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**PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN NAKHCHIVAN
DIALECTS AND ACCENTS**

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ABSTRACT
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INTRODUCTION

Relevance and performed degree of the topic. The study of phraseological units in the Nakhchivan dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language from the structural-grammatical, semantic and functional aspects is distinguished by its relevance. Researching the rich phraseological material of Nakhchivan dialects and accents from linguistic, ethnolinguistic, sociolinguistic aspects will not only contribute to the in-depth study of the phraseology of our language, but is also very important for the history of our language. As it is known, language is a powerful weapon of the human mind, a great blessing and an inexhaustible treasure of human life. Fixed word combinations - phraseological units distinguished by the frequency of use in the modern language are a clear example of the richness of the language. The fact that words take on a new meaning in the form of a combination of words instead of their original meaning opens the way to a more emotional expression of speech, both in live spoken language and in literary and artistic examples.

Defining phraseological units and their position in the language, classifying them according to relevant principles, revealing the ways of formation and development, revealing stylistic features, in short, studying the phraseological system of the language is the main research object of phraseology. Although the phraseology of the literary language of Azerbaijan has been extensively studied until today, the phraseology of our dialects and dialects, including the dialects and dialects of Nakhchivan, has not been involved in comprehensive and systematic research. If we take into account that phraseological units appear as a result of a certain development in the language by metaphorizing words, then we can confidently say that the study of phraseological units is also very relevant in terms of tracking the stages of development of our language.

On the path of linguistics to modern times, many linguists have been interested in phraseology, each of them expressed their opinion on its research object. All the features and characteristics of phraseological units in the language have been extensively explained in the researches of H. Bayramov. However, in dialectology -

phraseology in the dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language and its basic phraseological units have not been studied as widely as in the literary language. Most of the researchers who study dialects and dialects in Azerbaijani linguistics have either superficially talked about phraseological units, or studied the specific features of dialects and dialects of individual regions. In the presented research work, the study of the etymology, lexical-semantic and grammatical features of the phraseological system of Nakhchivan dialects and dialects was involved in a serious study for the first time in the form of a scientific-research work. The solution of all these linguistic topical problems, the comprehensive study of the phraseological units of the mentioned dialects and dialects testifies to the relevance of the topic of the dissertation.

The place of phraseology and phraseological units in Azerbaijani linguistics, the ways of their formation in the language have been studied by many of our linguists from different aspects. Among them are S. Jafarov, A. Demirchizadeh, H. Bayramov, A. Gurbanov, M. Islamov, M.T. Taghiyev, B. Khalilov, F. Huseynov, N. Valiyeva, G. Yusifov, A. Hajiyeve, H.H. Bakhshiyev, M. Huseynzadeh. , N. Rahimzade, K. Aliyev, R. Hasanov, T. Efendiyeva, A. A. Orujov, S. M. Murtuzayev, S. Mehdiyeva, R. Maharramova, F. Ahmadov can be named. In their works, G. Mahmudova and M. Mirzaliyeva studied phraseology, the phraseological units that are the object of its research, from a new aspect, and also talked about phraseological units in the form of words. Until then, in the researches on phraseology, phraseological units at the level of word combinations and sentences were discussed.

A lot of work has been done on the study of Nakhchivan dialects and sivas, the relevant research works on this topic are M.Shiraliyev, M.I.Islamov, T.B.Hamzayev, M.Ahmedov, A.A.Guliyev, A.M.Guliyev, G. Created by A. Hajiyeve, N. Y. Aliyeva, Z. Ismayil, R. Zulfugarov.

As for the issue of phraseological units in dialectology, our dialectologists, who talk about separate dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language, have in some cases touched on the issue of

phraseology in their works and expressed certain opinions about it. However, phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, their comprehensive, systematic study, classification according to equivalence, and phraseological units used in common with dialects and accents belonging to other regions of Azerbaijan have not been comprehensively studied. The dissertation dedicated to the study of the topic we are addressing was written to fill this gap.

Object and predmet of research. The object of the research is the Nakhchivan dialect and accents, and the subject is phraseological units belonging to these dialects.

The goal and duties of the research. The main goal of the research work is to collect, systematize, group phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, reveal their paradigmatic, semantic, and grammatical essence, and reveal their distinctive features by making comparisons with our literary language, other dialects and accents of our language, folklore materials, and literary and artistic examples.

To achieve this goal, we have the following tasks:

- Selection of phraseological units from dialectological material collected from Nakhchivan dialects and accents;
- Systematic research of phraseological units belonging to regional dialects by grouping them according to the means of expression of the main part, investigating the ways of their formation;
- Revealing the semantic features of the studied phraseological units, investigating the shades of meaning created by them, revealing semantically similar and different features with the literary language, other dialects and idioms;
- Researching the grammatical features of the phraseological layer specific to Nakhchivan dialects and accents, systematic research of word and sentence-level phraseological units along with word combinations.

The methods of the research. Historical-comparative, comparison and traditional description methods were used in the research work.

The main provisions of the defense. The following propositions were put forward in the research work:

1. Phraseology is an independent branch of lexicology and has a rich research object.

2. The dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language, which reflect several thousand years of events in the fate of the people, not only clarify many controversial issues, but also act as a living and reliable source in the study of phraseological units.

3. Phraseological units in the vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and dialects consist of verbs, nouns and adverbial phraseological units, where verb phraseological units differ according to the frequency and number of usage.

4. During the classification of phraseological units according to their equivalence, it was found that phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents are fully and incompletely equivalent.

5. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, it has been observed that variant and synonymy are widely used among the meaning types of phraseological units. Here, the phonetic and lexical groups of phraseological variants attract attention.

6. It was determined that the phraseological units used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents are at the level of words, word combinations and sentences.

7. Phraseological units belonging to Nakhchivan dialects and accents have been found in oral and written literary and artistic examples. Phraseological units found in folk creativity can be explained as evidence of the antiquity and nationality of this language material.

8. During the comparison of phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents with other dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language, in addition to phraseological units with the same structure and meaning, there were also those that differ in structure and meaning.

Scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in the research, the phraseology of Nakhchivan dialects and accents was

systematically and comprehensively investigated. In general, this dissertation can be considered one of the first systematic and comprehensive research works dedicated to dialect phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics. Here, for the first time, phraseological units in the Nakhchivan dialect and accents have been selected as a separate research object, and the paradigmatic, semantic, and grammatical characteristics of phraseology in the Nakhchivan dialects and accents are compared with the phraseological units used in the dialects and dialects of other regions of Azerbaijan, as well as with our literary language, folklore, and the literature in which such units are used. compared with artistic examples, complex, comprehensive and systematic analysis.

In the dissertation, for the first time, phraseological units used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents were grouped according to their types, studied, and on the basis of selected examples, the characteristic features of regional dialects were revealed.

In this work, the equivalence of phraseological units was also involved in the research for the first time, and scientific comparisons were made between Nakhchivan dialects and accents and our literary language and other dialects and dialects of our language. Also, the meaning types of phraseological units were involved in a comprehensive scientific study.

In the dissertation, for the first time, in addition to fixed word combinations used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, word-level and sentence-level phraseological units were collected and passed through the researcher's filter, and interesting examples of such units from local dialects were also collected.

Although extensive dialectological studies have been conducted in different directions in different regions of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic in recent years, the Nakhchivan dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language have not been widely and systematically studied in the phraseology section of linguistics. In the dissertation, phraseological units from the rich dialect material collected from the dialects of all regions of Nakhchivan were selected for the first time and extensively studied, based on these materials, the lexical,

semantic, syntactic features of phraseological units, their role in the text were comparatively studied. Also, for the first time in the dissertation, Nakhchivan dialects and accents were involved in a comparative study with dialects belonging to other regions of Azerbaijan, as well as with literary and artistic examples, and the common and different aspects of the phonetic, lexical-semantic and grammatical features of the existing dialectal phraseological units in these regions were explained, historical ethnolinguistic and compared according to modern language features.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. It is possible to use the rich dialectological material of the dissertation and the results obtained during the research conducted here as a source during the writing of scientific-research works related to dialectology and the preparation of various dictionaries. The dissertation will serve as a resource for researchers in this field, and its materials can also be used in the process of teaching dialectology. In our opinion, in addition to the materials of this dissertation, it is possible to study phraseological units based on the materials of separate dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language and prepare a fundamental research work on phraseological units in dialectology.

Approbation and application of research. The topic of the dissertation was approved at the meeting of the Presidium of Nakhchivan Branch of ANAS on November 7, 2014 (protocol NO. 13) and was registered at the October 5, 2015 meeting of the Scientific Council on Philology Problems of the Scientific Research Coordination Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan (protocol NO. 6).

The main provisions of the work are reflected in 12 scientific articles and conference materials published by the author. Articles on the topic have been published in prestigious scientific publications of Kyiv, Odessa, India and Moscow. At the same time, in 2019, the "Republican scientific conference dedicated to the 90th anniversary of Afad Gorbanov, academician of international and national academies, prominent linguist, Turkologist and public figure, author of the modern Azerbaijani alphabet" was jointly organized by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Azerbaijan

National Academy of Sciences. On "Phraseological units and complex verbs" a report was given and conditions were created for the exchange of ideas.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed. The work was performed at the "Linguistic" department of the Institution of Art, Language and Literature of Nakhchivan Branch of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The structure of the dissertation. Dissertation work consists of introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion and list of used literature. The introductory part of the dissertation is 6 pages – 12782 characters, chapter I 40 pages – 88275 characters, chapter II 30 pages – 64477 characters, chapter III 25 pages – 53590 characters, conclusion 4 pages – 7823 characters, the total volume with characters is 253 624 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the "**Introduction**" part of the dissertation, information is given on the relevance and degree of development of the topic, goals and objectives, methods, main provisions defended, scientific innovation, theoretical and practical importance, approval and structure.

In the first chapter of the dissertation, called "**Paradigmatic forms of phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents**", the question of the place of phraseological units in linguistics and dialects and accents was clarified, and dialect-specific phraseological units characteristic of Nakhchivan dialects and accents were selected and classified according to their types. Phraseology refers to stable word combinations fossilized in Azerbaijani linguistics. These combinations are fundamentally different from other word combinations in our language. This difference manifests itself not only in the fact that they go through a certain and high stage of development, but also in their figurative meaning. From this point of view, phraseological units form a completely different, unique layer in

the language. These combinations also require a certain experience and mindset from their users. Their figurative meaning allows phraseological units not to be understood at first glance and to be understood only after reaching their essence.

In the first paragraph entitled **"On the essence of phraseological units and their place in linguistics"**, a general overview of the ideas related to phraseology in linguistics was given, from which point of view various authors approached this section of the language, and the research conducted on the study of phraseology as one of the constituent parts of the lexicon was reviewed.

Starting from the beginning of the 20th century, in Azerbaijani linguistics, our dialects and dialects have been investigated from various aspects, and a number of issues have become the object of research, and valuable scientific articles and works have been written for the field of linguistics. However, the phraseology of dialects and dialects was almost left out of these dialectological studies, and no specific research works were devoted to them. In general, phraseology has been neglected in Azerbaijani dialectology, and only some works have addressed this issue in a small volume. From this point of view, M. Chobanov dedicated a separate section to the phraseology of Borchali dialects in his work "Lexicon of Borchali dialects"¹. Professor M. Mammadli in his work "Azerbaijani dialectology"² touched on the subject in a very concise manner under the title "Dialect phraseology". Phraseology is also briefly mentioned in N. Hasanova's monograph "Lexicon of Yevlakh dialects"³ and B. Ahmadov's "Mingachevir dialects of the Azerbaijani language"⁴. Apart from these, many scientific articles have been devoted to this field by

¹ Chobanov, M.N. Lexicon of dialects of Bolnisi region / M. Chobanov. - Baku: Education EIM, - 1997. - 210 p.

² Mammadli, M.A. Azerbaijani dialectology / M. Mammadli. - Baku: Zardabi Publishing MMC, - 2019. - 352 p.

³ Hasanova, N.E. Lexicon of Yevlakh accents (based on folklore materials) / N. Hasanova. - Baku: Science and education, - 2014. - 156 p.

