenomenon. The phraseological system of each language was formed as a result of historical evolution and became a system. Despite the fact that phraseological research started in the second half of the 20th century, there has always been an interest in fixed combinations and their position in the language system. The speakers of the language conduct communicative relations at the level of *uzus*, that is, in a form that the society will understand and understand. The speech differs in its freer character than the *uzus*. But this difference has a certain range, and communicative relations take place within this range. In our study, the phraseological system of the Azerbaijani and Russian languages is the object of research in the diachronic and synchronic plan. The main goal of writing the article is to provide a scientific analysis of the research conducted so far on paradigmatic forms of phraseological combinations, to explain the theoretical problems of paradigmatic forms of phraseological combinations in comparable languages. During the research, literature analysis, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction methods were used in different languages.

**Key words:** language, phraseology, research, paradigmatic attitude.

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### 1. Introduction

Characterization of paradigmatic relations of phraseological signs is one of the most urgent problems of modern phraseological theory. Phraseological combination differs from ordinary nominative as the second nominative unit. This difference is related to the unique functionality of phraseological units. Researching the paradigmatic relations of phraseological units in languages with different systems is an urgent problem in Russian and Azerbaijani linguistics. The analysis of the phraseological paradigms of the Russian and Azerbaijani languages within the framework of general system regularities has a logical character. Structuralism imposes exactly such demands on linguistic research. In phraseology, paradigmatic relations determined by the mental and ideal character of language phenomena occupy a certain place. System-structural linguistics is based on the theory of signs developed and formed over a long historical period. System-structural linguistics is by no means isolated. It is very important to examine the problems of system-structural linguistics at the level of general phraseological paradigmatic concepts.

### 2. Main text

The main principles of the study of the language system, including phraseological paradigms, were presented in Ferdinand de Saussure's book "General Linguistics" and the works of his successors. In phraseology, paradigmatic relations determined by the mental and ideal

character of language phenomena are defined. In Ferdinand de Saussure's "General Course of Linguistics", systemic relations are presented as universal relations. The universal nature of these relationships creates a language system. On the basis of both attitudes, there is a system-creating regularity that does not depend on the systematicity of the language and the nature of specific systems. It is a well-known fact that order is important for any sum to be considered as a system. This arrangement is made by the native speaker and is based on known signs.

System-structural linguistics is by no means isolated. In our opinion, it is necessary to investigate the problems of system-structural linguistics at the level of general semiotic concepts. From this point of view, the views of Ch.S. Peirce are interesting. A scientist tries to explain the difference between a fact of consciousness, a real thing and reality. Thus, the fundamental features of the fact of consciousness are explained and its relation to the collective consciousness is revealed. Here the duality - dichotomy of language and speech investigated by Sössür is explained. Thus, the characteristic features of semiotic systems are clarified in Peirce's theory (*Piers, 2000: 104–108*).

When talking about paradigmatics in language, C. Lyons explains it through distribution. C. Lyons defines distribution as a set of texts that are associated as one or another language unit. The language system has a configurational character (*Lyons, 1978: 86–90*). In this regard, E. Benveniste notes that the linguistic system uses the improvement of very few language signs (*Benveniste, 1974: 73–79*).

In the diachronic plan, the phraseological paradigms of the Azerbaijani and Russian languages were formed historically and developed semantically and structurally towards the modern era. In the synchronic plan, the research of the phraseological paradigms of the Azerbaijani and Russian languages is an urgent problem. Some researchers of phraseology call not all fixed combinations in the language, but some of them phraseological expression (*Tagiev, 1966: 39–41*).

Phraseological phrases are such ready-made parts of speech in a language that it is usually not acceptable to change the words that have separate meanings inside them. According to tradition, the meaning they carry depends on the overall meaning and syntactic structure of their components. Such expressions are not corrected, they are used in the language.

Phraseological paradigms have existed in language, including Azerbaijani and Russian languages, since ancient times. However, the study of phraseological expressions as a scientific problem mainly coincides with the end of the 19th century, especially the 20th century (*Saussure, 1977: 123–124*). The study of phraseology as a scientific problem is associated with the name of the French scientist Charles Bally in linguistics. Charles Bally explores this problem in his book "French Stylistics". Charles Bally writes about the characteristics of phraseological paradigms in French: "Some words tend to be more related to each other than to others. A fixed combination in the language is called a phraseological expression. We call those that retain their relative independence and are formed with the participation of words "phraseological group", and those whose elements are completely related to each other "phraseological conjunction" (*Bally, 1955: 87–89; 80–85*).

Baudouin de Courtenay called phraseological compounds indivisible stable compounds. The scientist approached phraseological paradigms in the Russian language from a structural point of view. Baudouin de Courtenay, who accepted language as a system, considered language units to be special structures of different linguistic levels. He called phraseological paradigms "syntactically undivided regular expressions with sentence structure and phrase structure" (*Baudouin, 1963: 54–58*).