⁴ Ахмедов, Б.Б. Говоры окрестностей города Мингечаура: / автореферат дисс. канд. филолог. наук. / – Баку, 1967. – 21 с.

various authors. In works dedicated to Nakhchivan dialects and dialects, the phraseology of dialects was not involved in a separate scientific analysis. Until now, among numerous works dedicated to Nakhchivan dialects and dialects, we do not find any scientific research dedicated to the phraseology of dialects, with the exception of Nuray Aliyeva's work "Phraseology of Nakhchivan dialect"⁵ and scientific articles.

In the second paragraph of the first chapter of the dissertation called "**Noun phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents**", stable word combinations expressed by nouns, collected from Nakhchivan dialects and accents, were involved in the study. As in our literary language, in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, the main part of noun combinations is expressed by nouns or any substantive word. Among these combinations, there are also those at the level of a phraseological unit. In Nakhchivan dialects and idioms, there are three types of nominal phraseological combinations, I, II and III, which are formed based on the models of word combinations. *"These phraseological expressions are formed in the type of I, II, III types of word combinations existing in the syntactic system of the Azerbaijani language, unlike them, such expressions are not free, but fixed word combinations"*.⁶

The examples chosen from the phraseological units formed on the basis of the first type of definition word combination model were grouped according to the means of expression of the parties and studied: 1. Those expressed by both sides with a noun: aralig ati (intermediate horse), kor Fati (blind Fati) (in most accents) - who gets involved in everything, gets into every place; atıcıynan cılfaçı (sleight-of-hand) (Babek, Julfa) - sloppy, who does not appreciate anything; 2. The first part is an adjective, the second part is a noun: alagush man (Sharur) - a messenger; gray moon (Nakhchivan) – the last month of

⁵ Алиева, Н.Я. Фразеология Нахчыванского диалекта / Н.Алиева. – Germany: Lap Lambert Academic Publishing, – 2015. – 63 с.

⁶ Maharramova, R. Mirza Alakbar Sabir's world of words / R. Maharramova. - Baku: Nurlan, - 2006. - 323 p., – p. 269.

winter; long water (Babek, Nakhchivan) - ditch, river, Araz river; 3. The first side is a verb adjective, and the second side is a noun: adambogan pear (Nakhchivan) - type of pear; yeriyan iradyo (walking radio) - a person who carries and brings words (Babek, Julfa, Shahbuz); pişmiş iş (done deal) (in most accents) - a pre-settled issue.

In this paragraph, the second type of definition is in the word combination pattern: shepherd's millet (Shahbuz, Nakhchivan) - hail that rains in spring; ata-baba günü (ancestor's day) (in most accents) - a large number of people in any place; şeytan əyağı (devil's leg) (Babak) - bicycle and also formed in the pattern of the third type of word combinations: bədsuyumun gözü (evil eye) (Julfa) - ugly; xam yerin beldarı (beldar of the raw land) (Ordubad) - who eats mufti, lives at someone else's expense; gözünün düşmanı (the enemy of the eye) - an unloved person; Dialect phraseologisms, which support the idea of qarışqanın qəmxarı (an ant's hive), have not been left out of the research. In addition to these phraseological units, chinedani dar (Nakhchivan), whose definition is not included in the word combinations, is a person who is impatient and impatient; The phraseological units of the əyağı surcax (foot surjakh) (Shahbuz) and shorgoz were also selected and investigated.

In the fourth paragraph of the first chapter called "**Verb phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents**", the verb phraseological units that make up the main part of phraseological combinations specific to Nakhchivan dialects and accents were studied. Verbs in the vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents, as in the literary language, are rich in meaning, polysemy, homonymy, synonymy and in general, lexical-semantic features. This aspect reveals the important role of the verb in the formation of phraseological units. Formed here with various verbs: salikh vermax' (Nakhchivan) – to give a sign; eryləti comemax' (Kangarli, Nakhchivan, Sharur) – to look strange; don't lose angutu (Babek, Kangarli, Nakhchivan) - excessive weight loss; do not remove the pelvis - stay awake, do not sleep at night; Detailed information is provided on phraseological units characteristic of regional dialects, such as learning the method and order of tutmak (Babek, Kangarli,

Nakhchivan). In this paragraph of the first chapter, the verb phraseological combinations included in the vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and dialects are also grouped according to the form and means of expression of the first component and classified as follows: noun + verb in the nominative case: *pal vırmak* (in most accents) – to hinder; noun + verb: to put the ling on the ground (Babak, Shahbuz, Sharur) - to sit; noun + verb in the active case: *mohübü duzmakh* (Babek, Julfa, Nakhchivan) - to put things in order; noun + verb in the passive case: *urvatdan tushmak'* (Nakhchivan, Sharur) – lose respect; suffixed word + verb: *галга рамхax'* (in most accents) - to lose weight, to be removed from office; combination of words + verb: feed your eyes with oil (Babak, Julfa, Nakhchivan) - to caress, to be at your service to an extreme extent; adverb + verb: *khozu-khozu gulmax'* (Ordubad, Shahbuz, Sharur) - to hold one's nose up, brag.

The fifth paragraph of the first chapter of the dissertation is called "Adverbial phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents". Due to the fact that adverbial combinations in Azerbaijani linguistics do not provide as rich material as other combinations - noun and verb combinations, these combinations have not been studied as widely as noun and verb combinations, as if they have remained in their shadow. First of all, this can be explained by the fact that the adverb itself, as a part of speech, does not have a strong position in grammar like a noun or a verb. As a result, word combinations formed with this main part of speech, including phraseological combinations, are a minority in number. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, as in our literary language, phraseological units whose main part is expressed by adverbs are used. In our opinion, when studying such phraseological units, it would be more appropriate to name "*adverbial phraseological units*" as "*adverbial phraseological units*"⁷ as mentioned by H. Bayramov.

Adverbial phraseological units are mainly in the form of a word combination, especially the second type of determination is

⁷ Bayramov, H. Basics of phraseology of the Azerbaijani language / H. Bayramov. - Baku: Maarif, - 1978. - 176 p., – p. 116.

manifested in the form of a word combination and indicates the sign of the action, the time: işıx gözü (the eye of light) (Sharur) - the darkness has not fallen; Under God (Shahbuz) - with the help of God; dar vakhdi (Babek, Nakhchivan) - near evening; eygili //eygili vakh (Sharur) – suitable time before it gets dark; present day (Nakhchivan, Ordubad) - currently; it came forward (Shahbuz) – earlier; qərə yaz (black spring) (Julfa, Ordubad) - early spring; face to face - eye to eye (Babek, Nakhchivan) - without hesitation; başı qoltuğunda (head on his arm) (in most accents) – taking care of everything. The research shows that adverbial phraseological units, which differ from other phraseological units due to their small number and structure, form a small part of the rich phraseological system of Nakhchivan dialects and accents.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **"Semantic nature of phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents"**. This chapter is divided into four paragraphs. Here, phraseological units belonging to dialects have been involved in serious scientific research due to their equivalence, common characteristics with literary language and other dialects, and types of meaning. The first paragraph of this chapter is called **"Equivalence of phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents"**. In the Nakhchivan dialects and accents, whose phraseology differs from our other dialects and dialects with its unique characteristics, some of the examples of phraseological units characteristic of local dialects are equivalent to the literary language. There are such phraseological units that can be fully equivalent to examples in the literary language, and other groups of phraseological units can be incompletely equivalent to their counterparts in the literary language.

This paragraph is divided into two clauses, where phraseological units are grouped according to their types and studied systematically. **"2.1.1. Equivalence of nominal phraseological units"** section talks about equivalent phraseological units whose main part is expressed by a noun. Among the fixed combinations collected from the Nakhchivan dialects and dialects, we find such phraseological units that are parallel to the literary language and in terms of meaning coincide with the

fixed or free combinations in the literary language, and the semantics and stylistic nuances of these phraseological units are fully or partially matched by their equivalents. suitable for: qorapışırən ay (hot moon) (Ordubad) – August, summer heat; aralig ati (intermediate horse), kor Fati (blind Fati) (in most accents) - who gets involved in everything, gets into every place; zamberakh' camel - a heavy-footed man; black rain (Nakhchivan) - heavy rain.

"2.1.2. Equivalence of verb phraseological units" section of the second chapter talks about equivalent phraseological units whose main part is expressed by a verb. The study of the material collected from the literary language and Nakhchivan dialect shows that the verb-phraseological units used here also give interesting facts in terms of equivalence. As in noun phraseological units, verb phraseological units also have a group of compounds that have counterparts in the literary language and these examples are fully or partially equivalent to each other: sədəməsi dəyməx' - damage, harm (Babək, Nakhchivan); alımını verməx' (to give the purchase) (Sharur) - to reprimand, to be angry; hamgala galməx' (Babək, Nakhchivan, Shahbuz) – to come side by side; dirneyi dağılmək (Babək, Nakhchivan) - to destroy the house, livelihood; şipbildağı dızməkh' (Babək, Julfa, Nakhchivan) – to strike between; Məndə tutmək (Babək, Nakhchivan) - to take a share.

Verbal phraseological units used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, characteristic of regional dialects, can act as the equivalent of stable word combinations used in our literary language, and in certain moments these units can express the meaning expressed by each other in full, and in other moments with certain differences in the shades of meaning.

In the paragraph of **"2.2. Phraseological units that are used semantically in common with the literary language in Nakhchivan dialects and accents"** of the dissertation, phraseological units that have common features with the literary language in terms of their structure, form, and meaning are discussed. Naxçıvan dialekt və şivələrindən topladığımız frazeoloji vahidlərin ədəbi dilimizdəki qarşılığı, əsasən, söz birləşməsi olur: lələx' qoşmaq (əksər şivələrdə) –

lağ etmək; tısbirriyə düşmək (Ordubad) – çətinlik çəkmək. Topladığımız frazeoloji vahidlər içərisində elə nümunələr var ki, onların ədəbi dildəki qarşılığı həm söz, həm də söz birləşməsi ola bilər. Yəni bu frazeoloji vahidlərin ifadə etdiyi mənanı ədəbi dildə bir sözlə də, frazeoloji birləşmə ilə də ifadə etmək olur: əhədini kəsməx'//üzməx' (Şahbuz, Şərur) – döymək, əldən salmaq; sudur annamax (əksər şivələrdə) – anlamaq, başa düşmək. Naxçıvan dialekt və şivələrində işlənən bir qrup frazeoloji vahidlər vardır ki, onların ədəbi dilimizdəki qarşılığı ancaq sözlə olur: çorta getməx' (əksər şivələrdə) – fikirləşmək.

The equivalent of the phraseological units we collected from the Nakhchivan dialects and accents in our literary language is mainly a word combination: lələx' qoşmax (in most accents) – to make fun of; to fall into trouble (Ordubad) – to be in trouble. Among the phraseological units we have collected, there are examples whose equivalent in the literary language can be both a word and a word combination. In other words, the meaning expressed by these phraseological units can be expressed in the literary language by a single word or a phraseological combination: ahadini kasməx'//uzmakh (Shahbuz, Sharur) - to beat, to miss; sudurannamax (in most accents) – to understand, to understand. There is a group of phraseological units used in Nakhchivan dialects and dialects, whose equivalent in our literary language is only in words: chorta getmax' (in most accents) – to think. This phraseological unit is used in the same variant and meaning in the *West Azerbaijani dialects*⁸ of our language.

Chirt atmax (in most accents) – to spit; arovun almak (Babək, Nakhchivan, Ordubad) - to rinse⁹. Our research shows that although many phraseological units are used here in common with the literary language or with certain phonetic differences, the number of units that are identical in meaning and completely different in terms of lexical composition is not small.

⁸ Bayramov, I.M. Lexicon of Western Azerbaijani dialects / I.M. Bayramov. - Baku: Science and education, - 2011. - 440 p., – p.109

⁹ Guliyev A.A. Dictionary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents / A.A. Guliyev, N.Y. Aliyeva. - Nakhchivan: Ajami, - 2017. - 296 p., – p.101.