Professor M.T. Taghiyev was the only scientist at that time who proposed to study the phraseological paradigm within the framework of the language system. According to M.T. Taghiyev, phraseologism should be studied in the network of the language system, in the configuration set of the language. According to this theory, the system configuration consists of a phraseological paradigm and its scope (*Tagiev, 1966: 68–72*).

Professor M.T. Taghiyev wrote about phraseological paradigms: "Being one of the linguistic sciences, the task of phraseology is to study only the word combinations related to the language structure. The understanding of the subject of phraseology in the sense of special linguistics differs from the understanding of this issue in the sense of linguistics, especially literary studies (*Tagiev, 1966:56*). M. T. Taghiyev's theory of phraseological coverage opened a completely new page in this field. The scientist's creativity stimulated the investigation of phraseological paradigms in a new aspect. Not only the structural-semantic features of phraseological paradigms, but also the peculiarities of these paradigms realized in the cognitive linguistic context aroused interest.

The theory of phraseological coverage found its supporters not only in Azerbaijan, but also in other countries. However, the method of researching phraseological units within the system configuration mainly belonged to Azerbaijani scientists. Professor M.T. Taghiyev's theory of phraseological coverage is also followed in the works of another Azerbaijani scientist F.H. Huseynov. F. Huseynov examines phraseological combinations in a diachronic aspect (*Guseynov, 1977: 96–100*). A scientist who investigates the problem of the core and scope of meaning in phraseological paradigms mainly achieves his goal. At this time, the influence of historical factors on the evolution of the semantic structure of the phraseological combination is investigated (*Guseynov, 1977: 31–38*). Thus, M. T. Taghiyev examines the verb phraseology of the Russian language from a synchronic aspect, and F. N. Huseynov from a diachronic aspect.

Cognitive phraseology considers it necessary to study the expression of culture in language. Thus, cognitive phraseology examines the mutual expression of language and thinking at the cultural historical level of the people. Language is understood not only as a means of communication, but also as an expression and manifestation of the people's culture. This attitude towards language is mainly related to the theory of the German scientist V. Humboldt. According to Humboldt's theory, the evolution of language is related to the "soul of the people". According to the scientist, each language reflects the spirit, history, culture, and ethnic psychology of the people to which it belongs. The environment that surrounds us is reflected in language units. This reflection is called cultural connotation. The semantics of the language reflects the values of the national culture (*Humboldt, 1984: 85–90*).

The problem of phraseological paradigms in Azerbaijani linguistics began to be investigated starting from the second half of the 20th century. It is true that, in the textbook written by Bekir Chobanzadeh together with F. Aghazadeh at the beginning of the century, while providing information about the divisions of linguistics, the term idiomatism, which was widely used in phraseology at that time, was also mentioned along with the terms semiology and stylistics. However, of course, this cannot be called the study of phraseology (*Chobanzade, 1929: 144–145*).

S. Jafarov's article dedicated to the idioms of the Azerbaijani language and M. Huseynzade's book "Modern Azerbaijani language" made an attempt to investigate phraseological problems for the first time (*Huseynzade, 1973: 21–24*).

Thus, phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics became an object of research only after the second half of the 20th century. In 1954, Professor M. Huseynzade studied phraseological combinations of the Azerbaijani language in the textbook "Modern Azerbaijani Language". The scientist did not set himself the goal of a comprehensive study of phraseology.

Only the researches of M. Huseynzade stimulated the creation of new researches in this field (*Huseynzade, 1973: 60–68*).

In 1963, A. Gurbanov's monograph "Phraseology of the Modern Azerbaijani Language" was published (*Gurbanov, 1963: 26–30*). A. Gurbanov even included some pieces from dramatic works in his phraseology. The author also considered some phrases from the drama "Vaqif" by Samad Vurgun to be a fixed combination. According to the scientist, the main criterion for a stable combination was the memorability and repetition of phrases. Of course, it is difficult to agree with all this.

In 1978, H. Bayramov's textbook "Fundamentals of phraseology of the Azerbaijani language" was published. This work was written on the basis of rich and diverse phraseological material (*Bayramov, 1978: 40–70*). This work of H. Bayramov was a serious step in the history of the study of the phraseology of the Azerbaijani language. In this work, the important problems of the phraseology of the Azerbaijani language were involved in a comprehensive study, and a new word was said about stable combinations.

### 3. Conclusions

Phraseological combination is the second nominative unit and differs from ordinary nominative. This difference is related to the unique functionality of the phraseological combination. The study of phraseological units of different languages within the framework of general system regularities has a logical character. The language system is constantly evolving. In this regard, a strong connection between words and phraseological units is observed. Phraseology is closely related to word creation from this point of view. In addition to semantics, each phraseological unit is related to morphology and syntax. Paradigmatic forms of some phraseological units are equivalent to words in terms of their meaning and are directly related to morphology. Word combinations can become paradigmatic forms of phraseological combinations if they have a single meaning of the whole, syntactic and lexical indivisibility, stable word order, and characteristic word creation of its components.

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