In the paragraph entitled **"2.3. Phraseological units used in common with Nakhchivan dialects and accents in other dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language"** shows that a certain number of phraseological units used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents are common linguistic units with other dialects and dialects of our language, some of which are different and some of which have the same lexicon. - carries a semantic load, in terms of structure it is sometimes the same and sometimes different. From this point of view, the common features of Nakhchivan dialects and accents of Western Azerbaijan dialects attract more attention. This, of course, can be characterized as a logical result of the geographical proximity of these regions and the constant interaction of dialects: *angutu chishmax* (Babek, Kangarli, Nakhchivan) - the phraseological combination of excessive weight loss is shared with the Chanbarak, Fuzuli, Garakilsa¹⁰ dialects of our language is processed. Some of the phraseological units that we have recorded are used in different variants, with the same meaning: the combination of *izal olmax* (in most accents) - to go, to be rejected is used in the same meaning in the variant of *ilvah olmax*¹¹ in the Kazakh dialect of our language. *Şıldırım vırmaz/atmaz* (Nakhchivan) - the phraseological unit to play, walk, move is used in the Karabakh dialects of our language in the same sense as the variant of *shingilim atmaz*¹². The comparative study of phraseological units in the dialects and dialects of our language not only reveals the relationship, differences and similarities between those dialects and dialects, but also helps the development of the phraseology section of our language, and also enriches our literary language.

The fourth paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is called **"Meaning types of phraseological units in Nakhchivan**

¹⁰ Dialectological dictionary of the Azerbaijani language / edited by A.A.Akhundov, G.Sh.Kazimov, S.M.Behbudov - Baku: East-West, - 2007. - 568 p., - p.24.

¹¹ Dialectological dictionary of the Azerbaijani language / edited by A.A.Akhundov, G.Sh.Kazimov, S.M.Behbudov - Baku: East-West, - 2007. - 568 p., - p.233.

¹² Dialectological dictionary of the Azerbaijani language / edited by A.A.Akhundov, G.Sh.Kazimov, S.M.Behbudov - Baku: East-West, - 2007. - 568 p., - p.468.

dialects and accents". Here, the phraseological units belonging to Nakhchivan dialects and accents have been examined based on variant and synonymy. In the section of **"2.4.1. Variability of phraseological units"** the phonetic and lexical variants of fixed word combinations were involved in the research in the item. This variant is created by the change of sounds in one or all of the constituent parts of phonetic variants of phraseological units, especially sound differentiation - dissimilation. The following examples of this phonetic transformation can be shown: qirağın qatdamax // qirağın gaddamex' (Shahbuz); don't let me flood // don't let me flood (Ordubad); to: vermax' // tov vermax' (Ordubad) – to threaten, force; qiddı verməməx' // digqını verməməx' (Shahbuz) // qındını verməməx' (Babek, Nakhchivan) – to be partisan, to take a position, not to give away a secret.

Phraseological units, one of the components of which is replaced by another word, create lexical variation. "Lexical variants are such types of phraseological variants, where one or two words have different characteristics, and the rest of the components are shared." There is enough material in the idioms related to them: dabalax gelmax' (Babak, Julfa, Nakhchivan) – düyalakh gelmax' (Sharur) - come up, deceive; daacax gelmax' - çuçün gelmax' (Babek, Nakhchivan) - to look surprised, to be surprised; incix' dushmex' (Sharur) – lej dushmex' (Babek, Nakhchivan) – öd dushmex' (Babek, Kangarli, Nakhchivan, Saderak, Sharur) – to hit between, to be offended, to be offended; viridin salmax (Babak, Shahbuz) - shura salmax (Shahbuz) - to make a habit, to get used to.

In the paragraph of **"2.4.2. Synonymy of phraseological units"** of the second chapter of the dissertation the synonymous phraseological units were examined. *"In general, it is important to say that phraseological synonymy is based on synonymy of figurative meanings. In synonymization according to meaning, synonymous phraseological units differ from each other precisely because the same*

meaning is given by different figurative expressions.¹³ It takes a long time for a phraseological combination to contain synonymy. From this point of view, the Nakhchivan dialects and accents have a lot of rich material: *tov vermax'* (Ordubad), *kesim satmax* (Sharur), *harbe-gadaga gelmex'* (in all dialects), *dav gelmex'* – to threaten, force, threaten, scare; *shatel qatmak* (Julfa, Babek), *pal vırmak* (Kangarli, Nakhchivan, Sharur), heaping stones in front of you (in most accents), *dabalakh vırmak* (Babek, Nakhchivan) – to hinder, to disturb. The research shows that in terms of the synonymy of phraseological units, Nakhchivan dialects and accents are distinguished by their unique features, and rich, multi-component synonymous rows of phraseological units are recorded here.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called **"Grammatical nature of phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents"**. This chapter is divided into four paragraphs. In the first paragraph called **"3.1. Structure of phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. Word-level phraseological units"**, the attitude towards the structure of phraseological units collected from dialects was expressed, it was shown that the first thing that comes to mind when we say phraseological unit are the units in the structure of word combinations, and the main reason for this is that phraseological units are approached from the aspect of word combinations. As phraseological units are studied, new approaches and researches appear, which further enriches and develops the phraseology section of linguistics. M. Mirzaliyeva's opinion about this is noteworthy: *"Phraseological units at the word level were formed as a result of the process of simulating simple, correcting and compound words..."*.¹⁴ Our research suggests that, despite the fact that the number of phraseological units in the form of word combinations in

¹³ Алиева, Н.Я. Фразеология Нахчыванского диалекта / Н.Алиева. – Germany: Lap Lambert Academic Publishing, – 2015. – 63 с, – с.48.

¹⁴ Mirzaliyeva, M.M. Phraseology of Turkic languages. Volume I / M. Mirzaliyeva. - Baku: Nurlan, – 2009. - 216 p., – p.108.

Nakhchivan dialects and dialects is much smaller, the existence of phraseological units at the word level cannot be denied: *оходашмах* (Shahbuz) - to talk, to say rude things to each other ; *borazannamax* (Nakhchivan, Babek) - talk inappropriately, talk too much; *chalkhamak* (Julfa, Nakhchivan) – take a break; *daralmax* (Ordubad) – to be stingy. The study of the phraseological units of both the literary language and the Nakhchivan dialects and accents shows that not only in the literary language, but also in our dialects and dialects, there are word-type phraseological units, and they, like other phraseological units, actively participate in the construction of oral speech.

In the paragraph entitled **"3.2. Sentence-level phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents"** of the dissertation are discussed sentence-level phraseological units. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, the types of phraseological units in the form of sentences are widely used: *Aga da uzudu, agajan da* (in most accents); Your mother is an onion, your grandfather is a garlic clove, where did you come from like as *gulmesheker?* (Khalilli); I have a bee, I have a bee, a donkey bee (in most accents); Don't say my horse never tame, my dog is never bike (Badamlı).

Proverbs are wise words related to the ancient past of the people and have stood the test of centuries. Like other common examples of Turkic-language haqs in other fields of folklore, proverbs have many common features. From this point of view, the variants of many proverbs collected from Nakhchivan dialects and accents also appear in other Turkish languages. Although these examples are sometimes used in the same version, they are often recorded in different versions in different languages. For example, the proverb "*Atim tapbez, itim gabbaz deme*" selected from the materials related to the dialects of the Shahbuz region of Nakhchivan, which we have shown as an example above, is one of the common examples for Turkic languages. It means "don't think that something bad that happens to someone else won't happen to you", or "don't tell me it won't happen", "Never speak more". This phraseological unit is one of the very ancient examples of the folk language, and M. Kashgari also mentioned this proverb in his dictionary "*Divanu lugat-it-turk*" in the version "*İt ısırmaz, at təpməs*

demə" (*Dog never bike, horse never tame*)¹⁵. While it is used in Turkish Turkish in the same way as it is used in our dialects, in *Kyzyl Ordu turkish* "*It talamas, at tepmes deme*", in *Dobruja turkish* "*Tepmegen at, tislemegen it bolmas*", in *Turkmen* "*Ata gapmaz diyme, eşege depmez*", in *Nogai turkish* "*Sırın bilmegen attın sırtınan aylanma*"¹⁶ [Özkul p.111] such interesting options are shown. Among phraseological units with a sentence structure, applause and cursing belonging to the Nakhchivan region are distinguished by their regional characteristics: *Hamasha şirin olasu:z* (Julfa); *Allah sözu: eşitsin* (Let the God hear your word) (Aza); *Uruzu:zu Allah başıvızdan töhsün* (Let the God give your rich sustenance) (Khanliks); *Səni it donunda öləsən* (If you die in a dog's coat) (Khalilli); *Ömrün duz dağına çönsün* (Let your life sink into the salt mountain) (Nakhchivan); *Allah qotur versin, dırnax verməsən* (May God give scabies and not nails) (Nakhchivan); *Neyniyim, nətər eliyim demiyəsən* (You never say what I'm doing, what I'm doing) (Babak); "*Never open your bride button. May the fire remain on the root. Plant onions and garlic in your country. I'll see you in a black scarf. If you open seventy doors with one shoe*".¹⁷ Although sentence-level phraseological units are structurally different from phraseological combinations, in our opinion, it is more appropriate to study them as a part of phraseology. Here, their figurative nature and completeness of content should be taken as a basis, and they should be approached semantically, not syntactically, as a sentence.

"3.3. In the paragraph entitled "**Traces of phraseological units belonging to Nakhchivan dialects and accents in folklore**" of the dissertation, the level of development of phraseological units collected

¹⁵ Kashgari, M. *Divanu-lugat-it-turk*: [4 volume] / M.Kashgari. – Baku: Ozan, – v. 1. – 2006. – 512 p, – p.228.

¹⁶ Çobanoğlu, O. *Turkish world common proverb dictionary* / O. Cobanoglu. – Ankara: Atatürk Cultural Center Publication, – 2004. – 511 p, – p.111.

¹⁷ *Azerbaijani folklore anthology. Nakhchivan folklore*: [in 3 volumes] / compiled by M. Jafari, R. Babayev - Nakhchivan: Ajami, - v. 1. – 2010. – 506 p., – p.131.

from Nakhchivan dialects and accents in folklore examples was investigated. The basis of dialectological research is the materials collected from the area to which the dialect belongs. There can be no question of any research without the material related to the region in which we are conducting research. Among these materials, folklore texts have a special place. When researching phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and dialects, folklore could not be used as a source. For example, the phraseological combination *daban almak* is used in Nakhchivan dialects and dialects in the sense of running away: We bought heels to go, but the voice of the wife stopped us from the way (*Vaykhyr*). In folklore examples of this single region, it appears frequently and in the same sense: *Çapar şad-xürrəm birbaş daban aldı Hasan paşanın hüsuruna* (Chapar with great pleasure immediately took a heel to the presence of Hasan Pasha) ("*Koroglu*" saga)". *Oğlan daban aldı yoluna* (The boy took a heel on his way) (the fairy tale "*Cannibal Girl*").

Zarinci galmax//tushmax' – to suffer from a lot of illness and become weak, to stay in bed, to be crippled. This phraseological combination is still actively used in Nakhchivan dialects and idioms: *İllərnən zarıncı qaldı yazıx kişi, soyra da öldü getdi* (He suffered from illness many years and last died poor man) (*Julfa*). The word *zarinci* on the first side of this combination is one of the linguistically interesting lexical units. *"The root of this lexical unit is the word zar sound imitation. The suffix -i forms a verb from it, and the word zari is formed, and the following suffix -i is a suffix that forms an adjective."*¹⁸ We often find this phraseological unit in the examples of folklore from the Nakhchivan region: "Let me see you always *zarinji*" (*Curses*).¹⁹

Pul qırmax - get money, take income. This expression also means to have a lot of money and is very useful in the dialects. We

¹⁸ Ahmadov, B.I. Dictionary of Etymology. Researches, considerations / B. Ahmadov. - Baku: Altun kitab, - 2015. - 288 p., – p. 282.

¹⁹ Azerbaijani folklore anthology. Nakhchivan folklore: [in 3 volumes] / compiled by M. Jafarli, R. Babayev - Nakhchivan: Ajami, - v. 1. – 2010. – 506 p., – p.130.

often find it in the variant of ripping money: Now, his cubs are ripping money in Urset (Badamlı). Vaxdında pul qıranda heç biz yada: düşmədix' (When we break money on time, don't you remember us (Milax). In folklore examples, this phraseological unit is used in the same sense: *When Ahmad sat down, the merchant thought that the mad devil was saying, "Take this porter and take him to the king and steal some money" (Fable "Porter Ahmad").*²⁰

When we talk about phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, we see once again how convenient and invaluable these figurative language units are for communication in conveying the subtlest points of the language. The dialects and accents of each language can reflect not only its history, but also the feelings and thoughts of the people at different stages of development. Sometimes the feelings and emotions that cannot be expressed in ordinary words can be conveyed by phraseological units in dialects and dialects very delicately and with all shades of meaning.

In the paragraph entitled **"3.4. Traces of phraseological units belonging to Nakhchivan dialects and accents in written literary and artistic examples"** of the third chapter of the dissertation a scientific approach to the issue of processing phraseological units belonging to Nakhchivan dialects and accents in fiction is reflected. The rich phraseological system of Nakhchivan dialects and accents has not left its influence on our written literature. Because dialects always influence literature, literary personalities use dialect words as appropriate in the language of their characters. Dialectisms are used to individualize the language of the fictional hero, if they are not characteristic of the author's speech. Phraseological units specific to Nakhchivan dialects and accents have also found their way into fiction to a certain extent, and mostly our wordsmiths who were born and raised here, who are children of this land, used them in their works. Especially in the works of writers such as J. Mammadguluzade, H.

²⁰ Azerbaijani folklore anthology. Nakhchivan folklore: [in 3 volumes] / compiled by M. Jafarli, R. Babayev - Nakhchivan: Ajami, - v. 1. – 2010. – 506 p., – p.185.

Javid, S. Rahimov, M. Araz, N. Nagiyev, these dialect units were used creatively in a very interesting way, close to the colloquial language.

The works of writer, dramatist, pedagogue, and public figure Nagi Nagiyev are also rich in dialectal phraseological combinations specific to the Nakhchivan region. In his works, he provided interesting examples of such stable word combinations from the language of his characters: *Başını əcəb mağlataya qatmışan, nə gündüz dincliyin var, nə gecə* (You've got your head wrapped up in a strange mess, you don't have peace during the day or at night).²¹ The phraseological unit used here to add your head to maglati is used in the dialects of Julfa and Sharur regions in the sense of busying yourself, busying yourself with idle work: *Başu: mağlatıya qatdın, əv-eşiyi də, dədə-ana: da yaddan çıxartdın* (You busy your head with maglati, you forget your home and your parents (Kirna). *Sən gedənnən başımız elə mağlatıya qatışdı ki, gə görəsən* (Ever since you left, our heads have been so busy with maglati that you might wonder) (Sharur). Our research shows that the word maglata in this word combination is of Arabic origin. Although this word is not used as an independent lexical unit in our modern literary language, including our dialects, as the examples show, it exists as a part of phraseological combination in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. "*Maglata is derived from the Arabic root qəlat//ğəlat and means "wrong, empty"*".²² The reflection of dialect and dialect phraseology in examples of fiction is related to certain reasons. In order to fully reveal the environment in which the image lives and its inner world to the reader, the writer intentionally and deliberately introduces such vernacular units into the artistic style, and their local use gives very good results and acts as one of the tools that help the work to be successful.

The study of the etymology, frequency, and scope of the phraseological units we have collected from the dialectological material collected from the Nakhchivan dialects and accents in a

²¹ Nagiyev, N. Selected works / N. Nagiyev. – Baku: Education, – 2012. – 560 p., – p.171.

²² <http://www.lugatim.com/s/ma%C4%9Flata>

comparative manner with the literary and artistic language and also with other dialects and dialects leads to the conclusion that the dialects provide richer material from the phraseological point of view than the literary language. This material preserves rich information about the ancient past of the people. Based on the widespread use of such metaphorical units in the vernacular, we can say that they have a very ancient history in the language. Phraseological units - words and word combinations, as well as sentences have evolved over many centuries and reached their modern state. Our systematic research on the phraseology of Nakhchivan dialects and accents gave us the basis to draw the following conclusions:

1. The study of the phraseology of Nakhchivan dialects and accents shows that the history of the formation of such units used in dialects is very ancient. Phraseological units created on the basis of the national language reflect traces of lifestyle, national traditions, and historical events.

2. Although phraseology has not been given a separate place in the dialectological studies carried out so far, our research suggests that dialect phraseology is a special branch of the lexicon of dialects and dialects, and in terms of its richness, antiquity, and breadth of expressive possibilities, it is in serious need of a separate study.

3. As a result of researching the phraseological layer of Nakhchivan dialects and accents, we come to the conclusion that all the paradigmatic forms of combination-type phraseological units are manifested here, and from this point of view, dialects provide very rich material.

4. The noun-phraseological units we collected from the Nakhchivan dialects and accents are structurally compatible with the literary language. That is, here too, fixed noun combinations were formed based on the combination models in our literary language. However, in the dialects, there are lexically different forms of such compounds, such as intermediate horse, blind Fati, aticiyanan jilfachi, bite-sized tea, walking iradyo, cooked work, and shepherd's grain.

5. Among the phraseological units used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, verb phraseological units are used more and

actively. This comes from the richness and nationality of the function that the verb carries as a part of speech. This richness plays an important role in the formation of verb-phraseological units in dialects. In the creation of verb phraseological units used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, simple verbs such as hit, cut, give, come, go, leave, fall, stay, throw, catch, etc. have a leading position.

6. Adverbial phraseological units also have a unique position in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. Although the number of adverbial phraseological units is less than that of noun and verb combinations, the characteristic features of dialects are prominently displayed in the examples we have collected related to them. Here, it is possible to observe many such phraseological units, which are not used in the literary language, such as the muscle, the present tense, the face to the face, the eye to the eye, the eye of the light, which carry more style-movement, time, quantity, and spatial content.

7. Phraseology of Nakhchivan dialects and accents is distinguished by its unique features in terms of its semantic nature. Some of the examples of the phraseological units used here, which are typical for local dialects, such as *zamberakh'* camel - heavy foot, *tail-born month* - the last month of summer, *alının vermakh'* - to reprimand, *hahi gelmak'* - come to power, are equivalent to the literary language. There are such phraseological units that can be fully equivalent to examples in the literary language, and other groups of phraseological units can be incompletely equivalent to their counterparts in the literary language.

8. A comparative study of the phraseology of our literary language and Nakhchivan dialects and accents allows to obtain interesting scientific results. The phraseological units used here have many common features with the literary language. Our research shows that although many phraseological units are used here in common or with certain phonetic differences, the number of units that are the same in meaning and completely different in terms of lexical composition, such as *çıl fırığ eləmax'* - to get out of oneself, *sudur annamax* - to understand, is not small.

9. It is possible to find that the phraseological units recorded in Nakhchivan dialects and accents are also used in dialects and dialects belonging to other regions. The comparisons made suggest that in dialects, in addition to phonetically and lexically the same phraseological units, such as angutu khishmak, kute gomak', zeh kheyimak, one of the components such as dan demax – dan gelmak', jibyrikh chichtmak – don't come out of jibrykh, izal olmak – ilvah olmak there are phraseological units that are used differently. Also, the expression of the same meaning with completely different phraseological units such as itqusdu elemak' – surutmekamanche elemak', ashıgi alchi durmak – nakhshi getimax' is also shown.

10. As a result of the research conducted on the types of meaning of phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, it is clear that here phraseological variation manifests itself at the phonetic and lexical level. Among the meaning types of phraseological units, synonymous phraseologisms are predominant, and here, consisting of phraseological units, rich synonymous lines are recorded, such as chul dushmax', zulu getmax', aldan düşmak; shatal qatmax, pal virmax, mane olmaq; hoydu-hoyduya goturməx', logaz qoshmax, logaz doshamax', ala salmax.

11. Phraseological units in the vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents are in the form of words, word combinations and sentences, creating imagery and expressiveness.

12. As a result of our research, we can say that it is possible to find word-level verb phraseological units in the vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents of verb phraseological units, which are mainly accepted as word combinations: оходашмах - to speak; borazannamax – talking inappropriately; chalkhamak – to take a break; tavlamakh – to lead astray. It is possible to clearly see the lexical-semantic development of the word into a word combination in such phraseological units. There are also a large number of phraseological units at the sentence level in dialects. Phraseological units in the form of sentences show themselves mainly in proverbs, proverbs, applause and curses.

13. The mutual comparative study of phraseological units of Nakhchivan dialects and accents with the samples we selected from folklore materials shows that there are many examples of siva phraseology in folklore samples specific to the region. Folkloric examples, which preserve many of these examples and bring them to the present day, are a valuable source that preserves the history of the language.

14. It is possible to find phraseological units belonging to Nakhchivan dialects and accents in written literary and artistic examples. The research shows that the phraseological units specific to Nakhchivan dialects and dialects have also found their way into fiction to some extent, many of our poets and writers, especially J. Mammadguluzade, H. Javid, M. Araz, N. Nagiyev, who are children of this land, were born here. Our accomplished wordsmiths have creatively used them in their works.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following published scientific works:

1. Verbal phraseological units in the Shahbuz accent // - Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, "Language and literature", - 2015. No. 3, - p. 69-74.

2. Phraseological units used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents and other dialects and accents of Azerbaijan in the same and different meanings // - Nakhchivan: Nakhchivan Branch of ANAS, Institute of Art, Language and Literature, "Akhtarishlar" magazine, - 2016. No. 2, - p. 121-124.

3. Глагол как фразеологическая единица в Нахичеванских диалектах и говорах // – Одеса: Міжнародний Гуманітарний Університет, Науковий вісник Міжнародного Гуманітарного Університету, серія: філологія, – випуск 31, – Том 2. – 2017. – с. 135-138.

4. Именных словосочетания как фразеологическая единица в Нахичеванских диалектах и говорах // – Киев: Киевский национальный университет имени Тараса Шевченко.

Издательский дом Дмитрия Бугаго, «Язык и культура», – выпуск 21, – Том I (190). – 2018. – с. 81-86.

5. Phraseological units in the literary language and Nakhchivan dialects and accents // - Baku: ANAS Institute of Manuscripts named after M. Fuzuli "Issues of Philology" magazine, - 2018. No. 19, - p. 67-75.

6. Lexical and phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, their role in the language // Baku: ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M. Fuzuli "Issues of Philology", - 2019. No. 16, - p. 92-98.

7. Verbal phraseological units (in Nakhchivan dialects) // International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities invention, – Volume 6. – 2019. – p.5407-5411.

8. Phraseological units and complex verbs // Materials of the republican scientific conference dedicated to the 90th anniversary of Afad Gurbanov. - Baku, - 2019. - p. 179-183.

9. Traces of verb-phraseological units belonging to Nakhchivan dialects and accents in folk creativity and written literary and artistic examples // - Baku: Baku Slavic University "Scientific works", Language and literature series, - 2019. No. 2, - p.78-83.

10. Mutual study of phraseological units in the dialects and accents of the Nakhchivan group of the Azerbaijani language and the dialects of other regions // - Baku: Institute of Manuscripts named after M. Fuzuli of ANAS "Philology issues", - 2019. No. 17, - p. 100-108.

11. Verb classification by equivalence of phraseological units in dialects and idioms of Nakhchivan // VII Международной научно-практической конференции «Лабиринты реальности», (ISSN 2663-2225), Украина-Канада: Изд-во СРМ “ASF”, – 14-15 февраль, – 2020. – с. 50-53.

12. Наречные фразеологические сочетания в диалектах и наречиях Нахичевани и их классификация по эквивалентности // - Москва (ISSN 2542-1271): Научный форум: филология, искусствоведение и культурология. Сборник статей по материалам ЛП международной научно-практической конференции № 9 (52) – Октябрь, 2021 г, - с. 33-39.

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